Vling

Constructed Language Project L15 by Viktor Medrano

Updates

[2003.10.03]   I initiate the Vling (L15) project. I lay out the initial phonology. I randomly generate the initial vocabulary using LangMaker with 3000 words. 1600+ words are defined. I want this language to have an Oriental flavour with the main influences from Thai, Vietnamese, Cantonese, Esperanto, Lojban, Mandarin, and Japanese.

[2003.10.04]   I start on the description for tones, deciding on five tones: low, mid, high, falling, and rising. I decide the parts of speech which correspond to each tone.

[2003.10.05]   I rethink the parts of speech which correspond to each tone. I

start putting the tone numbers in the vocabulary.

[2003.10.08] I retouch the numerals.

[2003.10.09] I start on the description for the basic sentence structure.

[2003.10.14] I add descriptions of verb temporal and spatial tenses, as well as aspect.

[2003.10.15] I add personal pronouns and verb modals.

[2003.10.16] I add information on verb transitivity and voice, as well as noun definiteness and number.

[2003.10.20] I explain proper nouns and names, as well as compound words.

[2003.10.21] I expound on interrogatives and head-first relative clauses.

[2003.10.22] I explain the numerals and head-last relative clauses.

[2003.10.23] I translate Chapter 1 of the *Tao Te Ching*.

nug4 peim3 o1 tu1 tau2, eim1 uod4 o1 tu1 tau2 zeg5. nug4 dlek3 o1 dlek2, eim1 uod4 o1 dlek2 zeg5. jiot1 tliun1-hiud5 tlin2, dlek1-flueng3. jiot1 dak4 "ze2" saub1 xuag2, nug4 zod4 dlek3. djup4, jiot1 tai4 zod1-lia5, o1 zuak2 a1 gleib2 zeit3. jiot1 tai4 mam5, o1 tliud2 a1 gleib2 zeit3. a1 nua5 plaig2 keing3 tsoin1 neik5 tlin2, eim1 seit4 zod1-dlek5. iam1 a1 plaig2 ug3. a1 ug2 saub1 ug2 vlu3 u1 gued2 saub1 xuag5 vau2. tu1 tau1-te1-txing2, piat2 mun4 xua5	Tao can be talked about, but not the Eternal Tao. Names can be named, but not the Eternal Name. As the origin of heaven-and-earth, it is nameless: As "the Mother" of all things, it is nameable. So, as ever hidden, we should look at its inner essence. As always manifest, we should look at its outer aspects. These two flow from the same source, though differently named; And both are called mysteries. The Mystery of mysteries is the Door of all essence. *Tao Te Ching*, Chapter 1

[2003.10.26]   I add a nominalizer.

[2003.10.31]   I add a table for pronunciation. I introduce a complement marker u1.

[2003.11.01]   I add a section on appositives.

[2003.11.02]   I do another translation:

gliag5 gio2 uog1 nuing1-tsiun2 hium1 bluo2, gi5 uog1 txuek1-ngiu2 zuak1 niad5 nguim2 vleid5, moi5 uog1 vlueng5 txiog2 kluong1-fue5, xua5 uog1 dleid5 ngiu2 iop1 mion5 djuak2 dleid5 zuak1 pek2 tu1 mo1-do5 gop1 a1 flon2 dein3. xua5 gio2 uog1 flio3 o1 xuag5 niad2, xua5 gio2 uog1 tliat3, xua5 gio2 uog1 djai3 o1 xuag5 niad2 iam1 dleid4 siep3, zuak1 pek2 tu1 mo1-do5 gop1 a1 flon2 dein3.	Three Rings for the Elven-kings under the sky, Seven for the Dwarf-lords in their halls of stone, Nine for Mortal Men doomed to die, One for the Dark Lord on his dark throne In the Land of Mordor where the Shadows lie. One Ring to rule them all, One Ring to find them, One Ring to bring them all and in the darkness bind them In the Land of Mordor where the Shadows lie. From *Lord of the Rings* by J. R. R. Tolkien

[2003.11.08]   I expand the section on verb voice.

[2003.11.16]   I add participles.

[2005.02.26]   I add CXS representations for phonemes.

[2005.10.17]   I add verb serialization. I add topicalization. I add greetings.

[2005.10.18]   I expand on the name marker for use with foreign terms and borrowings.

[2005.10.19]   I make topicalization position-free within a sentence. I add exclamatory markers.

[2005.10.21]   I expound on telling time and weather.

[2005.10.22]   I explain quotations.

[2009.10.11]   I switch to the IPA to represent phonemes.

[2009.12.19]   I add the state-change aspect.

Language Description

Pronunciation

Phonemic representations in the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) are given within slashes / /.

	Unvoiced	Voiced
Stops	p – as in 'spot' /p/ t – as in 'stick' /t/ k – as in 'ski' /k/	b – as in 'bog' /b/ d – as in 'dog' /d/ g – as in 'gum' /g/
Fricates	f – as in 'fig' /f/ s – as in 'song' /s/ x – as 'sh' in 'ship' /ʃ/ h – as in 'hum' /h/	v – as in 'van' /v/ z – as in 'zoo' /z/ j – as 'z' in 'azure' or 'j' in 'bonjour' /ʒ/
Affricates	ts – as in 'tsunami' /c/ tx – as 'ch' in 'chip' /tʃ/	dz – as in 'adze' /dz/ dj – as 'j' in 'joy' /dʒ/
Clusters	pl, tl, kl, fl /pl tl kl fl/	bl, dl, gl, vl /bl dl gl vl/
Liquid		l – as in 'lamp' /l/
Nasals		n – as in 'nest' /n/

		m – as in 'moon' /m/ ng – as in 'sing' (even initially) /ŋ/
Vowels	a – as in 'father' /a/ e – as in 'pet' /ɛ/ i – as in 'pit' /ɪ/ o – as in 'tot' /ɔ/ u – as in 'lunar' /u/ y – as 'a' in 'about' (schwa sound) /ə/	
Diphthongs	ai, au, ei, ia, ie, io, iu, oi, ua, ue, uo, ui /aj aw ɛj ja jɛ jɔ ju ɔj wa wɛ wɔ wɪ/	

When a word begins with a vowel or diphthong, there is a glottal stop /ʔ/ in front of it. A 'glottal stop' is like the hiatus between the o's in the word 'co-ordinate'.

Phonotactics

Initials (I)

p, t, k, b, d, g, f, v, pl, tl, kl, bl, dl, gl, fl, vl, s, z, x, j, ts, dz, tx, dj, m, n, ng, l, h

Middles (M)

a, e, i, o, u, y, ai, au, ei, ia, ie, io, iu, oi, ua, ue, uo, ui

Finals (F)

p, t, k, b, d, g, m, n, ng

Syllabic Structure

The structure of a syllable is (I)M(F) where I and F may or may not be present, but M is always present.

Letterals, Names of Letters

Remember that 'y' is a schwa sound like the 'a' in 'about'. The number 1 represents tone 1, the lowest level tone in the pitch scale. When ordering words in a list in Vling, the same algorithm as in English is used (specifically, ASCII sort order).

Consonants

py1, ty1, ky1, by1, dy1, gy1, fy1, vy1, ply1, tly1, kly1, bly1, dly1, gly1, fly1, vly1, sy1, zy1, xy1, jy1, tsy1, dzy1, txy1, djy1, my1, ny1, ngy1, ly1, hy1

Vowels and Diphthongs

a1-ka1, e1-ka1, i1-ka1, o1-ka1, u1-ka1, y1-ka1, ai1-ka1, au1-ka1, ei1-ka1, ia1-ka1, ie1-ka1, io1-ka1, oi1-ka1, iu1-ka1, ua1-ka1, ue1-ka1, uo1-ka1, ui1-ka1

Tones

Tone	Part of Speech	Example
1. Low ⌐	particles, prepositions, conjunctions, letterals	bog1 ("after")
2. Mid ⊣	nouns	zu2 ("hand")
3. High ⌐	verbs	djai3 ("bring")
4. Falling ⟍	adverbs	ngia4 ("always")
5. Rising ⟋	adjectives, numerals	biu5 ("conscious")

Words can be converted from one part of speech to another by simply changing the tone: tsuet3 ("to be beautiful"), tsuet2 ("beauty"), tsuet5 ("beautiful"), tsuet4 ("beautifully"). It is the same with personal pronouns: ngiod2 ("I, me"), ngiod5 ("my"), ngiod4 ("in my way, like me"), ngiod3 ("to be I").

Basic Sentence Structure

A sentence may contain the constituents Subject (S), Verb (V), and Object (O). In English, the standard word order is SVO ("The cat (S) eats (V) the fish (O)"), but Vling has free word order: SVO, SOV, VSO, VOS, OVS, or OSV. The order

determines emphasis. The constituents closer to the beginning of a phrase have more emphasis than those near the end. The subject is preceded by the marker a1 and the direct object by the marker o1:

a1 ob2 mia3 o1 txain2.
SUBJ cat eat OBJ fish
The cat eats the fish.

mia3 o1 txain2 a1 ob2.
eat OBJ fish SUBJ cat
The cat *eats* the fish.

o1 txain2 mia3 a1 ob2.
OBJ fish eat SUBJ cat
The cat eats *the fish*.

Vling is a "pro-drop" language in that portions of phrases which can be deduced from context may be dropped, unsaid. For example, an entire subject can be dropped.

mia3 o1 txain2.
eat OBJ fish
[...] eats the fish.

Noun Definiteness

There is no definite article ('the') and no indefinite article ('a/an'). Only used when concision is required, the closest equivalents would be nua5, ik5, and pliang5 ('this, that, yonder') to show definiteness or xua5 ('one') to show indefiniteness. There is a marker ton1 to indicate newly introduced information and a marker kim1 to indicate previously introduced information. These are used only when concision is required.

a1 ton1 ob2 mia3 o1 kim1 txain2.
SUBJ NEW cat eat OBJ OLD fish
A cat (newly introduced) eats the fish (previously talked about).

Noun Number

The bare noun is numberless, neither plural nor singular. Plurality can be shown by using numerals, as well as the adjectives gain5, mua5, and giu5 ('many, few, several').

Adjectives

Adjectives and numerals may be placed before or after the noun.

o1 giu5 txain2 mia3 a1 ik5 ob2 glu5 gliag5.
OBJ several fish eat SUBJ that cat big three
Those three big cats eat *several fish*.

Temporal Tense

Tense is completely optional. Often context disambiguates when an event occurs. However, if you would like to be specific about time, there are adverbs which are placed before the verb. Combinations of these with other adverbs are possible.

fliop4	past
neid4	present
dlaung4	future
nguat4	short time distance
dloip4	medium time distance
zag4	long time distance
tsab4	short time interval
hion4	medium time interval
djait4	long time interval

a1 tsiun2 fliop4 djait4 djin3.
SUBJ king PAST LONG-INTERVAL sneeze
The king sneezed for a long time.

a1 tsiun2 zag4 djin3.
SUBJ king LONG-DISTANCE sneeze
The king sneezed a long time ago or will sneeze a long time from now.

a1 tsiun2 fliop4 zag4 djin3.
SUBJ king PAST LONG-DISTANCE sneeze
The king sneezed a long time ago.

Spatial Tense

If you would like to be specific about spatial tense, there are adverbs for it which are placed before the verb. Combinations of these with other adverbs are possible.

me4	here
gia4	there
vaing4	there yonder
paig4	short spatial distance
glud4	medium spatial distance
vuing4	long spatial distance
tlok4	short spatial interval
vlueb4	medium spatial interval

zon4	long spatial interval

a1 tsiun2 me4 djin3.
SUBJ king HERE sneeze
The king sneezes here.

a1 tsiun2 vuing4 djin3.
SUBJ king LONG-DISTANCE sneeze
The king sneezes very far from here.

a1 tsiun2 zon4 djin3.
SUBJ king LONG-INTERVAL sneeze
The king sneezes for a long stretch (of space).

