

An Introduction to Laevanaak

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I Preface

This documentation explains the usage of the Laevanaak Language as of the government of Enkavak for the purpose of increasing literacy, understanding and studies on it. The Ministry of Education hopes for this documentation to be a basis for a more standardized Laevanaak for both the usage in politics and educational institutions.

Laevanaak is the most dominant language throughout the islands of the Atlantic Sea as well as different remote locations and cities. It is used officially by the governments of Enkavak and Gevsaksavli and the international organisations NATO and the Gulf Union. The assigned language code is 'LVK' as issued by the United Nations Office of Codes and Document Standardization or 'LV' as used by the Enkavak government or other official atlantic institutions.

Laevanaak as well as related languages like Kaarratosk or Navnaak is part of the Laevanaic Language Family. More specifically the dialect described herein is referred to as Standard Modern Laevanaak, which is mainly spoken on islands such as Gasangak or Njismgak and parts of Alnaaemak. Laevanaak has a high dialectal diversity due to the immediate geography consisting of nearly only ocean and its islands, which separated speakers for centuries yielding several distinguished languages and dialects.

Over the span of the different time periods the Atlantic people had contact with Graecic, Pisco-Imerchali, Saxo-Syzkynic and most recently Kozramvan people which helped shaping the Laevanaak Language to what it is today. In modern times the contact to other cultures has expanded due to the globalisation with the most influencing being Kyawcenni, German, Kozramva and Mosici.

II Phonology and Orthography

II.1 Common and Uncommon Sounds

The most common sounds in Laevanaak can be represented by the Laenavaak script and are found in the most common words. Less common sounds are represented in other scripts depending on the dialect.

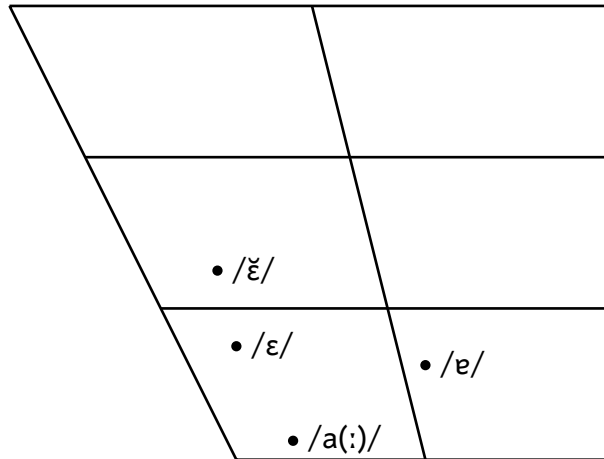


Figure 1: Laevanaak vowels

The different vowels are based on two main vowels in the standard dialect and are only differentiated by length most of the time. In most of the dialects, the short version of /ɛ/ can be represented by /ɪ/ and is more differentiated than in the standard dialect. In a similar manner can /e/ merge with /a/, be differentiated or even split into more different vowels depending on the dialect.

	Labial	Alveolar	Velar	Glottal
Stop			/k/ /g/	/ʔ/
Nasal	/m/	/n/	/ŋ/	
Fricative	/v/	/ʃ/		
Affricative		/tʃ/		
Approximant		/l/		

Table 1: Laevanaak Consonants

In some instances or dialects can certain sounds be pronounced differently. /k/ can become [q], /v/ can become [f] or /ʃ/ can become [ʒ]. The lateral alveolar affricate is mostly used in loanwords and only rarely occurs in names or native nouns. In some dialects it can be pronounced as [d].

Every vowel is always preceded by a consonant. If not specified, that consonant is simply a glottal stop.

II.2 Native Script

The native Laevanaak script called Laenavaak (𐌌𐌔𐌕𐌖𐌗𐌘𐌙) is an alphabet with 16 letters of which are 5 vowels and 11 consonants.

Letter	Translit.	Name	Name (English)	IPA
𐌌	e	𐌌𐌔𐌕	Ega	/ɛ/
𐌔	l	𐌔𐌕𐌖	Lima	/l/
𐌕	ŋ	𐌕𐌌𐌔𐌕	Ngeso	/ŋ/
𐌖	h	𐌖𐌕𐌖	Ahmo	/ʔ/
𐌗	b	𐌗𐌌𐌔𐌕	Bnevo	/v/
𐌘	u	𐌘𐌌𐌔𐌕	Seqi	/e/, /ɛ/
𐌙	v	𐌙𐌕𐌖	Valo	/v/
𐌚	k	𐌚𐌕𐌖𐌗𐌘	Kakigo	/k/
𐌛	q	𐌛𐌕𐌖𐌗𐌘	Qakigo	/k/, /g/, /l/
𐌜	i	𐌜𐌕𐌖	Vingo	/ɛ̃/
𐌝	n	𐌝𐌌𐌔𐌕	Nebo	/n/
𐌞	a	𐌞𐌕𐌖𐌗𐌘	Aglio	/a/
𐌟	s	𐌟𐌕𐌖	Smo	/ʔ/
𐌠	g	𐌠𐌌𐌔𐌕	Gego	/g/
𐌡	m	𐌡𐌕𐌖𐌗𐌘𐌙𐌚𐌛	Mim or Mimo	/m/
𐌢	o	𐌢	O	/e/

Table 2: Laenavaak Script

If the letter Ahmo is preceded by a vowel while not preceding a vowel itself, it turns the vowel into a stuttered vowel where the vowel is repeated once with a glottal stop in between. In some dialects the letters Bnevo, Seqi and Valo are pronounced as /b/, /v/ or /ə/ and /f/ respectively, altho Seqi is mostly used in grammar and can only rarely be found in names or proper words. A double Aglio represents a long /a/ and any /v/ immediately following a /ʔ/ is silent.

II.3 Foreign Script

Most dialects use a foreign script for names and loanwords. The one used in the standard dialect has 27 consonants of which 21 are used and 28 vowels of which 16 are used. Other systems used are the greek alphabet or the latin alphabet.

Sound	Standard	Greek	Latin
/k/	𐌚, 𐌛	Κκ	Kk, Qq
/g/	𐌛, 𐌜	Γγ	Gg
/ʔ/	𐌖, 𐌗	Χχ	Hh, Xx
/m/	𐌡	Μμ	Mm
/n/	𐌝, 𐌞	Νν	Nn
/ŋ/	𐌕	Γγ γγ	Ŋŋ, Ng ng
/v/	𐌗, 𐌘, 𐌙	Ββ, Φφ	Ff, Vv, Bb

/ʔ/	𐌰, 𐌱, 𐌲, 𐌳, 𐌴	Θθ, Σσς	Ss
/tʰ/	𐌲, 𐌳	Δδ, Ζζ, Ξξ, Ττ	Tt, Dd
/l/	𐌴, 𐌵, 𐌶, 𐌷	Δδ, Λλ, Ρρ	Dd, Ll, Rr
/ɛ̃/	𐌸, 𐌹, 𐌺	Ιι	Ii, Yy
/ε/	𐌻, 𐌼	Εε, Ηη	Ee
/a/	𐌽, 𐌾	Αα	Aa
/a:/	𐌿	Αα αα	Aa aa
/e/	𐍀, 𐍁, 𐍂, 𐍃, 𐍄, 𐍅, 𐍆, 𐍇	Οο, Ωω, Υυ	Oo, Uu

II.4 Punctuation

There is a lot of different symbols in Laevanaak used for punctuation and markings.

Middledots (◌◌) are placed between words to differentiate between them. They are only used if there is not already another symbol.

Full Stops (◌ϕ) are placed at the end of a sentence to conclude it.

Commas (◌>) are placed before a Subordinate, Coordinate clause or an AcI. If the clause does not conclude the sentence, it is also followed by a comma.

Interjection Markers (◌ϕ) are used to mark full sentences or phrases that are placed within another sentence to add more information. They are placed before and after that interjected sentence or phrase instead of full stops or middledots. Interjection markers are also used in date formatting.

Quote Markers (◌⊗) are placed before and after quotes.

Abbreviation Markers (◌ϑ) are placed after an abbreviation.

Name Markers (◌⊗) are placed before and after names to mark them as such.

Additionally there are still other symbols like the **Reverse Comma** (<◌), the **Address Marker** (◌◌) or the **Triple Dot Marker** (◌◌◌) used in specific situations or to replace other symbols in certain cases.

III Syntax

III.1 Wordtypes

There are 10 parts of speech in Laevanaak that are used to express different types of concepts. These are article, noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, numeral, conjunction, preposition and particle. Nouns are marked with articles with the exception of pronouns, numerals or names. A particle can be placed anywhere inside any sentence to enhance the meaning of the whole sentence or the given part of the sentence or they can replace a whole clause entirely.

Nouns, pronouns, articles and adjectives are declined in case and number while adjectives additionally decline in comparison.

Verbs conjugate in mood, person and number. Temporal marking is done with adverbs.

III.2 Basic word order

The word order of a main clause is SOV(O) where the second O is used as a locative.

The subject starts with the article and ends with a noun. Any adjective describing the noun is placed between article and noun. Any genitive object describing the noun is placed after the noun. An object of the sentence has the same structure with the difference that article, adjectives and the noun are declined as nominative in a subject and either genitive or objective in an object depending on whichever the verb is requiring.

Adverbs or prepositions are placed before the verb, while the required noun of a preposition is placed after the preposition. The verb is conjugated so the number and person match with the subject.

An adjective or an AcI can serve as object of the sentence if the verb requires. The structure of an AcI is as well SOV(O) with the difference that article, noun and adjectives of its subject are in the objective.

ᄁᄁᄁ	ᄁᄁᄁ	ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ	ᄁᄁᄁ	ᄁᄁᄁ	ᄁᄁᄁ	ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ
/mak	nan	ke.ln.7an	mag	7I.və	man	ke.na.vek.va/
1S.NOM	ART	friend.OBJ	1S.GEN	be.INF	1S.OBJ	want.1.S

'I want my friend to be with me.'

III.3 Subordinate and Coordinate Clauses

Laevanaak has four kinds of sub- and coordinate clauses, which are conjunctive, subjunctive, nominal relative and objectal relative clauses.

Conjunctive and **Subjunctive** clauses are subsequent to the con- or subjunction which is placed after the main clause. The clauses in a conjunctive sentence are interchangeable and have an equal weight on semantics.

The conjunction 'ᄁ' can be used to combine two clauses to one sentence without linking the semantics:

ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ	ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ	ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ	ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ	ᄁ	ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ	ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ	ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ
/7ε.nək	7ε.7I.na.ka.ʔεk	ne.mε.nI.ak	7I.vIm	7a	7ε.nək	vε.vək	ka.va.7ak
INDEF	dog.PL.NOM	lively	be.3PL	CNJ	INDEF	fish.PL.NOM	wet

ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ

7I.vIm/

be.3PL

'Dogs are lively and fish are wet.'

The conjunction ‘*ከዚህ*’ can be used to combine two clauses linking their semantics without making them semantically dependent on each other, instead it indicates that both clauses are temporally correlating in either way:

ታላቅ ፍጻሜ የሚወጣበት ታላቅ ከዚህ ታላቅ አን ልጅ ይገባል
/mak gvenj li.le.ki.genj mi.ʔi.va ʔavn mak ʔanj gvla ʔe.ɲi.va/
1S.NOM DEF bread.PL.OBJ take.1S then 1S.NOM one later eat.1S
‘I take the breads, then I eat one.’