Verb Aspect

An aspectual adverb may be placed before a verb to describe the action. Here is a list of the aspectual adverbs:

Marker	Aspect	English Example
moing4	perfective	I was eating a mango when she **entered**.
txiud4	imperfective	I **was eating** a mango when she entered.
gaing4	habitual	I used to eat a mango every morning.
ngium4	progressive	I am eating a mango.
glai4	perfect (retrospective)	I have eaten a mango.
kuog4	prospective	I am about to eat a mango.
kleim4	inceptive	I am beginning to eat a mango.
gliep4	inchoative	It is turning yellow.
djuek4	cessative	I am quitting eating mangoes.
txaung4	pausative	I stopped eating mangoes for awhile.
txung4	resumptive	I resumed eating mangoes.
flueb4	punctual	The camera flashed.
vlam4	durative	I ate a mango for an hour.
plium4	delimitative	I walked for a bit.
bliug4	protractive	I ate mangoes on and on.
fuik4	superfective	I kept eating my mango after the meal was over.
nab4	iterative	I ate mangoes regularly.
die4	random	I ate mangoes here and there.
giud4	frequentative	I ate mangoes frequently.

te4	semelfactive	I knocked on the door.
keng4	simulfactive	I ate a mango in one fell swoop.
paud4	experiential	I have eaten a mango before.
foi4	intentional	I looked at the mango.
fep4	accidental	I fell on my butt.
ging4	distributive	I ate the mangoes one by one.
vuam4	alternation	I ate a mango, did something else, ate a mango, did something else, etc.
loid4	generic	Mangoes grow on trees.
puop4	completive	Eat it all up.
nod4	intensive	It glared.
gle4	moderative	It shined.
paib4	attenuative	It glimmered.
ke4	crescendo	It glimmered, shined, then glared.
piom4	decrescendo	It glared, shined, then glimmered.
tuing4	future utility	I buy mangoes (for future eating).
dap4	state-change	It is sunny (but it was not before).

a1 tsiun2 fliop4 ngium4 djin3.
SUBJ king PAST PROGRESSIVE sneeze
The king was sneezing.

a1 tsiun2 fliop4 ke4 djin3.
SUBJ king PAST DECRESCENDO sneeze
The king sneezed a lot, sneezed a bit, then sneezed a little.

a1 tsiun2 fliop4 die4 djin3.
SUBJ king PAST RANDOM sneeze
The king sneezed here and there (at random).

a1 tsiun2 fliop4 vuam4 djin3.
SUBJ king PAST ALTERNATION sneeze
The king sneezed, then did something else, sneezed again, then did something else, and so on alternating.

Verb Modals

English Pattern	Vling Pattern	Example
can V / may V	nug4 V	a1 ngiod2 nug4 mia3. ("I can eat / am able to eat.")

should V / must V	flaim4 V	a1 ngiod2 flaim4 mia3. ("I should eat / ought to eat.")
want to / wish to V	vlie4 V	a1 ngiod2 vlie4 mia3. ("I want to eat / wish to eat.")

Imperative mood or command is indicated by placing the marker au1 at the end of the phrase. A polite request uses ei1.

mia3 au1!
eat COMMAND
Eat!

mia3 ei1!
eat REQUEST
Please eat!

a1 gleib2 mia3 au1!
SUBJ we eat COMMAND
Let's eat!

a1 mion2 mia3 au1!
SUBJ he/she eat COMMAND
Let him/her eat!

Complements

Intransitive verbs, vlu3 ('to be') and aum3 ('to become'), which take a noun complement, use the complement marker u1.

a1 og2 aum3 u1 ple2.
SUBJ man become COMPL spider
The man becomes a spider.

a1 og2 vlu3 u1 ple2.
SUBJ man be COMPL spider
The man is a spider.

u1 ple2 a1 og2 vlu3.
COMPL spider SUBJ man be
The man is a spider.

a1 mion2 nuob3 o1 og2 u1 ple2.
SUBJ he/she consider OBJ man COMPL spider
He/she considers the man a spider.

a1 mion2 txuong3 o1 kli2 u1 vlaid5.
SUBJ he/she paint OBJ house COMPL purple
He/she paints the house purple.

Verb Voice

Vling has five grammatical verb voices: 'The cat eats' (active), 'The fish is eaten' (passive), 'The man makes the cat eat' (causative), 'The cat feeds itself' (reflexive), 'The cats feed each other / one another' (reciprocative).

Voice	Marker	Example
Active	__	**a1 og2 tug3.** SUBJ man walk The man walks.
Passive	zod4	**zod4 mia3 a1 txain2.** PASSIVE eat SUBJ fish The fish is eaten.
Causative	duob4	**a1 og2 duob4 tug3 o1 dli2.** SUBJ man CAUS walk OBJ dog The man walks the dog.
Reflexive	vliok4	**a1 ob2 vliok4 tlaub3.** SUBJ cat REFLEX feed The cat feeds itself.
Reciprocative	pik4	**a1 ob2 pik4 tlaub3.** SUBJ cat RECIPROC feed The cats feed each other.

Any adjective (like 'tuong5' - blue) can be turned into a 'stative verb' (like 'tuong3' - to be blue) as in 'The man *blues*'.

a1 og2 tuong3.
SUBJ man blue
The man 'blues'. (The man is blue in colour.)

a1 og2 duob4 tuong3 o1 kli2.
SUBJ man CAUS blue OBJ house
The man 'blues' the house. (The man turns the house blue.)

Participles and Gerunds

Used as prefixes, the tense, aspect, and voice markers can be compounded to form participles and gerunds:

[TENSE]+[ASPECT]+[VOICE]+root. (Use tone1, except for the root.)

dein3 a1 ngium1-djin5 tsiun2.
exist SUBJ PROGRESSIVE-sneeze king
There is / It is the sneezing king.

a1 ngium1-djin2 plai3.
SUBJ PROGRESSIVE-sneeze be-heavy
The sneezing is heavy.

dein3 a1 zod1-lia5 gio2.
exist SUBJ PASSIVE-hide ring
There is / It is the hidden ring.

dein3 a1 dlaung1-zod1-lia5 gio2.
exist SUBJ FUTURE-PASSIVE-hide ring
There is / It is the ring about to be hidden.

Verb Serialization

A sequence of consecutive verbs, all sharing the same subject, is a common strategy.

a1 og2 nguig3 plap3 biab3 mia3.
SUBJ man go buy come eat
The man went out to buy something and brought it back to eat.

A group of simultaneous actions is also possible.

a1 og2 ngiab3 diu3 klop3 nguig3.
SUBJ man hurry run cross go
The man hurriedly ran across.

Compound Words

(a) The elements are opposite in meaning to one another.

juong1-tloi2 (night and day)
txuak1-ze2 (father and mother)
foip1-nung5 (black and white)

(b) The elements are of similar species.

dluam1-pui2 (tables and chairs)

(c) The first element further defines the second.

tun1-ngiu2 (headmaster; head of the school)
taud1-og2 (medicine man)
fueg1-ip2 (toothache)

(d) The multiple attributes are left-grouping.

saim1-tseg1-glie1-txiog2
((old book) love) person
antique book lover

All the syllables of the compound word, except the last syllable, always have tone 1. The last syllable carries the tone that indicates the part of speech for the whole compound word. Below is a compound word which is an adjective:

saim1-tseg1-glie1-txiog5 lie2
antique-book-lover shop

Names

Proper nouns or other proper terms, as well as foreign terms and borrowings, are preceded by the name marker tu1 and may be treated structurally as compound words. Within a name, individual syllables may or may not have any semantic value; they could be purely phonetic.

tu1 txa1-li2 da1-uin2
Charles Darwin

a1 tu1 bob2 nguig3 ueg1 tu1 pa1-li2.
SUBJ NAME Bob go to NAME Paris
Bob goes to Paris.

dein3 a1 oid2 tu1 pa1-li5.
exist SUBJ friend NAME Parisian
There is (It is) my Parisian friend.

a1 oid2 dlaim3 tu1 pa1-li4.
SUBJ friend speak NAME Paris.ADV
The friend speaks like a Parisian (speaks Paris-like).

If preferred, the foreign word or phrase may be used in its native form.

nguig3 ueg1 tu1 Paris.
go to NAME Paris
(I) go to Paris.

The name marker may precede an entire noun phrase.

tu1 tseg2 saub1 dzeit5 txa2
NAME book of magic rite
The Book of Magical Rites

The name marker is useful for borrowing from other languages.

tu1 si1-pa1-get1-ti2
spaghetti

a1 oid2 dau3 o1 tu1 ka1-la1-te2.
SUBJ friend practice OBJ NAME karate
A friend practices karate.

a1 oid2 tu1 ka1-la1-te3.
SUBJ friend NAME karate.VERB
A friend 'karates' (does karate).

Quotations

Direct quotations are set off by dak4 (quotingly) and jak4 (unquotingly).

gep3 o1 dak4 "a1 dlaing2 glaub3 puip5" (jak4).
say OBJ QUOTE "SUBJ grape taste good" (UNQUOTE)
(I) say, "The grapes taste good."

a1 dak4 "djiem2" (jak4) txuid3 klek1 ngiod2.
SUBJ QUOTE silence (UNQUOTE) be-music according-to me
The "silence" is music to me.

dak4/jak4 may be used in conjunction with the name marker.

fuim3 o1 tu1 dak4 "fliop4 nguig3 gloip1 aud2" (jak4).
see OBJ NAME QUOTE "PAST go with wind" (UNQUOTE)
(I) am seeing "Gone with the Wind."

Indirect quotations do not use dak4/jak4.

gep3 ved1 a1 dlaing2 glaub3 puip5.
say that SUBJ grape taste good
(I) say that the grapes taste good.

Questions

The question marker mo1 ends an interrogative phrase.

a1 tu1 bob2 nguig3 mo1?
SUBJ NAME Bob go QUES
Is Bob going?

a1 diop2 nguig3 mo1?
SUBJ who go QUES
Who is going?

Exclamations

Exclamatory phrases may be ended with a strengthening exclamatory marker mak1 or a softening exclamatory marker lei1.

puip5! Good!

puip5 mak1! Good! (strong)

puip5 lei1! Good! (soft)

Head-first Relative Clauses

There are two particles that can mark the beginning of a 'head-first' relative clause, djib1 (restrictive) and gop1 (non-restrictive). Restrictive clauses give information about the head which is inherent, while non-restrictive clauses give

information about the head which is incidental. In English, we often distinguish these two by putting a comma (for non-restrictive) or not (for restrictive). For concision, a 'resumptive pronoun' may be used to refer to the head.

fuim3 o1 oid2 djib1 a1 kliok2 guk3 o1 mion2.
see OBJ friend RESTRICT SUBJ you know OBJ he/she
"(I) see the friend + you know him/her."
(I) see the friend whom you know.

dein3 a1 pa1-li2 djib1 a1 ngiod2 nguig3 ueg1 pot2.
exist SUBJ Paris RESTRICT SUBJ I go to it
"There is / It is Paris + I go to it."
It is Paris to where I am going.

The resumptive pronoun may be dropped.

fuim3 o1 oid2 djib1 a1 kliok2 guk3.
see OBJ friend RESTRICT SUBJ you know
(I) see the friend whom you know.

dein3 a1 pa1-li2 djib1 a1 ngiod2 nguig3.
exist SUBJ Paris RESTRICT SUBJ I go
It is Paris to where I am going.

Here are examples of non-restrictive clauses:

a1 ngiod2 viek4 fuim3 o1 oid2 gob1 a1 ngiod2 flu4 fuim3.
SUBJ I today see OBJ friend NON-RESTRICT SUBJ I yesterday see
I see the friend today, whom I saw yesterday (by the way).

fuim3 o1 oid2 gob1 duob4 tug3 o1 dli2.
see OBJ friend NON-RESTRICT CAUS walk OBJ dog
(I) see the friend, who is walking the dog.

Head-last Relative Clauses

A head-last relative clause has the modifying clause before the head (reverse of English). There are two particles that can mark the ending of a 'head-last' relative clause, vied1 (restrictive) and miem1 (non-restrictive).

a1 kliok2 guk3 vied1 o1 oid2 fuim3.
SUBJ you know RESTRICT OBJ friend see
(I) see the friend whom you know.

o1 dli2 duob4 tug3 miem1 o1 oid2 fuim3.
OBJ dog CAUS walk NON-RESTRICT OBJ friend see
(I) see the friend, who is walking the dog.