This sentence will keep its meaning when switching the clauses:

ታላቅ አን ልጅ ይገባል ከዚህ ታላቅ ፍጻሜ የሚወጣበት ታላቅ
/mak ʔanj gvla ʔe.ɲi.va ʔavn mak gvenj li.le.ki.genj mi.ʔi.va/
1S.NOM one later eat.1S after 1S.NOM DEF bread.PL.OBJ take.1S
‘I eat one after I took the breads.’

In contrast subjunctive clauses convey a more conditional linkage:

ታላቅ ዘላቂ ምስክርናት ህይወት ከዚህ ታላቅ
/mamk ʔe.nak ne.ʔe.li.ak ʔam ʔav mamk
3S.NOM INDEF dictator.NOM be.3S because 3S.NOM
ታላቅ ከዚህ ከሚሰጥበት
ma.ʔe ʔav.ne.ʔel.nan.vam/
earlier win.3S
‘They are a dictator, because they won a war.’

Relative clauses are placed after the word they refer to. The structure of the nominal relative clause is the same as in a main clause (SOV(O)) with the relative pronoun in the nominative as the subject:

ታላቅ አን ታላቅ ልጅ የሚኖርበት ፍጻሜ ዘላቂ ታላቅ
/nak ʔa.ɲak nak gvanj tʔe.me.ʔanj ke.nan.vam ʔe.nak ma.mi
ART person.NOM REL.NOM DEF house.OBJ own.3S INDEF parent.NOM
ሶስት ልጆች የሚኖርበት ህይወት
neɣ klanj ni.ni.ɛg ʔam/
ART three child.PL.GEN be.3S
‘The person, who owns this house, is a parent of three children.’

The structure of the objectal relative clause is OSV(O) with the relative pronoun as the first object:

ታላቅ አን ታላቅ ዘላቂ ልጅ ይገባል ዘላቂ ታላቅ የባህር
/nak ʔa.ɲak nanj mak ʔev gɛl ʔem.va nag tʔe
ART person.NOM REL.OBJ 1S.NOM while yesterday see.1S ART river
የሚሰጥበት
gɛ.ni.vam/
walk.3S
‘The person, whom I saw yesterday, walks by the river.’

The subject of an objectal relative clause can be left missing, in which case it is assumed to be the same as the subject of the main clause:

ታላቅ ፍጻሜ አን ታላቅ ልጅ ይገባል
/mak gvanj ʔa.ɲanj nanj na:.mi.va ʔem.va/
1S.NOM DEF person.OBJ REL.OBJ like.1S see.1S
‘I see the person, whom I like.’

III.4 Negation and Question Marking

Laevanaak uses adverbs to mark negations or questions. ‘ᑭᑦ’ is used for the negation of a sentence or verb:

ᄋᄱᄱ	ᄋᄱ	ᄃᄋ	ᄋᄱ	ᄋᄱᄃᄋ
/gvak	vak	miŋ	ŋe	?I.vam/
DEF	animal.NOM	big	NEG	be.3S

'This animal is not big.'

‘𐎧𐎠𐎡’ can be used to mark either the confirmation or more prominently the negation of a negated sentence or question:

ᄎᄎᄎ	ᄎᄎᄎ	ᄎᄎᄎ	ᄎᄎᄎ	ᄎᄎᄎᄎ
/gvak	vak	miɣ	ɬe	ʔI.vam/
DEF	animal.NOM	big	really	be.3s

'No, this animal is big.'

‘Çıy’ or another interrogative adverb can be used to mark a question:

ဒုဒ်ဂ	၁၇၁၇	ထံၵ်းၵျၢၼၵ်း	ၵၢ	ဗဲၵ်း
/gvak	?a.njak	?Im.nI.a.?ak	ga.I	ʔam/
DEF	person.NOM	imniahk	IM	be.3s

'Is this person Charlotte?'

If the question includes an interrogative pronoun for the questioned part, the interrogative adverb is no longer needed but still used often:

ᄎᄎᄎᄎ	ᄎᄎᄎᄎ	ᄎᄎᄎᄎ	ᄎᄎᄎᄎ
/gvak	ʔa.ŋak	ʔi.ŋak	ʔam/
DEF	person.NOM	WH.NOM	be.3s

‘Who is this person?’

III.5 Tense Marking

Laevanaak doesn't use conjugation for tense marking, rather like with negation or questions it is done with adverbs. Commonly used are 'ᄒᆞᆫ' for near future, 'ᄒᆞᆫ' for general future, 'ᄒᆞᆫ' for broad present and 'ᄒᆞᆫ' for general to near past. These can be combined with more specific temporal adverbs to specify the details.

III.6 Noun Conjunction

In Laevanaak some conjunctions can be used to combine nouns in different manners, where as ‘𐌷𐌰’ is the one used the most, primarily for listing of nouns. A noun that is a combination of multiple conjuncted nouns is considered plural and therefore its verb has to be plural as well, even if all of the conjuncted nouns are singular.

ዘብዘገ	ታዘዘገ	ዘ	ዘብዘገ	ጋሃርዘገ	ዘብዘገ	ርገሀርዘዘገ
/ʔɛ.nɛk	mɛ.mɛk	ʔɛ	ʔɛ.nɛk	ki.gɛk	ʔɛ.nɛk	ga.ʔa.ɲɛ.ɛk
INDEF	banana.PL.NOM	CNJ	INDEF	cake.PL.NOM	INDEF	tasty
ዘገሃገዘገ	ዐገሃገ					
ʔɛ.ɲɪ.vɛk	ʔɪm/					
food.PL.NOM	be.3PL					

'Bananas and cakes are tasty food.'

Conjunctions like ‘**۽**’ cannot be used for joining nouns as well as conjunctions used to join nouns cannot be used to join clauses.

IV Morphology

Laevanaak uses suffixes for declension, conjugation and other usages. Nouns, pronouns, articles and adjectives are declined and verbs are conjugated.

IV.1 Declension

Nouns are declined in case and number in two different patterns. Nouns ending in ‘-ᐱᐅ’ are declined according to the A-Declension and nouns ending in ‘-ᐱᐅᐅ’ are declined according to the H-Declension.

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-ᐱᐅ /ak/	-ᐱᐅᐅ /εk/
Genitive	-ᐱᐅᐅ /ag/	-ᐱᐅᐅᐅ /εg/
Objective	-ᐱᐅᐅ /aη/	-ᐱᐅᐅᐅ /εη/

Table 3: A-Declension

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-ᐱᐅᐅᐅ /a?ak/	-ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ε?εk/
Genitive	-ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅ /a?ag/	-ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ε?εg/
Objective	-ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅ /a?aη/	-ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ε?aη/

Table 4: H-Declension

The nominative is used for the subject of a clause, the object of a clause if the verb is a form of to be and for names and calling them.

The objective can be used as a direct or indirect objective case as object of a clause or the subject of an AcI. It can also be used as a locative if placed after a verb.

The genitive can be used to describe a noun if placed after it, in which case it can be locational, partitive or most commonly possessive. It can also be used as a genitive object depending on the verb. It can also rarely be used informally or in dialects after a verb similarly to an objective for a direction marker.

Adjectives are also declined in the same two declensions with the same endings depending on the ending. Additionally they can be declined in comparison with prefixes.

Negative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
ᐅᐅ- /ne/	-	ᐅᐅ- /te/	ᐅᐅ- /ge/

Table 5: Adjective Comparison

The suffix ‘ᐅᐅᐅ’ /a.ᐅᐅ/ for the A-Declension or ‘ᐅᐅᐅᐅ’ /a.ᐅᐅᐅᐅ/ for the H-Declension are added to use the word as an adverb. ‘ᐅᐅᐅᐅ’ /ga.ᐅᐅᐅᐅ/, lit. ‘good’, will become ‘ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ’ /ga.ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ/, lit. ‘goodly’ or ‘in a good way’.

The suffix ‘ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ’ /a.ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ/ for the A-Declension or ‘ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ’ /a.ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ/ for the H-Declension can be placed after the adjective and followed by a usual suffix of the A-Declension to create a passive form of an adjective. This can be used to create a participle passive form of a verb. For example ‘ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ’ /ke.na.vek.ve.ma.ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ/ from the verb for to want (ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ) and the combined suffixes ‘ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ’ /ve.ma.ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ/ will mean ‘wanted’ or ‘desired’.

IV.3 Pronouns

Personal pronouns

Laevanaak has the classic 3 person pronoun system of which all are declined regularly in number and case.

		Nominative	Genitive	Objective
Singular	1st	ṭṭṭ /mak/	ṭṭṭ /mag/	ṭṭṭ /maj/
	2nd	ṭṭṭ /mavk/	ṭṭṭ /mavg/	ṭṭṭ /mavṇ/
	3rd	ṭṭṭ /mamk/	ṭṭṭ /mamg/	ṭṭṭ /mamṇ/
Plural	1st	ṭṭṭ /mek/	ṭṭṭ /meg/	ṭṭṭ /meṇ/
	2nd	ṭṭṭ /mevk/	ṭṭṭ /mevg/	ṭṭṭ /mevṇ/
	3rd	ṭṭṭ /memk/	ṭṭṭ /memg/	ṭṭṭ /memṇ/

Table 7: Personal Pronouns

There is no explicit possessive, instead the genitive is used regularly. This use of a genitive will not affect the declension, which means no number agreement is needed between the possessive (genitive) and the possessed.

Indefinite, demonstrative and interrogative pronouns

Similar to personal pronouns demonstrative, indefinite and interrogative pronouns are regularly declined in number and case. Usually the equivalent other forms are created from the indefinite form with simple affixes.

	Indefinite	Demonstrative	Negative	Interrogative
Animate	ṭṭṭ /ʔanjak/	ṭṭṭ /gvanjak/	ṭṭṭ /ṇak/, ṭṭṭ /ṇanjak/	ṭṭṭ /ʔṇjak/
Inanimate	ṭṭṭ /ʔamak/	ṭṭṭ /gvamak/	ṭṭṭ /ṇemak/	ṭṭṭ /ʔimjak/
Universal	ṭṭṭ /ʔelak/, ṭṭṭ /ʔelanjak/, ṭṭṭ /ʔelamak/		ṭṭṭ /ṇe(ʔ)elak/	
Collective	ṭṭṭ /ṇejak/			
Deitial	ṭṭṭ /veʔanjak/			

Indefinite pronouns generally refer to anything and are not specific, so ‘ṭṭṭ’ means (some)one. Opposed to that demonstrative pronouns refer to something specific similar to how indefinite and definit articles function, so ‘ṭṭṭ’ means this(one). Negative pronouns are a type of indefinite pronoun that simply negates the meaning, so ‘ṭṭṭ’ means no(o)ne. Interrogative pronouns are used for questions where an object is expected to be the answer like with ‘who’ or ‘what’. One can use a pronoun declined in the objective case and place it in the locative position for locative use cases like ‘ṭṭṭ’ meaning here or ‘ṭṭṭ’ meaning where. It has to be noted that there is a difference between ‘ṭṭṭ’ and ‘ṭṭṭ’ where the latter is specifically for locations of people.