Topicalization

A common sentence pattern is to have the *topic*, a word or phrase other than the subject, separate from a *comment*. The topic marker is za1.

za1 ban2, a1 gleib2 ploi4 mia3.
TOPIC food, SUBJ we tomorrow eat
About the food, we will eat it tomorrow.

a1 gleib2 ploi4 mia3, za1 ban2.
SUBJ we tomorrow eat, TOPIC food
About the food, we will eat it tomorrow.

za1 glu5 kiu2, dein3 gain4.
TOPIC big bird, exist many.ADV
About big birds, there are many of them.

Nominalizer: "-ing, what"

The marker sup1 nominalizes the verb.

buang3 a1 sup1 bli3 o1 dzik5 plak2.
be-difficult SUBJ NOM learn OBJ foreign language
Learning a foreign language is difficult.

vlu3 u1 plua2 a1 sup1 vlie3 a1 mion2.
be COMPL piano SUBJ NOM want SUBJ he/she
What he/she wants is a piano.

Appositives

An appositive is a noun that refers to another noun with no preposition or conjunction joining them.

a1 tu1 ma1-li2, meb1-vliang1-txiog2, vliang3 o1 koid2.
SUBJ NAME Mary, life-study-person, study OBJ plant
Mary, a biologist, studies plants.

Numerals

Numerals are consistently and regularly formed. Twenty is 'two-ten'. Forty is 'four-ten'. Fourteen is 'ten-four'. Thirty-four is 'three-ten-four'. Numerals are compound words.

xua1-buim1-moi1-nau1-plaig1-txod1-klub1-pliak1-bliut1-plau1-gi5
one billion nine million twenty-eight thousand four hundred seven
1,009,028,407

Fractions are formed using the preposition tsoin1 ('out of'):

gliag1-tsoin1-bliut5
three out of four
three quarters

vek1 is used for decimals.

plaig1-txod1-bliut1-vek1-nuin1-gi5
twenty-four point six seven
24.67

Ordinals are formed by the adverb mun4 ('by order'):

mun4 gi1-txod1-gliag5
ORDER seven-ten-three
73rd

Telling Time

The verb for telling time is xaung3. The 24-hour clock is used. 'January', 'February', 'March', and so forth are 'xua5 voi2' (one month), 'plaig5 voi2' (two months), 'gliag5 voi2' (three months), and so forth. The weekdays 'Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', and 'Sunday' are 'xua5 txua2' (one weekday), 'plaig5 txua2' (two weekdays), 'gliag5 txua2' (three weekdays), 'bliut5 txua2' (four weekdays), 'dzig5 txua2' (five weekdays), 'nuin5 txua2' (six weekdays), and 'gi5 txua2' (seven weekdays) respectively.

xaung3 a1 ten2 mo1?
time.VERB SUBJ what QUES
What is the time?

za1 vlop2, xaung3 a1 ten5 jien2 (ten5 paing2) mo1?
TOPIC now, time.VERB SUBJ what hour (what minute) QUES
(As of now) what is the hour (and minute)?

xaung3 a1 moi5 jien2, gliag1-txod1-nuin5 paing2.
time.VERB SUBJ nine hour, three-ten-six minute
(xaung3 a1 09:36.)
The time is 09:36.

xaung3 a1 txod1-bliut5 jien2, gi5 paing2.
time.VERB SUBJ ten-four hour, seven minute
(xaung3 a1 14:07.)
The time is 14:07.

xaung3 a1 ten5 men2, ten5 voi2, ten5 mong2 mo1?
time.VERB SUBJ what year, what month, what day QUES
What is the year, month, day?

xaung3 a1 plaig1-pliak1-plaig1-txod1-klub5 men2, nuin5 voi2, txod1-nuin5 mong2,
dzig5 txua2, txod1-gi5 jien2, bliut1-txod1-dzig5 paing2.
time.VERB SUBJ two-thousand-two-ten-eight year, six month, ten-six day, five weekday, ten-seven hour, four-ten-five minute
(xaung3 a1 2028.06.16, 5 txua2, 17:45.)
The date/time is the year 2028, June 16, Friday, 17:45.

The verb for time duration is ngieg3.

za1 nguot2, ngieg3 a1 ten2 mo1?
TOPIC trip, duration.VERB SUBJ what QUES
About the trip, how long is it? (What is the duration of the trip?)

za1 nguot2, ngieg3 a1 plaig5 voi2; xaung3 a1 xua5 voi2, dzig5 mong2, plog1 gliag5 voi2, dzig5 mong2.
TOPIC trip, duration.VERB SUBJ two month; time.VERB SUBJ one month, five day, until three month, five day
(za1 nguot2, ngieg3 a1 2 voi2; xaung3 a1 01.05 plog1 03.05.)
The trip lasts two months; it is from January 5th until March 5th.

za1 nguot2, ngieg3 a1 bliut5 tloi2, xaung4 tsoin1 xua5 txua2 plog1 bliut5 txua2.
TOPIC trip, duration.VERB SUBJ four day, time.ADV from one weekday until four weekday
The trip lasts four days from Monday until Thursday.

Weather

za1 ngab2, ten3 mo1?
TOPIC weather, what.VERB QUES
What is the weather like?

sui3.
It is raining.

dued3.
It is sunny.

sid3.
It is cloudy.

lid3.
It is snowing.

Greetings

Any cheerful term may be used for both salutations and partings.

fuek3! Peace!

bien3! Hope!

Pronouns

person	singular	plural
1st	ngiod2	dzuam2
1st & 2nd	_	gleib2

2nd	kliok2	kau2
3rd, biological	mion2	niad2
3rd, non-biological	pot2	dzub2

Vocabulary

[KEY: aj = adjective, av = adverb, cj = conjunction, n = noun, num = numeral, pn = pronoun, pr = preposition, pt = particle]

pn I, me; my **ngiod2; ngiod5**
pn we, us (inclusive "with you"); our **gleib2; gleib5**
pn we, us (exclusive "without you"); our **dzuam2; dzuam5**
pn you (singular); your **kliok2; kliok5**
pn you (plural); your **kau2; kau5**
pn he, she, him, her; his, her (biological) **mion2; mion5**
pn one (indefinite persons or biologicals); one's **ngom2; ngom5**
pn they (biological); their **niad2; niad5**
pn it; its (non-biological) **pot2; pot5**
pn they (non-biological); their **dzub2; dzub5**

pt subject marker **a1**
pt direct object (accusative) marker **o1**
pt complement marker **u1**
pt letteral marker **ka1**
pt imperative (command) marker **au1**
pt polite request marker **ei1**
pt question marker **mo1**
pt newly introduced information marker **ton1**
pt previously introduced information marker **kim1**
pt name marker **tu1**
pt nominalizer **sup1**
pt topic marker **za1**
pt strengthening exclamatory marker **mak1**
pt softening exclamatory marker **lei1**
pr about (pertaining to; on the topic of) **dluim1**
pr above, over **jing1**
pr according to **klek1**
pr across (at / to the other side of) **plei1**
pr after (later than; in the future of) **bog1**
pr around, encircling, surrounding **bei1**
pr as **jiot1**
pr as for **zauk1**
pr at (in the same location as) **xiu1**
pr because of, due to **ngie1**
pr before, in front of, ahead of (spatially) **tsieb1**

pr before, prior to, earlier than **uit1**
pr behind, in back of, to the rear of **bla1**
pr between, among, amidst, inter- **txia1**
pr beyond, farther than, exceeding **dzio1**
pr by means of, via, per, with (using; through instrumentality of) **ak1**
pr during **iong1**
pr except for, besides, apart from, other than, excluding **om1**
pr for (to benefit; destined for; for the purpose of) **uog1**
pr for (in exchange for) **ap1**
pr from, out of, away from **tsoin1**
pr in (located inside of) **zuak1**
pr instead of, rather than **ien1**
pr like, similar to **kuit1**
pr near, close to **tseb1**
pr of (owned by; belonging to; associated with; = genitive) **saub1**
pr of (containing the measured quantity: "two liters of water") **ki1**
pr on (resting on; touching the top or other surface of) **iop1**
pr outside of, exterior to **tliud1**
pr/cj than, compared to **xuem1**
pr through **uip1**
pr to, towards, at (moving toward) **ueg1**
pr under, below, beneath **hium1**
pr until **plog1**
pr with (accompanied by) **gloip1**
pr without, with no ..., lacking **flueng1**
v be (intransitive predicative copula) **vlu3**
v exist **dein3**
v become (begin to be; acquire the quality...) **aum3**
v cause (induce something to be/happen) **eid3**
v make, render (impart quality X to Y; e.g. "I make you happy") **gling3**
v do, perform, engage in (specified activity) **iad3**
v have (possess / be furnished with) **hiap3**
aux v pres can (is/are able to ...) **nug3**
aux v pres should, ought to (is/are expected/advised to ...) **flaim3**
aj/pn this (demonstrative) **nua5, nua2**
aj/pn that (demonstrative) **ik5, ik2**
aj/pn that yonder (demonstrative) **pliang5, pliang2**
cj so, then, therefore **djup1**
cj aka (also known as) **taup1**
cj and, plus **iam1**
cj but, however **eim1**
cj if (on condition that...; supposing that...) **tsai1**
cj or **dzuong1**
cj that (e.g. "I know that you are right") **ved1**
pt that, who/which/where/when [head-first restrictive clause marker] (e.g. "I saw the doctor that/who had lunch with you.") **djib1**

pt who/which/where/when [head-first non-restrictive clause marker] (e.g. "I saw a girl, who wore a red dress.") **gop1**
pt that, who/which/where/when [head-last restrictive clause marker] **vied1**
pt who/which/where/when [head-last non-restrictive clause marker] **miem1**
av also, additionally, too **kuo4**
av apart, separately **nieg4**
av maybe, perhaps, possibly **an4**
av not, no **uod4**
av yes **suik4**
av only, solely, exclusively **glue4**
av together **puo4**
av how? (in what manner?) **xoid4**
av how much/many? **zuim4**
pn what? **ten2**
av when? (at what time?) **zian4**
av where? (at/to what place?) **glod4**
pn, aj which? **moim2, moim5**
pn who? **diop2**
av why? (for what reason?) **flaib4**
aj any (no particular one of) **tleg5**
aj all **xuag5**
aj every, each **uin5**
n dwarf **txuek2**
n elf **nuing2**
n person, human being **txiog2**
n baby, infant **vlai2**
n child **vie2**
n boy **ho2**
n girl **ang2**
n man (adult male person) **og2**
n woman (adult female person) **maun2**
n family **ud2**
n father **txuak2**
n mother **ze2**
n marriage (spousal relationship) **nie2**
n husband **lua2**
n wife **dzat2**
n son **su2**
n daughter **mie2**
n brother **maing2**
n sister **tiod2**
n chief, leader **txue2**
n king **tsiun2**
n queen **tiop2**
n president **siang2**
n prime minister **pliu2**

n dictator, tyrant **aim2**
n master, lord **ngiu2**
n slave **guo2**
n soldier **bua2**
n ambassador **at2**
n member (of group/organization) **zei2**
n friend **oid2**
n enemy **muib2**
n Mr., Ms., Miss, Mrs. **gat2**
n Mister, Mr. **flai2**
n Ms., Miss/Mrs. **xuo2**
n club, society (voluntary association re: a common interest) **zib2**
n committee (group appointed to do a task) **fluo2**
n community (individuals sharing space / culture) **dzui2**
n culture (the customs and beliefs of a people) **uong2**
n individual (one considered separately from one's species) **dui2**
n people (a people), folk, the members of an ethnic group / nation **zo2**
n public, populace, the people (as in People's Republic) **sau2**
n race (group of people with similar characteristics) **jum2**
n team, crew, squad **hie2**
n abdomen **dze2**
n anus **ab2**
n arm (shoulder to hand) **kiom2**
n back (dorsal area) **dzue2**
n beard **gluib2**
n blood **aup2**
n body **iap2**
n bone **flot2**
n brain **djuog2**
n breast, mammary **ieng2**
n buttock **ad2**
n cheek (side of face below eye) **uam2**
n chest (upper front of torso) **bo2**
n chin **aung2**
n ear **uen2**
n egg **bio2**
n eye **hui2**
n face **it2**
n feather **jua2**
n feces, dung, excrement **gion2**
n fetus (foetus), embryo **ueb2**
n finger **gluab2**
n fist **ion2**
n foot (on which something stands) **ta2**
n forehead **dzoi2**
n gene **luo2**

n hair (a strand of fibrous material growing from the body) **mau2**
n hair (the hairs atop one's head thought of as a collective entity) **uot2**
n hand **zu2**
n head **zab2**
n heart (coronary muscle) **txiok2**
n heel **kuik2**
n hip **tsue2**
n horn (bone-like growth from animal's head) **uop2**
n intestines, gut(s), viscera **dlie2**
n iris (of eye) **iut2**
n kidney **nio2**
n knee **nuak2**
n leg **zap2**
n lip **glieng2**
n liver **uing2**
n lung **uad2**
n meat, flesh **feig2**
n mouth **uob2**
n muscle **bluop2**
n nail (fingernail) **dlua2**
n navel **hau2**
n neck **up2**
n nerve **tlong2**
n nose **kab2**
n organ (of body) **iot2**
n palm (of hand) **eib2**
n penis **vluo2**
n shell **dlia2**
n shoulder **so2**
n skeleton **plu2**
n skin **ong2**
n spine, backbone **tlo2**
n stomach **tsi2**
n sweat, perspiration **bai2**
n tail **dluen2**
n tear(drop(s)) **kloing2**
n testicle **dieg2**
n throat **iup2**
n thumb **ziu2**
n toe **tleib2**
n tongue (body-part) **jau2**
n tooth **fueg2**
n urine **djuing2**
n vagina **tsie2**
n vein, blood vessel **im2**
n waist **djuo2**

n wing (of bird etc.) **iud2**
n wound **luon2**
n wrist **ub2**
n berry (small pulpy fruit) **dio2**
n bud (of flower/leaf) **djem2**
n flower **blok2**
n fruit **fui2**
n leaf **fliom2**
n nut (hard-shelled fruit/seed with separable shell and kernel) **xad2**
n pod (seed pod) **vleig2**
n root (of a plant) **ian2**
n seed **ueng2**
n sprout (young shoot of plant) **pluag2**
aj alive **plaing5**
aj dead **ngua5**
n birth **vo2**
n mature, adult **uat2**
aj healthy **zua5**
n disease, illness, sickness **dzod2**
aj fat, obese, plump **klauk5**
n sex, gender **jia2**
aj female **xuon5**
aj male **uab5**
aj neuter (neither male nor female) **iab5**
n sense (ability to perceive a given kind of stimuli) **nein2**
n pain **ip2**
n pleasure **zeim2**
aj tired, weary **iep5**
aj refreshed, zesty, perky **iob5**
v sleep **pling3**
aj awake **guik5**
n fever **duat2**
v bite **glia3**
v breathe **hieb3**
v catch (stop the motion of and seize in the hands) **xei3**
v climb **ngued3**
v copulate, have sex (with) **bliong3**
v crawl **ja3**
v cry out, shout, yell **uem3**
v cry, weep **txiek3**
v dance **tui3**
v die **fue3**
v drink **fliun3**
v drown (die/kill via immersion) **djie3**
v eat **mia3**
v feed **tlaub3**

v feel (perceive with the tactile sense) **fua3**
v gesture **iub3**
v hold, grasp **uan3**
v hunt, pursue (with intent to capture and/or devour) **dzuad3**
v jump, leap **uag3**
v kick **jiug3**
v kill **aub3**
v kiss **glig3**
v laugh **zeing3**
v lie (recline horizontally) **oik3**
v live (be alive) **oing3**
v run **diu3**
v shave **piu3**
v sit (be in a sitting position) **iem3**
v smile **iag3**
v sneeze **djin3**
v spit **bliok3**
v squat **xuop3**
v stand **ok3**
v swallow **zai3**
v swim **ngoi3**
v taste (perceive the flavor of) **txuo3**
v throw, toss **do3**
v touch **puang3**
v vomit **xiup3**
v walk **tug3**
v wrestle **eig3**
n animal (non-vegetable creature) **xien2**
n ant (insect of family Formicidae) **ham2**
n bear (animal of Ursidae family) **ot2**
n bee (member of genus Apis) **dzua2**
n bird (egg-laying feathered animal with wings) **kiu2**
n butterfly **ve2**
n cat (Felis catus) **ob2**
n chicken **huod2**
n cockroach (insect of order Blattaria) **bue2**
n cow/bull, cattle (bovine animal of either sex) **fla2**
n deer (animal of family Cervidae) **fuong2**
n dog (Canis familiaris) **dli2**
n donkey, ass (Equus asinus) **fe2**
n dragon (winged serpent with crested head and large claws) **eip2**
n fish **txain2**
n fly (small winged insect) **dling2**
n fox (member of genus Vulpes) **ied2**
n frog (web-footed tailless leaping amphibian) **blue2**
n goat (animal of genus Capra) **tliong2**

n grasshopper **nge2**
n horse (Equus caballus) **eit2**
n insect **in2**
n lion (Felis leo) **nag2**
n lizard **nged2**
n lobster **tuid2**
n mammal **od2**
n mantis (insect of order Manteodea) **xoik2**
n monkey, small primate **voig2**
n mosquito **dlo2**
n mouse **tluob2**
n pig, swine (omnivorous mammal of family Suidae) **eg2**
n rabbit (animal of family Leporidae) **hiu2**
n reptile **ut2**
n sheep (Ovis aries) **pia2**
n snake, serpent (reptile of suborder Serpentes or Ophidia) **djoi2**
n spider, arachnid **ple2**
n squirrel (rodent of family Sciuridae) **oim2**
n tiger (Felis tigris) **iat2**
n turkey (Meleagris gallopavo) **vluat2**
n turtle (reptile of order Testudinata) **plueg2**
n virus **aing2**
n whale (large marine mammal of order Cetacea) **piad2**
n wolf (Canis lupus) **joi2**
n worm **flo2**
n apple (tree/fruit of genus Malus) **xag2**
n bamboo (plant/stem of genera Bambusa / Arundinaria / Dendrocalamus) **aik2**
n banana (plant/fruit of genus Musa) **bum2**
n bean (lima/snap/etc.: plant/seed of genus Phaseolus or similar) **goit2**
n cabbage (plant/leaves of sp. Brassica oleracea capitata) **glaung2**
n carrot (plant/root of sp. Daucus carota sativus) **pei2**
n coffee (plant/seeds of sp. Coffea arabica) **toig2**
n cork (tree/elastic tissue of sp. Quercus suber) **koit2**
n corn, maize (plant/seeds of sp. Zea mays) **txeip2**
n cotton (plant/fibers of genus Gossypium) **tlaung2**
n cucumber (Cucumis sativus) **txe2**
n date (tree/fruit of sp. Phoenix dactylifera) **huik2**
n fig (tree/fruit of genus Ficus) **dzuo2**
n flax (Linum usitatissimum) **dua2**
n garlic (herb of sp. Allium sativum) **djam2**
n ginger (plant/rhizome of genus Zingiber) **kluk2**
n ginseng (plant/root of genus Panax) **kuim2**
n gourd (plant/hard-rinded fruit of genera Lagenaria & Cucurbita) **vue2**
n grape (plant/fruit of genus Vitis) **dlaing2**
n grass (monocotyledonous plant of family Gramineae) **nu2**
n hemp, marijuana (plant/material of sp. Cannabis sativa) **eng2**

n kelp (seaweed of orders Laminariales and Fucales) **flid2**
n lentil (plant/seeds of sp. Lens culinaris) **gau**
n lettuce (plant/leaves of genus Lactuca) **flog2**
n mandarin, tangerine (tree/fruit of sp. Citrus reticulata) **hia2**
n mint (plant of family Labiatae) **viu2**
n mushroom (a complex aerial fleshy fruiting body of a fungus) **doi2**
n mustard (plant of sp. Brassica hirta / B. nigra / B. juncea) **tsik2**
n oak (tree of genus Quercus) **nieng2**
n oat (plant/seed of genus Avena) **tsau2**
n olive (tree/fruit of sp. Olea europaea) **gliot2**
n onion (plant/bulb of sp. Allium sepa) **txoi2**
n orange (tree/fruit of Citrus sinensis / related spp.) **xiud2**
n pea (plant/seed of sp. Pisum sativum) **fuom2**
n peanut (plant/seed/pod of sp. Arachis hypogaea) **tuem2**
n pepper (hot/sweet/bell pepper -- plant/pod of genus Capsicum) **xuak2**
n pepper (black -- plant/seed of sp. Piper nigrum) **maim2**
n pine (coniferous tree of genus Pinus) **tsuo2**
n plum (certain trees/fruits of genus Prunus) **ngu2**
n potato (plant/tuber of sp. Solanum tuberosum) **iek2**
n rice (plant/seed of sp. Oryza sativa) **em2**
n rose (plant/flower of genus Rosa) **kuap2**
n safflower (Carthamus tinctorius) **fun2**
n sesame (plant/seed of genus Sesamum) **dlue2**
n soya, soybean (plant/seed of sp. Glycine max) **um2**
n spinach (plant/leaves of sp. Spinacia oleracea) **blai2**
n squash, melon (plant/fruit of genus Cucurbita grown for edible fruit) **uang2**
n sunflower (plant/bloom of sp. Helianthus annuus) **fuang2**
n tea (plant/leaves of sp. Camellia sinensis) **blim2**
n tobacco (plant/leaves of sp. Nicotiana tabacum) **ieg2**
n tomato (plant/berry of genus Lycopersicon) **klian2**
n wheat (plant/seed of sp. Triticum aestivum) **to2**
n bush, shrub **huo2**
n garden **dza**
n grain(s), cereal crop(s) and their seed(s) **de2**
v harvest, reap **en3**
n life (philosophical, daily living) **ziug**
n life (biological) **meb**
n plant (a vegetable life-form) **koid2**
n tree **bleig2**
n bay (small body of water offset from lake or sea) **nui2**
n beach, shore **po2**
n cave **tluing2**
n cliff **txuam2**
n cloud **sid2**
n desert **kliap2**
n earth (terra firma contrasted with sea and heaven) **hiud2**

n earthquake **blu2**
n eclipse **et2**
n field (unbroken expanse of land) **id2**
n flood, deluge **ed2**
n fog **la2**
n forest **tluip2**
n hail **iang2**
n hill (smaller than a mountain) **maug2**
n island **liek2**
n lake **dloik2**
n land **pek2**
n lightning **iet2**
n moon (natural satellite of a planet) **pueb2**
n mountain **uk2**
n nature (that which occurs spontaneously; the non-artificial world) **vau2**
n planet **ziom2**
n rain **sui2**
n rainbow **jong2**
n river **faig2**
n sea, ocean **duam2**
n sky **bluo2**
n snow **lid2**
n star **haib2**
n storm **da2**
n sun **dued2**
n swamp, marsh **gie2**
n thunder **mian2**
n tide **tliom2**
n tornado **puog2**
n universe, cosmos **tsui2**
n valley **vlio2**
n volcano **vlua2**
n weather **ngab2**
n wind **aud2**
n world **aib2**
n arrow (sharp-tipped shaft shot from a bow) **fai2**
n axe **tled2**
n balloon **ziut2**
n bar, rod **ep2**
n barrel, cask **puek2**
n basket **ziuk2**
n bed **glei2**
n bell **buod2**
n blade **glua2**
n blanket (large piece of soft material used as a cover) **iom2**
n board **veid2**