Relative pronouns

In rare cases interrogative pronouns can be used as relative pronouns, but using ‘ṭṭṭ’ or an article like ‘ṭṭṭ’ or ‘ṭṭṭ’ is more common.

Reflexive pronouns

Like the other pronouns the reflexive pronoun is regularly declined in number and case. It can be used in a sentence to say that someone or something acts on itself. A reflexive pronoun refers to a subject or object it agrees with in number. Usually ‘ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ’ /ʔɪl.nak/ is used as reflexive pronoun. A reflexive pronoun can also be used reciprically.

IV.4 Irregular Morphology

Some nouns don’t end in the usual endings and are either not declined at all or have an irregular declension. If the first applies it is simply marked as ‘not declined’ in the dictionary. In other cases the declension can vary, but they never have a singular-plural distinction. The alternative endings such irregular declentions experience may include ‘-ᐅ’, ‘-ᐅ’ or ‘-ᐅ’.

V Name System

The Laevanaak Name System includes five different types of names a person can have, of which in some cases not every is used, but always have the same order. Most Laevanaak names are written within the appropriate foreign script.

The first and most important name is the **Given Name**, which always has to appear in a full name. It is used to differentiate different people and give an individual person an identity. Such a name does not always have a meaning, but if they have it is most of the time due to being a literal translation of a name from a different culture. For example ‘ᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ’ derives from the literal translation of Charlotte or Charles meaning free person. Other names derived from different cultures names can also be simple transliterations. For example ‘ᠲᠤᠮᠤᠳᠤ’ most likely comes from Thomas. Names of native Laevanaak origin like ‘ᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ’ or ‘ᠲᠤᠮᠤᠳᠤ’ have lost their original meaning most of the time. Only in rare instances like ‘ᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ’ have they kept their similarity and connotation with a meaning.

The second name is the **Genus Name**, which is often mistakenly assumed to be some kind of family or last name, instead it functions as a descriptive name often referring to physical or personal properties like hair color or personality type. Often a genus name is changed multiple times in life. Usually a genus name is derived from a Laevanaak root and therefore is often written in Laevanaak.

The third name is the **Relation Name**, which always consists of the given name of an important person like partner or parent and the fitting suffix. The most common types of relation names are for a partner ending in ‘-ᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ’ and for a close friend ending in ‘-ᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ’.

The fourth name is the **Glottic Name**, which is the least common type even having declined in usage over the last decades. It is used to identify with the most familiar language and connecting to a larger group of similar people through a common language. It also signals cultural closeness and a common base.

The fifth and last name is the **Zodiac Name**, which is a combination of the name of the birth year according to the Laevanaak Calendar and the suffix ‘-ᠠᠨᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ’.

VI Number System

Numbers in Laevanaak are represented by the digits ၂, ၃, ၄, ၅, ၆ and ၇ which are written like ‘၂၇’, ‘၅၅’, ‘၇၅၇’, ‘၇၅၅’, ‘၇၅၅’ and ‘၅၅၅၅’ respectively the first six being the numerals for one through six and the seventh being the numeral for twelve.

Numerals greater than six are constructed combining two or more digits. Those digits are written out from biggest to smallest when using the number symbols. Written out in words the smaller digit is placed first for the numbers using two digits, while for numbers using three digits the digit for twelve is placed first.

Any number larger than twentythree is effectively base 24 with the places separated by ‘၂’ and the number for twentyfour itself as ၂၇ being written as ‘၅၅’. The ‘၂’ symbol is known as the numeral position marker. An infix ‘-၂-’ is placed before ‘၅၅’ if the preceding place is larger than one, for example ၃၇ is ‘၅၅၂၅၅’. If any consonant would be doubled, the second is dropped. Likewise if any vowel would appear twice in a row, it is simplified to one instance followed by an ‘U’. For example ၅၅ is written as ‘၇၅၅၅’ and ၂၇၇ as ‘၅၅၅၅’.

Ordinal Numbers are represented with the prefix ‘၇၅၅-’ or rarely the address marker when represent with number symbols.

Numeral	Symbol	Written out	Numeral	Symbol	Written out
0		၇၅၅၅	16	၇၅	၇၅၅၅၅၅၅၅
1	၂	၅၅	17	၇၅၅	၇၅၅၅၅၅၅၅
2	၃	၅၅	18	၇၅၅	၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅
3	၄	၇၅၅၅	19	၇၅၅	၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅
4	၅	၇၅၅	20	၇၅၅	၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅
5	၆	၇၅၅	21	၇၅၅	၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅
6	၇	၅၅	22	၇၅၅	၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅
7	၈	၅၅၅၅	23	၇၅၅	၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅
8	၉	၅၅၅၅	24	၂၇	၅၅
9	၁၀	၇၅၅၅၅၅	25	၂၇၇	၅၅၅၅
10	၁၁	၇၅၅၅၅	26	၂၇၇	၅၅၅၅
11	၁၂	၇၅၅၅၅	48	၃၇	၅၅၅၅၅၅
12	၁၃	၅၅၅၅	72	၅၇	၇၅၅၅၅၅၅၅
13	၁၄	၅၅၅၅၅၅	96	၆၇	၇၅၅၅၅၅
14	၁၅	၅၅၅၅၅၅	288	၇၇	၅၅၅၅၅၅၅၅
15	၁၆	၇၅၅၅၅၅၅၅	576	၇၇၇	၅၅၅၅

Fractions with the Laevanaak numbers are created with placing a fraction symbol ‘ $\frac{\circ}{\text{}}$ ’, which is represented by the word ‘ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ’, below the last digit. On its own this makes the number represent a fraction of twelve, for example 2 ‘ᐳᐴᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ’ means three twelveths. To represent fractions of any number one can specify the fraction after the fraction symbol, for example 2 $\frac{\circ}{\text{}}$ ‘ᐳᐴᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ’ means four fifths.