n bomb **fluib2**
n bottle **dzoit2**
n bow (for arrows) **dluig2**
n bowl (deep round dish) **jai2**
n box (rigid rectangular receptacle) **fluin2**
n brake **hoi2**
n brick (hard clay block) **tlud2**
n broom **djon2**
n brush **vlau2**
n bucket, pail **gue2**
n bullet **gai2**
n button (on a shirt etc.) **tsieng2**
n cage **niob2**
n can (presealed metal container) {British: tin} **flui2**
n candle **ait2**
n cannon **uek2**
n chain (connected series of rings or links) **kob2**
n chair (furniture for one person to sit on) **pui2**
n cigarette **pluo2**
n clock **iung2**
n club, cudgel **txau2**
n coin **fab2**
n comb **dzuik2**
n computer (electronic instruction-obeying information-handler) **uid2**
n container **ek2**
n cord, cable (thicker than wire) **duog2**
n cover (thing put onto or extended over something else) **klaum2**
n cup (small bowl with handle) **ngue2**
n curtain **sue2**
n dial (circle marked with numbers/symbols) **fio2**
n dish (any shallow concave container) **niog2**
n doll, effigy **klied2**
n dome (anything shaped like an upside-down bowl) **nguo2**
n drain (device that removes unwanted liquid) **vi2**
n drill **ngiap2**
n drum (hollow musical instrument beaten with sticks or hands) **klio2**
n envelope (folded paper covering a letter) **txie2**
n fan (device to create air current) **flueg2**
n fence (outdoor barrier supported by posts) **niab2**
n file (tool for abrading) **sei2**
n flag, banner **fiod2**
n fork (instrument with >=2 prongs for picking up something) **gli2**
n frame (structure supporting or surrounding something) **hoik2**
n furniture **xiet2**
n gear (toothed wheel) **pab2**
n guitar (stringed instrument played with the fingers) **bliem2**

n gun (ballistic weapon) **xio2**
n hammer **oit2**
n handle (part of tool by which it is held) **fiung2**
n hinge **tlui2**
n hook **fip2**
n horn (makes noise when blown) **dzuok2**
n hourglass **djua2**
n jar, jug (big wide-mouthed bottle) **oib2**
n key (metal device for operating lock) **kia2**
n knife **djui2**
n knob **lu2**
n ladder **uom2**
n lamp **auk2**
n lens **koi2**
n lever **ieb2**
n lock (device for securing doors) **bok2**
n machine (device with moving parts) **ngoib2**
n match (little fire-stick) **txub2**
n microscope **tua2**
n mirror **tlai2**
n motor, engine **fuag2**
n nail (pointy fastener) **juk2**
n needle **zaug2**
n net **van2**
n oven **txoik2**
n package, packet, parcel **glip2**
n paddle, oar (stick with broad end) **veb2**
n pan (broad shallow cooking dish) **ngo2**
n patch (a piece used to cover/repair a flaw) **aug2**
n pedal **eik2**
n pen (writing tool that uses ink) **zue2**
n pencil, crayon (writing tool that uses semi-solid substance) **dab2**
n piano **plua2**
n pillow, cushion **vui2**
n pipe (a hard tube for transporting liquid) **kui2**
n plate (shallow dish, usually round) **jeim2**
n plow (plough) **daung2**
n pocket **kut2**
n pole, stick (long bar) **klui2**
n post (vertical pole anchored in ground) **xut2**
n pot (deep round vessel) **gla2**
n pulley **vat2**
n pump **vloi2**
n rack (framework of bars for storage) **pied2**
n radio apparatus, wireless set **ing2**
n rail (usually horizontal bar for restraining/supporting things) **djaub2**

n rake **ngau2**
n razor **tlod2**
n rope **flie2**
n rug, mat **nuab2**
n sack, bag **hok2**
n sail **maip2**
n saw (tool) **vlo2**
n scale (device to measure weight) **kam2**
n scissors **vlei2**
n screen, mesh **ngai2**
n screw (threaded fastener) **kluot2**
n sign (board with public notice written on it) **vlung2**
n shelf **xuim2**
n shield (a protective implement) **feik2**
n shovel **uak2**
n spear, lance **mei2**
n sponge (real/synthetic corpse of animal of phylum Porifera) **plik2**
n spool, reel (cylinder onto which something is wound) **txuit2**
n spoon **vliu2**
n spring (metal helix) **blom2**
n staple (fastener) **ium2**
n strap **bie2**
n string (thicker than thread and thinner than rope) **dziup2**
n stylus **ming2**
n sword **xau2**
n syringe **pla2**
n table (piece of furniture with flat top) **dluam2**
n telephone **eing2**
n telescope **aut2**
n television set **iod2**
n toilet, water closet **op2**
n tool, utensil, implement **jie2**
n tongs **am2**
n towel **plam2**
n toy, plaything **lap2**
n trap **pait2**
n tray (shallow rectangular dish) **tep2**
n umbrella **pluim2**
n valve (flow-controller) **xieb2**
n weapon **vluok2**
n wheel **dloi2**
n wire (long thread-like piece of metal) **zuop2**
n wrench {British: spanner} **tsut2**
n apron **on2**
n belt **juo2**
n coat (heavy outer garment with sleeves) **pliok2**

n collar **vuag2**
n eyeglasses **boing2**
n garment (item of clothing) **iun2**
n glove **nuo2**
n harness **hue2**
n hat, cap **uet2**
n helmet **nad2**
n jacket (a short and/or lightweight coat) **tuk2**
n necktie **kliek2**
n pants, trousers **ngik2**
n shirt **xin2**
n shorts, trunks (trousers extending no lower than knees) **suang2**
n shoe **uok2**
n skirt, kilt, dress (any torso-garment open at the bottom) **iog2**
n sock, hose, stocking **huep2**
n uniform (special garments worn by members of a group) **nue2**
n veil **tie2**
n building, edifice (structure with walls and roof) **fluong2**
n attic, garret **jeit2**
n ceiling **mit2**
n cellar, basement **siu2**
n chimney **suim2**
n door **gued2**
n elevator {British: lift} **blaug2**
n fireplace, hearth **tlau2**
n floor (bottom of room) **xen2**
n hall **nguim2**
n roof **ti2**
n room, chamber **fia2**
n stair(s) **zuog2**
n throne **djuak2**
n wall **duang2**
n window **si2**
n church (building or institution of public worship) **feim2**
n factory **uep2**
n hospital **bain2**
n hotel, inn **dlueg2**
n house (a free-standing man-made dwelling-building) **kli2**
n library **keig2**
n mill (place where raw materials are processed) **pluom2**
n prison, jail **tlei2**
n school **tun2**
n store, shop, boutique **lie2**
n tavern, bar, pub **va2**
n theater **ung2**
n university **puim2**

n bridge **ig2**
n farm **txuod2**
n park (public outdoor area) **zau2**
n market (place where goods are bought/sold/traded) **siun2**
n tower **txaip2**
n agency, bureau **aig2**
n army **vueng2**
n authority (the right/power to command) **dzap2**
n campaign (for political office) **zuing2**
n constitution (charter of an organization) **bab2**
v control **jeb3**
n court (of law) **bluit2**
n crime **pliong2**
v elect (select by voting) **dzug2**
aj free (at liberty) **dloing5**
n government **flio2**
aj independent **dzai5**
aj international **fluip5**
n jury **loing2**
n law (a rule enforced by a government) **miob2**
aj military **heg5**
n nation, state (political entity) **piok2**
v obey **geg3**
aj official (issued with authority) **gu5**
v organize (bring X's together to perform a task) **blei3**
n parliament, congress (legislative body of elected officers) **poing2**
n party (political), sect (religious) **viong2**
v permit, allow, let **djei3**
n police (organization to enforce laws) **tsei2**
n politics **vliab2**
v prohibit, forbid, contra-permit **meit3**
n province (of Canada etc.), prefecture, state (of USA etc.) **tliuk2**
v resign **zoi3**
n rule, regulation **tsaib2**
n submission, surrender **tlio2**
n tax **vluot2**
n trial (in court) **fub2**
v unite **klu3**
v vote **iuk3**
n war **kliab2**
v accept (willingly receive) **fie3**
n account (record of money received/paid/owed) **flia2**
n bank (monetary institution) **huen2**
n bill, invoice (statement of money owed) **txaum2**
v borrow **bid3**
n business, commerce **djiot2**

v buy, purchase **plap3**
aj cheap, inexpensive **xet5**
n check (written order directing a bank to pay from an account) **floib2**
n company (a business organization), firm **tliop2**
n contract (agreement-document) **juim2**
n credit (permission to borrow money) **kua2**
n debt, obligation to pay **miu2**
v exchange, trade, swap **ngei3**
aj expensive, costly **iug5**
aj frugal, thrifty **txaup5**
aj generous, charitable **dje5**
vt get, acquire, gain, obtain **gied3**
v give **djab3**
n insurance (protective contractual arrangement) **xaib2**
v invest **xiug3**
n job, employment **dloim2**
v keep, retain, go on having (e.g. "you should keep this book") **bliod3**
v lack (be without) **fu3**
v lend **xui3**
vt lose (cease having; contra-acquire) **dzie3**
n merchandise, goods, wares **dliu2**
n money **tau2**
v offer (present for acceptance or rejection) **vloib3**
v own (possess according to law or custom) **uap3**
v pay **vlaut3**
aj poor, impoverished **pi5**
n price, cost **txap2**
aj private (contra-public) **txo5**
n prize, award **liut2**
n profit, gain **tiom2**
v provide, supply, furnish **tle3**
aj public (available to most or all persons) **kluo5**
v punish **tlia3**
v receive **vliap3**
v reject, refuse (contra-accept) **lon3**
n responsibility, liability, accountability **dluad2**
v reward **deim3**
aj rich, wealthy **klud5**
v sell **plue3**
v steal (take in a criminal way) **bliam3**
n store, cache, reserve, reservoir **gong2**
v take (in the sense of E-o "preni", G "nehmen", Sp "tomar") **ziup3**
n ticket, coupon **txien2**
n value (the quality of being useful and/or desirable), worth **fiu2**
n angel, fairy (supernatural flying humanoid) **fei2**
v bless (wish good upon) **gliut3**

v curse, damn (wish evil upon) **dlat3**
n ghost (manifestation of dead person's soul) **oig2**
n god, diety **piot2**
n heaven, celestial realm, Valhala etc. **tliun2**
n hell, Hades **bliu2**
aj holy, sacred **uim5**
n magic, sorcery **dzeit2**
v pray (communicate with god(s)) **puok3**
n priest, clergyman **dzei2**
n religion **kliop2**
n revelation, mystical vision **djag2**
n ritual, rite, ceremony **txa2**
n soul, spirit (believed to outlive the body) **xu2**
v admire **ngain3**
aj alert **djuang5**
aj angry **txei5**
v approve (of) **lied3**
n art (creative craft; productive use of talent) **xam2**
n attention (active perception) **heng2**
n behavior, conduct **tuam2**
v believe (accept as true) **xia3**
v blame **vluip3**
aj boring, tedious **txu5**
v calculate, reckon **biang3**
n care, concern (about someone / something) **dlui2**
n caution, prudence, carefulness **bi2**
v celebrate, rejoice **bop3**
v choose, pick (out), select one of many possibilities **guag3**
n comfort (freedom from pain and/or worry) **glio2**
v compare **zub3**
v consider **nuob3**
aj conscious, aware **biu5**
n courage, bravery **bluok2**
aj dear, precious, cherished **blaib5**
v decide **hai3**
n disappointment **vliep2**
v distinguish, differentiate, tell one from another **kueb3**
n destiny **kluong2**
v doubt **dle3**
n dream **txi2**
n embarrassment **glueg2**
n enthusiasm, zeal **txeid2**
n eternity **zeg2**
v expect, anticipate (believe that X will come/happen) **hauk3**
v experience (consciously live through an event) **nai3**
v favor, prefer **lio3**

v fear (be afraid of) **ziub3**
v feel (experience an emotion/sentiment) **dlig3**
aj foolish **dluo5**
v forget (contra-remember) **ge3**
v forgive, pardon **gei3**
aj foreign **dzik5**
aj funny, comical **jiub5**
aj grateful, thankful **ued5**
aj greedy **txaing5**
v guard, monitor, watch over **zeit3**
v guess, conjecture **pio3**
v guide, lead **dlap3**
aj guilty, blame-worthy **tue5**
n habit, custom, routine practice **oin2**
aj happy **bong5**
v hate **tuo3**
v hope **bien3**
aj humble, modest **bieg5**
n idea, concept (thought-bundle) **hub2**
v imagine **hod3**
aj important **vio5**
aj innocent, contra-guilty **jaib5**
aj insane, crazy, mad **vlog5**
aj intelligent **vliog5**
v intend, mean to, do deliberately, have as a purpose **lieg3**
n interest (desire to pay attention to something), fascination **xeing2**
v invent (plan something which has never been made before) **kiob3**
n jealousy, envy **mu2**
v judge (compare something to criteria), form an opinion about **tlua3**
v know **guk3**
n knowledge **aun2**
v learn **bli3**
v like, enjoy (derive pleasure from) **niu3**
n logic (formalized process of reasoning) **klin2**
aj lonely (feeling undesirable solitude) **plui5**
v love **glie3**
aj loyal **ploid5**
n mercy **tliap2**
n mind **siab2**
n mystery **ug2**
n neglect, negligence, apathy **siong2**
aj nice, kind, affable **bit5**
v notice, observe **dloid3**
n opinion **duek2**
n patience **uib2**
n peace (freedom from fighting or turmoil) **fuek2**

v perceive, detect **xoi3**
v pity, feel compassion toward, feel sorry for **tio3**
n plan, design **oip2**
n play (performed by actors on stage), drama **un2**
v pretend, act, feign **sia3**
n pride (proudness; self-respect) **ag2**
n reason, explanation, justification, rationale **nei2**
n reasoning, rational thought **bu2**
v recognize **xud3**
v regret **sua3**
v remember **djau3**
v respect, venerate, esteem **txai3**
n revenge, vengeance, retribution, getting even **mui2**
aj sad, unhappy, melancholy **lau5**
n satisfaction **djap2**
v seek, search (for), look for **nuok3**
v seem, appear to be, give the impression of **loin3**
aj serious, earnest, grave **gin5**
n shame **mueg2**
v study **vliang3**
aj stupid **tli5**
n subject, topic of discussion **bait2**
v suppose, presume **gluo3**
v surprise, startle **tliung3**
n talent, skill, knack **uon2**
v teach **djaing3**
v tempt **soi3**
n theory **tloim2**
v think **huim3**
v trust **bia3**
v understand, comprehend **dzot3**
v want, wish, desire **vlie3**
n whim, caprice **dziu2**
aj wise **nguom5**
n worry, anxiety **puep2**
n address (postal co-ordinates) **klaim2**
v admit, confess **di3**
n advertisement **tuag2**
n advice **vlia2**
n alphabet **djiug2**
v announce, proclaim **jio3**
n answer, reply to a question or argument **miop2**
n article, essay (piece of text about one topic) **dlub2**
v ask, inquire **blaud3**
n book **tseg2**
v call, summon **tla3**

n chapter (main division of book) **piat2**
n chart, diagram **lai2**
n claim, assertion (statement of unknown accuracy) **fok2**
n code (cryptographic system) **hiot2**
n command, order, directive **pue2**
n communication (exchange of information) **dliob2**
n consonant (non-vowel) **tsia2**
v criticize **dzieg3**
v deny (say that X is not true) **zoip3**
v describe **fliud3**
n dictionary **duo2**
v discuss, talk about **peim3**
n document **boi2**
v emphasize, accentuate, stress **zia3**
n fact (undisputed datum) **toik2**
n fiction **iok2**
n file (dossier; loose bundle of data) **jue2**
n grammar (rules and structure of a language) **tlie2**
n history (organized account of past events), chronicle **seng2**
v indicate **hien3**
n information **baud2**
n insult **siak2**
v invite **bau3**
n issue, edition (of periodical etc.) **zie2**
n label **mue2**
n language (the verbal communication technique of a people) **plak2**
n letter (a message written and mailed) **suo2**
v lie (utter a known falsehood) **kie3**
n list **zong2**
n magazine (periodical publication) **due2**
v mail (transmit postally) **xing3**
n map (drawing of planet's surface) **gaut2**
n meaning (semantic content of a word) **pluid2**
n message (batch of transmitted information) **fi2**
n movie, motion picture **pen2**
n name **dlek2**
n news, tidings **deid2**
n newspaper **zaup2**
n noise (confused/randomized sound/stimuli) **klap2**
n note, annotation **jaig2**
aj opposite **blot5**
n page (one side of a sheet of paper in a book) **fuad2**
n photograph **fiok2**
n poem **ngi2**
v praise, compliment, laud **dlio3**
v print (to copy marks by pressing inked objects on paper) **vlue3**

n promise (a claim about one's future actions), pledge **ngoin2**
n protest, objection **bui2**
n question, query **tluo2**
v quote, cite **dak3**
v read **feing3**
n record (a cache of information) **tsu2**
v request, ask for **tsom3**
v say, tell, express in words **gep3**
aj secret **ngam5**
n sentence (of words) **aip2**
v sing **klie3**
v speak, talk **dlaim3**
n story, report **tsiug2**
v suggest, propose (offer an idea) **naut3**
n syllable **flei2**
n symbol, sign, token **dziet2**
v thank (express gratitude toward) **faik3**
av unquotingly **jak4**
n vocabulary (sum of words available to a person/people) **blak2**
n voice **kue2**
n vowel **fuen2**
v warn **kle3**
n word **uig2**
v write **piob3**
n game (a rule-governed system of competitive amusement) **tia2**
n game, match (one particular encounter between competitors) **dlei2**
n athletics (games involving physical skill), sports **kloin2**
n score (the tally of points in a competition) **hu2**
n umpire, referee, official **bluod2**
n ball (spheroidal plaything) **flep2**
n bat, stick, racket/racquet (any ball-hitting tool) **pluang2**
n ski **dlu2**
n baseball **vei2**
n basketball **uik2**
n football (association f~), soccer **floi2**
n football (American/tackle f~) **kleit2**
n gymnastics **klau2**
n hockey **beit2**
n pool, billiards **vaut2**
n tennis **bet2**
n chess **djio2**
v play, recreate, frolic **puib3**
aj same, identical **neik5**
aj similar **maik5**
aj different **seit5**
aj/pn other, another **miuk5, miuk2**

v change (become/make different), vary **gliu3**
v imitate, mimic **ain3**
aj original, non-imitative **tlam5**
n prototype, exemplar, archetype, model (for all Xs) **gait2**
n copy (a duplicate) **tiu2**
num zero **ga5**
num one **xua5**
num two **plaig5**
num three **gliag5**
num four **bliut5**
num five **dzig5**
num six **nuin5**
num seven **gi5**
num eight **klub5**
num nine **moi5**
num ten **txod5**
num hundred **plau5**
num thousand **pliak5**
num million (10^6) **nau5**
num billion (10^9) **buim5**
num trillion (10^12) **vang5**
num half (1/2) **hum5**
pt point, comma **vek1**
n quantity (amount / number / magnitude) **pai2**
n number, numeral (a word or symbol indicating quantity) **ngiet2**
v count, enumerate **bleg3**
v measure **dzep3**
n ratio, rate, proportion **lain2**
v add, append, join so as to cause an increase **muk3**
v remove, subtract, take away, delete **xeg3**
v increase (become or make greater in quantity) **txaig3**
v decrease (become or make lesser in quantity) **vuo3**
v multiply **liap3**
v divide **vliub3**
n total, sum, aggregate **muag2**
n rest (of ...), remainder, leftovers, remnant **kloi2**
aj whole, entire, complete **nia5**
aj all (the whole number or entire sum of) **dzied5**
aj many (a large number of) **gain5**
aj few (a small number of) **mua5**
aj several **giu5**
aj some (indefinite) **puk5**
aj much (a large quantity of) **goi5**
aj more (a larger quantity of) **zi5**
aj most (the largest quantity of) **vle5**
aj little (a small quantity of) **ziot5**

aj less (a smaller quantity of) **klion5**
aj least (the smallest quantity of) **dja5**
n part **vla2**
n piece (a part broken/cut/separated from something larger) **vuen2**
n section, segment (a part somehow different/separated from others) **meig2**
n allocation, allotment, portion (someone's share of X) **tluam2**
n group **nian2**
n batch (quantity of things done/produced at one time) **mio2**
n bundle, bunch (group of things tied or grouped together) **xuk2**
n majority **floid2**
n minority **gliup2**
n density **plib2**
aj dense (of much density), concentrated, thick, intense **klaup5**
aj rarefied, tenuous, diffuse, dilute, sparse, wispy **klo5**
aj full, filled **fuo5**
aj empty **vlied5**
n degree (the extent/intensity/scope of an action/condition/relation) **leb2**
av at least, not less than (>=) **dzam4**
av at most, only, just, merely, not more than (<=) **maid4**
av much, very (to a large degree; with great intensity) **blueng4**
av more (to a larger degree) **jeig4**
av most (to the largest degree) **ein4**
av little (to a small degree; with almost no intensity) **kuad4**
av less (to a smaller degree) **son4**
av least (to the smallest degree) **ngio4**
av enough, sufficiently **flap4**
av almost, nearly **poi4**
av too much, excessively **ku4**
av too little, insufficiently **jiag4**
n size (degree of largeness or smallness) **niuk2**
aj huge, enormous, gigantic **fli5**
aj big, large (of much size) **glu5**
aj small (of little size) **txoip5**
aj tiny, minuscule **gui5**
v expand, grow **voip3**
v shrink, contract **kub3**
n distance (amount of space from X to Y) **fiek2**
aj/av far (at / to a great distance) **pang5, pang4**
aj/av near (at / to a little distance) **be5, be4**
aj present (existing in the indicated place; contra-absent) **bap5**
aj absent **gluak5**
n place, location **kai2**
n length (distance from one end to the other) **pa2**
aj long (of much length) **bib5**
aj short (of little length) **gaik5**
n width (degree of wideness or narrowness) **kio2**

aj wide, broad (of space between objects) **nen5**
aj narrow, of little width (of space between objects) **dzaig5**
n thickness (of a solid object, etc.) **eb2**
aj thick, fat (large from one surface to the opposite surface) **huan5**
aj thin, slender (small from one surface to the opposite surface) **glied5**
n height (distance from ground / baseline to top) **tsoi2**
aj high, tall (of much height) **ngaig5**
aj low, short (not tall; of little height) **mup5**
n depth (distance from ground / baseline down to bottom) **xue2**
aj deep, profound (of much depth) **med5**
aj shallow (of little depth) **xub5**
aj horizontal **lue5**
aj vertical **naim5**
aj diagonal, slanted **fle5**
aj sloped, inclined/declined (not horizontal) **zuom5**
n angle (the relation of two lines radiating from a point) **mop2**
n position (location relative to others) **aid2**
n region, area (a quantity of space within boundaries) **kluak2**
n space, room, void **kaid2**
n connection, joint, junction **djiub2**
n environment, surroundings, context **txiap2**
n front **plup2**
n rear, back part of **hua2**
n side, flank, lateral area **hiod2**
n middle, center **tsuit2**
n top, peak, summit **xo2**
n bottom **veit2**
n edge **xuen2**
aj inner, internal, interior **suam5**
aj outer, exterior, external **fliu5**
n limit, boundary **klon2**
v find (discover the location of) **tliat3**
v misplace (lose; become unable to find) **din3**
n direction (orientation of motion) **miok2**
av up **pliuk4**
av down **tleit4**
n north **hi2**
n south **gip2**
n east **biat2**
n west **ngui2**
aj right(-hand) **geim5**
aj left(-hand) **plep5**
av away (from this or that place) **djaud4**
av back (to previous place / condition) **vaup4**
aj inverted, upside-down **jei5**
av backward (in reverse order) **je4**