In some cases shorthands for fractions of specific powers of twentyfour can be used. Generally the amount of horizontal lines following a fraction symbol combined with a subscript numeral position marker ‘ $\underset{\circ}{\sim}$ ’ indicate the power of twentyfour.

‘ $\text{༤༤}^{\text{ལྔ་ལྔ་ལྔ་ལྔ་ལྔ་}$ ’ is a shorthand for ༤༤ and means one twentyfour.

‘ λ_{576} ’ is shorthand for λ_{576} and means one 576th.

ζ_{13824} ‘ ζ_{13824} ’ is shorthand for $\zeta_{(1^4 1^4 1^4)}$ and means one 13824th.

The only smaller fractions that have shorthands are ‘ $\frac{1}{16}$ ’ for the sixth power, ‘ $\frac{1}{8}$ ’ for the ninth power and ‘ $\frac{1}{4}$ ’ for the twelfth power.

VIII Dialectal Variation

ᐅᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ve.ʔε.ŋa/ *name*
 Vuheŋa (Given Name)
 ᐅᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ve.ʔa.ŋak/ *pron.*
 only singular
 deity, mythical creature
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅ /vi.ŋe/ *n.*
 not declined
 the letter i
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /vi.ve.vak/ *n.*
 salmon
 ᐅᐅᐅ /val/ *numeral*
 six
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /val.ve/ *numeral*
 twelve
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅ /va.le/ *n.*
 not declined
 the letter v
 ᐅᐅᐅ /vak/ *n.*
 animal, life
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /va.ke.nak/ *n.*
 1. fight, battle
 2. dispute
 ᐅᐅ /ve/ *part.*
 yes
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ve.lal.na.ve/ *v.*
 + OBJ to shine at sb., to light smth. up
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ve.lal.na.vak/ *n.*
 moon
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ve.lal.nak/ *n.*
 sun
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ve.lal.na.ge.ne.ak/ *n.*
 1. year
 2. Sun Year (related to the Laevanaak Calendar)
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ve.ʔε.kev.na.ʔak/ *n.*
 1. murderer of a murderer
 2. murderer
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ve.ka.na.ve/ *v.*
 1. + OBJ to fight sb.
 2. + GEN to decide for smth.
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ve.na.vak/ *n.*
 weather
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅ /veg/ *n.*
 not declined
 Wug
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ke.lɪn.ʔak/ *n.*
 friend

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /kel.nak/ *n.*
 lightning
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /kɪ.ŋ/ *numeral*
 three
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /kval/ *adv.*
 instantly, suddenly
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /kɪ.ʔε.ga.ʔe/ *v.*
 + OBJ to build smth.
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /kɪ.ve/ *v.*
 1. + INF to do smth.
 2. to do somehow
 3. to act
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /kɪ.gak/ *n.*
 1. cookie, cake
 2. candy
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /kim.kem.ve/ *v.*
 + INF/ACI to want smth.
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /kɪ.ma.ve/ *v.*
 1. + INF to be needed/ have to do smth.
 2. + ACI/OBJ to need smth.
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /kaln.ʔε.ve/ *v.*
 1. to shine, glow, flash
 2. + GEN to find out smth. (a secret)
 3. to radiate, be radioactive
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /kaln.ʔε.vak/ *n.*
 light
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /kal.nak/ *n.*
 fire
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ka.va.lak/ *n.*
 very formal address
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /kak/ *adj.*
 warm/ warming
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ka.kɪ.ge/ *n.*
 not declined
 the letter k
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /kak.ʔn.ve/ *v.*
 1. + OBJ to penetrate/ pierce smth.
 2. + OBJ to understand smth.
 3. + GEN to warm smth. up
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /kaʔ.va.ʔak/ *adj.*
 sticky
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /kaʔ.va.ve/ *v.*
 to stick, to be glued
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /kek.ve/ *v.*
 + OBJ/INF to can/ be able to do smth.
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /kek.va.ŋak/ *n.*
 artist

ሂታታ /ʔim.nak/ *n.*
freedom

ሂታታገግግ /ʔim.ne.ɲak/ *n.*

1. eye, soul

2. pearl

ሂታ /ʔi.ma/ *adv.*

soon

ብዙ /ne/ *adj.*

not declined

1. red

2. drunk, high

ብዙብ /nel.na/ *prep.*

1. + OBJ under

2. + GEN with, together with

ብዙብ /nel.nak/ *n.*

1. below, bottom

2. support

ብዙህ /ne.ʔe.li.ak/ *n.*

dictator, monarch

ብዙህ /ne.ve/ *n.*

not declined

the letter n

ብዙህ /ne.na.ve.vak/ *n.*

skin, shell

ብዙህ /ne.ʔav/ *name*

Xhesas (Genus Name)

ብዙህ /ne.glam.nak/ *n.*

acacia

ብዙህ /ne.mak/ *n.*

tomato

ብዙህ /ni.ni.ak/ *n.*

child, kid

ብዙህ /ni.ʔa.va.ɲe.ʔe.ma.ʔak/ *n.*

economy

ብዙህ /ni.ʔa.va.ɲak/ *n.*

store owner, trader, bar tender

ብዙህ /na.lak/ *adj.*

ugly

ብዙህ /na.ɲak/ *adj.*

1. useful

2. readable

ብዙህ /nav.nak/ *n.*

1. feather

2. hair

ብዙህ /nav.nak/ *n.*

Navnaak (language)

ብዙህ /nak/ *art.*

the, a

ብዙህ /nan/ *conj.*

though, despite

ብዙህ /na.mi.ve/ *v.*

+ OBJ to like sb./ smth.