aj direct, immediate (with no intermediaries or obstacles) **xid5**
aj serpentine, meandering, convoluted **kluib5**
n city **vlip2**
n village **puong2**
n rural area, countryside **klai2**
n source, origin **tlin2**
n route, path, course **feid2**
n destination **tsiu2**
v aim (to point/direct X toward Y) **bluik3**
v attract **jiud3**
v avoid, evade, keep away from **plio3**
n barrier, obstacle **vuap2**
n base, node, station (point from which things go or are done) **ngum2**
v bring (cause something to come along with one toward a place) **djai3**
v capture, seize **noit3**
v carry (move while supporting) **bloig3**
v come, arrive (at indicated place) **biab3**
v drift, wander **bliad3**
v drive, impel, propel **tsaut3**
v emit (to send out any form of matter/energy in any manner) **ngieb3**
v enter, go into **zui3**
v escape, flee from **kuak3**
v fly (move through the air) **zio3**
av forward, ahead **dzuak4**
v gather, collect (bring or come together) **flaung3**
v go (move from starting point to elsewhere) **nguig3**
n journey, trip, voyage **nguot2**
v leave, depart, go away from **blau3**
n load, burden **flua2**
v meet, encounter, come across **fuem3**
v miss, fail to hit/reach/see etc. **niek3**
v move (engage in motion / cause to engage in motion) **plek3**
v put, place, translocate **xuep3**
v reach, extend as far as **tlaud3**
v release (quit keeping/restraining) **flau3**
v remain, stay **giok3**
v repel **se3**
v restrain, inhibit, hold back **glau3**
v retrieve, fetch (go to X and bring it back) **jiu3**
v return (go or send back to previous place/condition) **juon3**
v ride (sit/perch in/on a vehicle/horse/etc. and travel) **le3**
v roll (move like a ball/cylinder by turning over and over) **txuan3**
v send, dispatch, transmit **djaun3**
v slide, slip, glide **juan3**
v stretch, extend **plo3**
v turn, divert (send in a different direction) **not3**

v turn, rotate, revolve **lep3**
v visit **xa3**
n airplane, aircraft **puom2**
n bicycle **glad2**
n boat **tei2**
n bus **tse2**
n canal, channel, ditch **zaung2**
n car, automobile (wheeled motor vehicle) **plain2**
n cart, carriage, wagon (wheeled vehicle; not self-propelled) **guad2**
n motorcycle **soing2**
n port **gliat2**
n railroad **dlai2**
n road **djo2**
n rocket **iak2**
n ship **gleip2**
n street **tlauk2**
n train (of railroad) **txein2**
n truck {British: lorry} (motor vehicle for cargo-carrying) **tien2**
n vehicle **liod2**
n age (degree of oldness / youngness) **plug2**
aj young (of little age; having existed/lived for a brief time) **sa5**
aj old (of much age; having existed/lived for a long time) **saim5**
aj new, novel, recent (having been known for a brief time) **heit5**
aj old (of long standing; having been known for a long time) **faub5**
aj permanent, perpetual **huong5**
aj constant, invariant, stable **he5**
aj temporary, transient **lueng5**
n interval (quantity of time between events X and Y) **buin2**
aj irregular, sporadic, intermittent **txiut5**
aj regular, periodic (at uniform intervals) **djip5**
n rhythm **xuot2**
n time (e.g. "do it 3 times"), occasion, instance, iteration **tsum2**
av again, once more, re- **muem4**
v alternate, take turns (do X then Y then X then Y) **teip3**
n cycle (one complete performance of a periodic process) **miug2**
n frequency (degree of oftenness or seldomness) **giud2**
av frequently, often **giud4**
av seldom, rarely **guen4**
n duration (amount of time consumed) **ngieg2**
aj long (of much duration) **fleig5**
aj short, brief (of little duration) **gliom5**
aj gradual **blio5**
aj sudden, abrupt **tuen5**
v begin, commence, start **vluop3**
v continue, keep on doing/being **xie3**
v pause, hesitate, suspend action temporarily **siod3**

v end, conclude, finish **tain3**
v cease, stop doing, quit **pau3**
v delay, retard, tarry, postpone **huem3**
v rush, hurry, hasten **ngiab3**
n period, era, epoch **sek2**
n moment, an instant **ne2**
av always (at all times) **ngia4**
av ever (at any time) **tai4**
av never **pieb**
n time (the dimension/continuum of past-present-future) **xaung2**
n past (the p~), earlier time **fuing2**
n present (the present time; the now) **xung2**
n future (the f~) **blieng2**
av already (prior to the time mentioned) **niun4**
av still, yet (even until the time mentioned) **dzim4**
av yesterday **flu4**
av today **viek4**
av tomorrow **ploi4**
av long ago (in the far past) **vai4**
av recently (in the near past) **pluek4**
av now (at this time) **vlop4**
av soon (in the near future) **vueg4**
av eventually (in the far future) **djiep4**
aj/av early, premature **flue5, flue4**
av/aj timely, prompt, on time **ngob4, ngob5**
aj/av late, tardy **zup**
n speed, velocity (degree of fastness or slowness) **blap2**
av quickly, rapidly, swiftly (with much speed) **gluong4**
av slowly (with little speed) **djuap4**
n series (a number of similar things following one another) **dleig2**
n sequence, order (temporal arrangement of events in a series) **mun2**
aj last, final (after all others) **ble5**
aj prior, preceding, previous, contra-next **pliut5**
aj next (coming immediately after; "tomorrow" = the next day) **djop5**
n season **viom2**
n spring (the season) **diup2**
n summer **vlek2**
n autumn, fall **boip2**
n winter **na2**
n century **nuen2**
n year **men2**
n month **voi2**
n week **feb2**
n weekday **txua2**
n day (24-hour period) **mong2**
n date (coordinates of a day given in some timekeeping system) **li2**

n day (daytime -- as opposed to night), diurnal period **tloi2**
n night **juong2**
n morning (dawn to noon) **txui2**
n noon **kug2**
n afternoon (noon to dusk) **vu2**
n evening (dusk to midnight) **mi2**
n midnight **tsap2**
n graveyard shift, middle of the night (midnight to dawn) **bing2**
n hour (60 minutes) **jien2**
n minute (60 seconds) **paing2**
n second (1/60th of a minute) **koing2**
n holiday **txuep2**
n sabbath (day of week with religious significance) **vlui2**
v wait (for), await **ji3**
n air **sang2**
n alcohol **huot2**
n ash **djuob2**
n brass (copper-zinc alloy) **biem2**
n carbon **dziob2**
n chalk **vua2**
n chemical (substance made by or used in chemistry) **pin2**
n clay **luk2**
n cloth, fabric (material made of threads) **vuop2**
n coal **fa2**
n copper **djiu2**
n dirt, earth (tangible), soil **fleb2**
n dust **tliob2**
n element (substance of irreducible simplicity) **go2**
n fat (oily/greasy material from animal adipose tissue or plant seeds) **dlauk2**
n fuel **gliob2**
n glass **xe2**
n gold (the precious metal) **dziep2**
n ice **tsun2**
n ink **kiop2**
n iron **ngeing2**
n jade (the tough green gemstone) **fuit2**
n jewel, gem **tsion2**
n lead (the metal) **lion2**
n leather (prepared hide) **laib2**
n medicine (substance that makes one healthy) **taud2**
n metal **noi2**
n mineral, ore **klik2**
n mud **txum2**
n neon **diong2**
n nitrogen **biug2**
n oil (a combustible fatty liquid that will not mix with water) **tlaib2**

n oil (crude oil), petroleum **txeg2**
n oxygen **kliu2**
n paint **txuong2**
n paper **glid2**
n plastic (synthetic/processed moldable material) **ngiob2**
n poison, toxin **dim2**
n potassium **dzeip2**
n quartz **kla2**
n rock, stone **vleid2**
n rubber **lim2**
n salt **plia2**
n sand **luod2**
n silk **djong2**
n silver (the metal) **hiet2**
n soap **heik2**
n sodium **lui2**
n steam **poip2**
n steel **dob2**
n sulfur **dlam2**
n tar (dark viscous liquid obtained by destructive distillation) **djud2**
n tin (the metal) **klue2**
n water **pieg2**
n wax **dji2**
n wood (the substance) **flen2**
n wool **biad2**
n beer **heip2**
aj bitter **mum5**
n bread **tsio2**
n butter **vliet2**
n cheese **muo2**
n chocolate **ma2**
n flavor, taste **glaub2**
n flour (grain-powder) **diat2**
n food **ban2**
n honey **tiud2**
n milk **blui2**
n pasta, noodles **pie2**
n pizza **min2**
n salad **nguok2**
n sandwich **ngiub2**
n sausage **klep2**
n soup **txep2**
aj sour **dlait5**
n spice, seasoning **klua2**
n sugar **som2**
aj sweet **juing5**

n vinegar **txaid2**
n wine **zuob2**
n arch **viab2**
n band, tape, flat strip **dok2**
n block (solid flat-surfaced mass of material) **dlud2**
n branch (small part going out from main part) **pluk2**
n bump, protrusion **ba2**
n card (stiff rectangle of material) **zuo2**
n circle **jain2**
n coil **kom2**
n cone **muom2**
n crack, fissure **giob2**
n cross (perpendicular intersection of linear items) **klop2**
n crystal **xaud2**
n cube **mom2**
n curve **hed2**
n cylinder **muod2**
n dent, nick, indentation **seing2**
n disk, disc **laun2**
n drop (of liquid) **job2**
n film (very thin layer) **plueng2**
aj flared (opening up or spreading out from axis) **zued5**
n foam, froth **hoig2**
n form, shape **liab2**
n furrow, rut, groove **sie2**
n garbage, trash, rubbish **djien2**
n gas **nuom2**
n helix (any corkscrew-shaped object) **dueg2**
n hole **bluek2**
n jelly (gelatinous semi-solid material), gel **vub2**
n juice (fluid extracted from something) **nguon2**
n layer **plie2**
n line (series of contiguous points) **hiog2**
n liquid **tluad2**
n loop, circuit, closed curve **giong2**
n lump, clod, blob, piece of no particular shape **ded2**
n mark (visible traces left behind) **duong2**
n matter, material, substance **pli2**
n object (concrete tangible thing) **baing2**
n opening, orifice **fliem2**
n oval, ellipse **via2**
aj parallel **tsa5**
n paste (any thick soft dough-like material) **sai2**
n pattern (apparent systematic interrelationship) **tliu2**
n pile, heap, stack of things or of a substance **flaun2**
n plane (flat surface) **xiam2**

n plug, seal, stopper **blie2**
n powder **buek2**
n pyramid **geib2**
n ray **paung2**
n rectangle **pliom2**
n ring, torus **gio2**
n rust, corrosion **baub2**
n scratch **beig2**
n sheath **gleb2**
n sheet (thin rectangle of paper/cloth/etc.) **fo2**
n shower, sprinkle **glueb2**
n smoke **blia2**
n solid (not a gas or liquid) **dzaip2**
n sphere **luen2**
n spike, barb, cleat, thorn **xaun2**
n spiral, whorl **miad2**
n square **txion2**
n stripe **txib2**
n surface **maig2**
n swelling, inflation **jaik2**
aj tapered (becoming narrower toward an end) **loi5**
n thread, filament **hiem2**
n triangle **kling2**
n wave **guep2**
n wedge **xi2**
n wrinkle, crease **vluag2**
aj flat, planar **txiu5**
aj level, even (on the same level) **lek5**
aj smooth **sum5**
aj rough, coarse, contra-smooth **tseing5**
aj straight (not bent) **djion5**
aj bent **dai5**
aj pure, unadulterated, uncontaminated **blan5**
aj clean **tsuip5**
aj dirty, contra-clean **suot5**
aj open (not shut) **bluen5**
aj closed, shut **vluin5**
aj wet **viug5**
aj dry **xuad5**
aj sharp, keen, pointy, acute **dzoin5**
aj dull, blunt (of little sharpness) **xuat5**
aj soft, malleable, yielding to pressure **noid5**
aj hard, firm, resistant to pressure **tuab5**
aj flexible (easily able to bend) **tut5**
aj stiff, rigid **buig5**
aj elastic (able to regain shape/size after deformation) **bueng5**

aj durable, resilient, robust, strong (in this sense) **dzia5**
aj fragile, delicate **txag5**
n weight (degree of heaviness or lightness) **bliang2**
aj heavy (of much weight) **plai5**
aj light (of little weight) **djum5**
aj solid (contra-hollow) **naib5**
aj hollow **beg5**
aj snug (just large enough to contain X), tight (in this sense) **tok5**
aj loose (contra-snug), baggy **ngaut5**
aj taut, tight, tense, strained **fom5**
aj loose (contra-taut), slack **biop5**
aj viscous, thick (of high viscosity) **pob5**
aj runny, thin (of little viscosity) **txieng5**
v absorb **bloi3**
v adhere (hold tightly to / stick to something) **lok3**
v beat (repeatedly hit), batter **heib3**
v blow (move/cause to move as a current of gas) **dziat3**
v boil **gein3**
v bounce, rebound **nuib3**
v break (into pieces) **dluang3**
v build (join materials to create), construct **diud3**
v burn **tluem3**
v burst **blaup3**
v consume, deplete, expend, exhaust, use up **gluot3**
v contain **ziem3**
v crush (press on so as to break or re-shape) **xeit3**
v cut **dlut3**
v dig **gliun3**
v dissolve **buom3**
v evaporate **viat3**
v explode **biap3**
v float **baum3**
v flow (travel in a current) **keing3**
v fold **flet3**
v freeze **huok3**
v grind **gluig3**
v hang, suspend, dangle **blaid3**
v hit, strike **dzaut3**
v melt **dieng3**
v mix, blend **flian3**
v pollute, contaminate **vliud3**
v pour (cause to flow) **sak3**
v preserve, maintain (keep X in good condition) **dluan3**
v press (do pressure to; push upon with weight or force) **ngiok3**
v pry {British: prize} (raise/open/move with a lever) **hag3**
v pull (draw something toward oneself) **djain3**

v push (press on something in order to move it) **tsoig3**
v rot, decay **faid3**
v rub, abrade **fluik3**
v sew **dliup3**
v shake **txauk3**
v shoot (cause to rapidly go forth) **hei3**
v sink **dzoing3**
v spill (accidentally emit liquid) **han3**
v spread (begin to cover or cause X to cover more area) **tag3**
v stab, jab **dliog3**
v stir, agitate **soid3**
v suck **klia3**
v sweep **tluop3**
v tear, rip **vig3**
v tie, bind **siep3**
v trim, prune (cut off ragged edges) **muab3**
v wash **nuap3**
v weave **tlum3**
v wrap **diang3**
aj acid(ic) **suob5**
aj alkaline **tleim5**
n atom **zuin2**
n balance, equilibrium **tsiud2**
n basis, foundation (part which supports the rest) **gua2**
n electricity **xoim2**
n energy **dzung2**
n fire **plaung2**
n force **kauk2**
n gravity **du2**
n magnet **ngaung2**
n molecule **glion2**
n power **pua2**
n smell, odor, aroma **glaig2**
n strength (ability to exert physical power) **dlog2**
n stroke, jolt, blow of force **tsuan2**
n vacuum **ngad2**
n vapor, mist **mai2**
n polarity (electric, magnetic, etc.) **peig2**
aj positive **dum5**
aj negative **paim5**
aj gentle, mild **meib5**
aj violent, harsh **kaun5**
v see **fuim3**
n light (visible electro-magnetic radiation) **dluk2**
n color **heb2**
n shadow, shade **flon2**

v shine (radiate light) **jon3**
n picture, image **bliom2**
aj bright (with much light present) **pip5**
aj dark, dim (with little light present) **dleid5**
aj black **foip5**
aj gray {British: grey} **xat5**
aj white **nung5**
aj red **flium5**
aj orange (having a hue between red and yellow) **kliep5**
aj yellow **tliok5**
aj green **tlap5**
aj blue **tuong5**
aj purple **vlaid5**
aj brown **djuid5**
aj beautiful **tsuet5**
aj ugly **niak5**
n ornament, decoration **tliab2**
n blemish, blot **plein2**
v hide, conceal **lia3**
v reveal, disclose **ngoip3**
v examine, inspect **deig3**
v show, exhibit, display **dei3**
n sound (audible waves in the air) **neig2**
aj silent **djiem5**
aj quiet, soft, faint (of little sonic intensity) **kluid5**
aj loud (of much sonic intensity) **fian5**
v hear **baig3**
n music **txuid2**
n tone, pitch (frequency of sound waves) **ngaug2**
v whistle **djue3**
n temperature (relative amount of heat present) **viun2**
n heat, warmth **dzuan2**
aj cold, chilly, frigid **teib5**
aj cool **vlium5**
aj warm **seid5**
aj hot **dium5**
v bake (cook or harden by means of dry heat) **tlom3**
v cook (prepare by applying heat) **vlaup3**
v happen, occur **koib3**
n accident (unintentional and unexpected event) **dliuk2**
n miracle **hoing2**
n disaster, catastrophe **haip2**
n act, deed **blauk2**
n activity, bustle, ado **dzu2**
n result, consequence **nueg2**
v agree **him3**

v fight, combat **kieg3**
v protect, defend **biud3**
v attack **soip3**
aj good **puip5**
aj bad **fluod5**
n category, classification **mek2**
n kind, sort, type, variety (of...) **zaun2**
aj certain, sure **flam5**
aj probable (likely to happen/be) **txiom5**
v cooperate, collaborate **blo3**
v compete, strive, vie **jem3**
v help, assist, aid **xiun3**
v interfere, hinder **djuab3**
v succeed **mip3**
v fail **liep3**
aj simple **bluip5**
aj complex **dlag5**
n condition, state, status **pliug2**
v create, make (bring into existence) **tlaing3**
v destroy (contra-create; cause to cease existing) **jiep3**
n safety, security **kong2**
n danger (situation in which harm is probable) **dzo2**
aj easy **giem5**
aj difficult, hard **buang5**
aj true **tluap5**
aj false, untrue **taun5**
aj famous **dzan5**
aj mortal **vlueng5**
aj obscure, unheard of **pleng5**
v injure, damage, harm **gaug3**
v repair, fix **huing3**
n flaw, defect, imperfection **vuak2**
aj native (naturally belonging to a given realm) **tsaug5**
aj chief, main, primary, principal **kuip5**
aj auxiliary **pluig5**
aj normal, ordinary, usual **glui5**
aj strange, weird, unusual, peculiar **jet5**
n trouble, difficulty **daut2**
aj real, actual **bleing5**
n trick, chicanery **pluap2**
aj right, correct **glab5**
aj wrong, incorrect **dju5**
v reside, dwell, live **kliag3**
n camp, bivouac, temporary shelter **toi2**
n nest, den, lair (an animal's self-made house) **luag2**
v represent (act as a substitute for) **dlad3**

n substitute, surrogate (temporary replacement) **blua2**
n replacement (permanent substitute/substitution) **muak2**
aj common, general (shared by all members of a group) **tluik5**
aj specific, special, particular **hin5**
n ability, capacity (to do something) **lo2**
aj artificial (deliberately made by humans) **tiab5**
aj automatic **hiab5**
n chance, randomicity, luck **kluon2**
n civilization **glo2**
aj clear, plain (easy to see/understand) **mam5**
n compromise **tait2**
v consist of, be composed of **zeb3**
v depend on, rely on **tsem3**
v deserve, merit, be worthy of **vleik3**
n detail **haub2**
aj equal **jui5**
aj evil **daim5**
aj exact, precise **tuad5**
n example, sample **zig2**
n exercise, practice (effort made to improve skills/health) **dau2**
n experiment **tlium2**
aj fertile **fliang5**
n harmony (pleasing combination of stimuli) **vein2**
aj just, fair, equitable **fleik5**
n match (a thing suitably associated with another) **vliak2**
n method, manner, way (of doing), technique **teig2**
aj mutual, reciprocal **huop5**
aj naked, nude, exposed (without the usual cover) **vli5**
aj necessary, needed, required **mut5**
v need, require **dziam3**
aj possible (able to happen or be done) **tlued5**
v prevent (keep from happening) **zuen3**
n process, procedure **tlig2**
n program **txaut2**
n progress, advancement **tsua2**
n project, undertaking, venture **duem2**
n proof, evidence **plian2**
n quality, trait, attribute, characteristic **kluat2**
aj ready, prepared for a task / event **klaug5**
n relationship, association **nied2**
n right (a right to do/be ...) **buan2**
n role (an individual's function) **vleip2**
v save, rescue **fiong3**
n species **vluen2**
aj suitable, proper, fit(ting), appropriate **dzuap5**
n system **xok2**

n task, chore, job, assignment **luong2**
n technology **dluet2**
n tendency, propensity, inclination **txob2**
v try, attempt, endeavor **jap3**
v use, utilize **tsuep3**
n vogue, trend, fad, fashion **tig2**
v waste, misuse **ngak3**
aj wild, feral, untamed **ting5**
n work, effort, labor, toil **nid2**
n riot **gliap2**
n science **txuik2**
v serve (provide service to) **djiuk3**
n set (complete group of similar items) **txuim2**
n strike (work stoppage as protest) **hem2**
v support **xong3**
v test, check **buak3**
v torture, torment **nga3**
av perfective aspect **moing4**
av imperfective aspect **txiud4**
av habitual aspect **gaing4**
av progressive aspect **ngium4**
av perfect (retrospective) aspect **glai4**
av prospective aspect **kuog4**
av inceptive aspect **kleim4**
av inchoative aspect **gliep4**
av cessative aspect **djuek4**
av pausative aspect **txaung4**
av resumptive aspect **txung4**
av punctual aspect **flueb4**
av durative aspect **vlam4**
av delimitative aspect **plium4**
av protractive aspect **bliug4**
av superperfective aspect **fuik4**
av iterative aspect **nab4**
av random aspect **die4**
av frequentative aspect **giud4**
av semelfactive aspect **te4**
av simulfactive aspect **keng4**
av experiential aspect **paud4**
av intentional aspect **foi4**
av accidental aspect **fep4**
av distributive aspect **ging4**
av alternation aspect **vuam4**
av generic aspect **loid4**
av completive aspect **puop4**
av intensive aspect **nod4**

av moderative aspect **gle4**
av attenuative aspect **paib4**
av crescendo aspect **ke4**
av decrescendo aspect **piom4**
av future utility aspect **tuing4**
av state-change aspect **dap4**
av passive voice **zod4**
av causative voice **duob4**
av reflexive voice **vliok4**
av reciprocative voice **pik4**
av past tense **fliop4**
av present tense **neid4**
av future tense **dlaung4**
av short time distance **nguat4**
av medium time distance **dloip4**
av long time distance **zag4**
av short time interval **tsab4**
av medium time interval **hion4**
av long time interval **djait4**
av here (in/to this place) **me4**
av there (at/to that place) **gia4**
av there yonder **vaing4**
av short spatial distance **paig4**
av medium spatial distance **glud4**
av long spatial distance **vuing4**
av short spatial interval **tlok4**
av medium spatial interval **vlueb4**
av long spatial interval **zon4**

Reserved words for future use

klaud
veim
dzeb
zuat
fleit
buem
vliat
kluig
hiub
fliet
txoit
vain
hop
gleing
txan

piug
ziok
zuod
deb
tlu
blaub
song
tluek
txoid
flieb
kiab
dzuag
djiam
kueng
xaik
txiot
daik
gian
dzau
tsuong
ngot
djia
xiok
tsud
ngun
kliup
duag
hiep
sot
biong
voit
neing
ken
tsiom
floit
dzieb
nib
pu
kliut
zeid
pag
sueg
guem
flud
tsiop
kloim

dzuang
mieg
jab
flip
jeg
floing
dleip
tsain
tlad
feib
joip
buit
buot
guang
pug
gloing
tiet
buen
glaib
lop
kluip
plaid
kuing
vluing
hip
vop
bot
fieb
dleb
fap
vuab
vaung
blip
jueg
djuan
vlod
dliok
kleng
xai
tiob
luok
tsiog
dzuin
kaum
xieng
sian

tlait
xek
neib
daub
jieb
piet
tsaig
haig
gleit
foim
sing
luit
tlieb
jiem
txaug
viup
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