ብዙህ /na.ʔa.nin/ *name*

Nasanin (Glottic Name)

ብዙህ /nag liv.nev/ *name*

Myžariky

ብዙህ /ne/ *part.*

no

ብዙህ /ne.li.ɛ.ak/ *adj.*

smart, knowing

ብዙህ /ne.lim.vak/ *n.*

sadness, dissatisfaction

ብዙህ /ne.lim.ve/ *v.*

1. to cry

2. + GEN to mourn over sb.

ብዙህ /ne.lim.va.na.ʔak/ *adj.*

angry, unhappy, unsatisfied

ብዙህ /ne.lim.va.nak/ *n.*

anger, dissatisfaction

ብዙህ /ne.li.mak/ *adj.*

sad, unhappy

ብዙህ /ne.lal.nak/ *adj.*

1. dark, unlit

2. black

ብዙህ /ne.la.va.ʔak/ *adj.*

heavy, pulling

ብዙህ /ne.ke.lin.ʔak/ *n.*

sibling, cousin

ብዙህ /ne.kak/ *adj.*

cold, frosty

ብዙህ /ne.kek.vak/ *n.*

modern art, bad art

ብዙህ /ne.kem.vak/ *n.*

courage, boldness

ብዙህ /ne.kem.ve/ *v.*

1. to show off muscles

2. + OBJ to beat sb. up

ብዙህ /ne.ke.mak/ *adj.*

1. bold, brave

2. stupid

ብዙህ /ne.ʔim.na.ɲe.ak/ *n.*

1. prison, dungeon

2. captivity

ብዙህ /ne.ʔim.na.ʔak/ *adj.*

caught, trapped, in custody

ԲԱՐՅՈՒՆ /*nən.ve*/ *v.*

1. to hurt oneself
2. + OBJ to hurt sb.

ԲԱՐԵՎԱԴԱՐԱՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ /*ne.na.ɲaŋ.le.ɲak*/ *n.*

setting, property

ԲԱՐԵՎԱԴԱՆ /*ne.na.ɲak*/ *adj.*

useless

ԲԱՐԵՎԱՆ /*ne.nak*/ *n.*

pain, inconvenience

ԲԱՅԴԱՎԱԴԱՆ /*ne.ʔaŋ.(ʔ)a.ɲak*/ 1. *adj.* 2. *adv.*

1. much, many
2. most of the time, usually

ԲԱՇԽԱՆ /*ne.gɛ.ak*/ *adj.*

1. safe, harmless
2. tired

ԲԱՇԽԱՄԴԱՆ /*ne.ga.ʔa.ɲɛ.ak*/ *adj.*

disgusting, unwanted

ԲԱՇԽԱՄՆ /*ne.ga.ʔak*/ *adj.*

bad, negative

ԲԱՏԱՅՈՒՆ /*ne.miv.nak*/ *n.*

coup, attack

ԲԱՏԱՅՈՒՆԱՆ /*nem.na.ɲɛ.ak*/ *n.*

war, battle

ԲԱՏԱՅՈՒՆԱՆ /*nem.na.ʔak*/ *adj.*

martial

ԲԱՏԱՅՈՒՆԱՆ /*nem.nak*/ 1. *n.* 2. *name*

1. fighter
2. Namnak (Given Name)

ԲԱՏԱՅՈՒՆ /*nem.ʔe*/ *v.*

1. + OBJ to hate sb./smth.
2. + OBJ to want smth. changed

ԲԱՏԱՅՈՒՆ /*nem.ʔak*/ *n.*

hate

ԲԱՏԱՅՈՒՆԱՆ /*ne.me.ni.ak*/ *adj.*

1. living, lively
2. healthy, fit
3. busy, mixed up

Ա /*ʔa*/ *conj.*

and, furthermore

ԱԲԱՐԵՎԱԴԱՆ

/*ʔal.na.ɲɛ.ɛ.mak*/ → ԱԲԱՐԵՎԱԴԱՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

ԱԲԱՐԵՎԱԴԱՆ /*ʔal.ne.ɲi.ak*/ *n.*

prince, leader

ԱԲԱՐԵՎԱԴԱՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ /*ʔal.ne.ɲa gɛ.va.nak*/ *n.*

emperor, ruler, leader

ԱԲԱՐԵՎԱՆ /*ʔal.ne.ɲak*/ *n.*

1. head
2. leader

ԱԲԱՐԵՎԱԴԱՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ /*ʔal.ne.ɲak nag ʔɛ.mag*/ *name*

Alnaɲaemak

ԱԲԱՐԵՎԱՆ /*ʔa.la.nak*/ *n.*

spruce

ԱՅ /*ʔaŋ*/ *numeral*

one

ԱՅԴՐԱՅՈՒՆ /*ʔaŋ.nɛ.ve*/ *v.*

1. to move
2. + OBJ to leave smth.

ԱՅԴԱՎԱՆ /*ʔaŋ.ʔa.ɲak*/ *adj.*

few, little

ԱՅԴԱՆ /*ʔa.ɲak*/ 1. *pron.* 2. *n.*

1. (some)one
2. person, individual

ԱՅԴԱՆԱՆ /*ʔa.ɲa.ʔi*/ 1. *adv.* 2. *adj.*

not declined

1. once
2. onefold, single

ԱՄԴԱՆ /*ʔa.ʔa.me*/ *n.*

not declined

letter h

ԱՅ /*ʔav*/ *conj.*

because

ԱՅԴԱՆ /*ʔavn*/ *conj.*

1. after, later, then
2. while, during
3. before

ԱՅԴԱՆԱՆԱՆ /*ʔav.ne.ʔel.nan.ve*/ *v.*

1. to win, triumph
2. + GEN to rule over smth. after a war

ԱՅԴԱՆԱՆԱՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ /*ʔav.ne.ʔel.nan.ve.ma.ʔak*/ *name*

Abnohlnanvumahk (Given Name)

ԱՅԴԱՆԱՆ /*ʔa.ve.ʔe*/ *v.*

1. to make a sword
2. + OBJ to sharpen/ repair smth.
3. + GEN to burn smth.

ԱՅԴԱՆԱՆԱՆ /*ʔa.ve.ʔi.ʔak*/ *n.*

sword

ԱՅԴՐԱՅՈՒՆ /*ʔavɲ.nɛ.ve*/ *v.*

1. to move you
2. + OBJ to move you smwh.
3. + GEN + INF/ACI to make sb. do smth.

ԱՅԴՐԱՅՈՒՆԱՆ /*ʔavɲ.nɛ.va.ʔak*/ *adj.*

influencing, intervening

ԱՅԴՐԱՅՈՒՆԱՆ /*ʔavɲ.nɛ.vak*/ *n.*

intervention, influence

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /mɛ.ʔɪ.gak/ *n.*
 magistrate
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅ /mɛ.mak/ *n.*
 banana
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅ /mɪ.ʔɪ.ve/ *v.*
 1. + OBJ to take/pick smth.
 2. + GEN to choose for smb.
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅ /mɪ.vak/ *n.*
 feeling, emotion
 ᐅᐅᐅ /mɪg/ *adj.*
 not declined
 big
 ᐅᐅᐅ /mɪm/ → ᐅᐅᐅᐅ
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅ /mɪ.mɛ/ *n.*
 not declined
 the letter m
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /mav.la.mɛk/ *n.*
 only pl colloq.
 Slabland (continent)
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅ /mavk/ *pron.*
 you
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ma.va.ɪ.ʔa.ve/ *v.*
 to be good, to be great
 ᐅᐅᐅ /mak/ *pron.*
 I, me
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ma.ɪ.vɛ.ʔɛ/ *v.*
 to keep a secret, to be secret
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ma.ɪ.vak/ *n.*
 secret, mystery
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ma.ʔɛ/ *adv.*
 earlier, some time ago
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅ /mamk/ *pron.*
 he, she, it, they
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /mamk ... ʔɛ.vam .../ *v.*
 + GEN + ACI it seems to sb. that ...
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /mamk nag gɛ.va.nag/ *n.*
 sovereign, leader
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ma.mɪ/ *n.*
 not declined
 parent
 ᐅᐅ /mɛ/ *adv. interrogative adverb*
 how
 ᐅᐅᐅ /mɛl/ *adj.*
 not declined
 small
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /mɛl.va/ *adj.*
 not declined
 easy

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /mɛ.lɛ.ʔamg.ɪ.ɲak/ *n.*
 1. thread (digital)
 2. subconversation
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /mɛ.nɪ.ve/ *v.*
 1. + OBJ to kill/ murder sb.
 2. + OBJ to delete/ eradicate smth.
 3. + GEN to execute sb.
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /mɛ.nɪ.ak/ *adj.*
 1. dead
 2. quiet, still
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /mɛ.nɪ.a.nak/ *n.*
 death
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /mɛ.nɪ.a.na.gɛ.nak/ *n.*
 1. end of the world
 2. total destruction
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ma.lak/ *name*
 Moalak (Glottic Name)
 ᐅᐅ /ʔɛ/ *n.*
 not declined
 the letter a
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ʔɛ.ɪ.ɪ.kɪ/ *name*
 Olliqli (Glottic Name)
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ʔɛl.na/ *prep.*
 1. + OBJ over (locative/figurative)
 2. + GEN like sb. would find it good
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ʔɛl.nak/ *n.*
 top, above
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ʔɛ.va.ɪ.ɪ.kɪ/ *name*
 Ovalliqli (Glottic Name)
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ʔɛ.kɪ.vɛk/ *n.*
 only pl
 Slabland (continent)
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ʔɛ.ʔam.gɪ.ɲak/ *n.*
 chat, conversation, speech
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ʔɛm.na.ʔak/ *adj.*
 1. friendly, peaceful
 2. happy, about peace
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ʔɛm.na.ʔa.ʔɛ.ma.ʔak/ *n.*
 well-being, welfare, happiness
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ʔɛm.nak/ *n.*
 1. peace
 2. peace contract
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ʔɛ.ma.ʔa.ve/ *v.*
 to hold a conversation, to speak, to explain
 ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /na.ɪ.lɛ.lɛ/ *name*
 Nailele (Glottic Name)

ᐃᐅᐅᐅ /ʔɛ.lɪv/ *name*

Iris (Given Name)

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ʔɛ.a.nɪv/ *name*

Eannis (Given Name)

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ʔa.t̪̥a.t̪̥i.ka.ʔi.vɪ/ *name*

Atlatikasivii (Given Name)

ᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ʔi.mɛ.ʔa/ *name*

Imerchal

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ʔi.li.e.t̪̥ak/ *n.*

villager, resident

ᐅᐅᐅ /gak/ *suffix*

1. land

2. island

ᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ka.ɪv/ *suffix*

ocean, sea

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /ga.ʔek.ʔak/ *adjectival suffix*

able/ possible to be done

ᐅᐅᐅ /gak/ → ᐅᐅᐅ

ᐅᐅᐅ /t̪̥e/ *suffix*

river, brook

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ /t̪̥e.ɪm/ *suffix*

1. gulf, half sea

2. sea, pond