KIKINESE

UPDATE 3.22.2022 (WEST BURGERSTAN TIME)

THIS LANGUAGE NEEDS MORE WORDS BUT IS DONE.

Update Notes, 23.3.2022 (KST):

Changed overview paragraph to left alignment. Added some things in overview.

INTRODUCTION

(important bits highlighted in yellow/beige or whatever the fuck that color is I'm colorblind)

OVERVIEW:

Kikinese is a conlang created by me, more or less de facto /pyon/ representative. It was created to mimic Kiki's gibberish as an actual, functional language. It contains few consonants and vowels in common use but has more than Kiki uses because I refuse to introduce tones, heavily contextual homonyms, or excessive lettering more than I already have. This language is a mix of many features I've discovered studying language, but is mostly old Mon-Khmer, HeavilyGerman influenced as well as containing some French, with obligatory English for comprehension's sake. It has errors and inconsistencies I'm sure, but it makes sense enough for me so I think it's learnable. You may notice that this language has hella syllables, this is because it is meant to be spoken at breakneck speed, similar to japanese.

Let me begin small, there was a wall of text posted originally that went:

the letters [illegible] and [illegible] do not change for any reason, diacratics concerning these characters are not valid for use in rabbish (may change this later). the sentence structure will go SOV, because i am a dirty multilinguist and nothing else makes sense to me. the use of adjectives will go after their respective nouns or whatever the terminology is, because it makes the most sense to me and i also don't want to make this language basically encoded english because that's gay and boring. something else that i've learned over time is that the word the language uses for similes is always different, for that reason i am using [illegible] instead of "like". there will be three different versions of "the". I know that I wrote one up there, i'm stupid and do not intend on getting any smarter. anyways it's going to be neuter (the one that's already up), feminine and masculine. these will be Aho, Ahao, and Aheo respectively. if you haven't noticed by now you may realize that there are two suffixes for gender, i could write something funny here but will refrain. my next idea is the conjugation, there will be about 6 unique contexts for this conjugation: first person, second person, third person, first person plural, second person plural, and third person plural. these will be suffixes, they will be -wa, -wuh, -heo/hao, -wa'i -wu'i, and -heo'i/hao'i respectively. vowels E, I, O, and U will behave normally (as in like in english), unlike a, which is always pronounced A as in "mane". U will also behave as a Y. When the diacratic [illegible] is used, it will "harden" the character, for vowels this will mean it acts like a macron. for consonants, they will create a different character. N wil become M, H will become CH, and W will become V. There are currently no plans for implementing capitals or implied stress, just assume the vowel of a closed syllable is stressed. if there is, like most cases, multiple vowels, combine them how you think you would, because i'm running out of space here and frankly am too lazy to come up with a sophisticated solution.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT: THERE WAS A VOCABULARY SECTION OVER THE ORIGINAL IMAGE, I AM EXCLUDING IT BECAUSE IT'S INCONSISTENT AND WILL BE DISREGARDED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE, DO NOT PAY ATTENTION TO IT!

I actually like the way ***this part*** turned out. Everything thus far is based on this wall, and I will frequently revisit it for its valuable ideas on the general outline of the language.
But there are a lot of fucky parts in this language. My hope in writing this journal is to iron out some of the discrepancies I've created because my working memory is anything but.
Let's begin by sorting out what the wall stated:

The letters ɐ and ə are not changed in Kikinese: This is true! The point to creating this rule for these letters was to try to retain the reason I made them in addition to the preexisting letters because a lot of Kikinese was intended to be vowels with a special emphasis on A and its derivatives, of which ə doesn't even count as, and as stated earlier, I am stupid, and would like to further announce that trusting me with the direction of an entire language was a bad idea.

Sentence structure follows SOV: keeping this! Anyone who thinks VOS or OVS should be a part of the syntax can and will have their creative input henceforth negated.

Adjectives go after their nouns: Also keeping this for uniqueness sake. worked for the Spanish and it worked for the french.

Using "how" instead of "like" for similes: This won't need explanation.

Three different versions of "the": was actually thinking of going the Russian route on "the" but ultimately went the route of most European languages I've even tried learning, barring unique plurals (germany) because that's fucking stupid.

Six unique contexts for conjugation: Conjugation is tricky and my usage of the word here is also iffy. I meant something simpler than all conjugation, just the basic six that I understood. I now know of many more forms. There will still be tenses, including an actual suffix for future tenses because for some reason english doesn't have that and I think that's fucking stupid.

A says its name, every other vowel except U is normal, U is Y: U is *only* Y if it comes before another U. This makes UU YU. **A will no longer be forced to say its name because that conflicts with both comprehension and the purpose of using it in literally almost every word.**

Meya diacritic is a "hardener" (really can't explain this one better, it's weird I know, just roll with it).

N->M. H->CH. W->V with meya: CH will be changed to be pronounced as a velar plosive when preceeding vowels, because fuck you, and I don't want to add another letter just to spell Kiki's name properly.

Implied stress will just rely on closed/open syllables. This makes the most sense to me, and if I even wanted to introduce something else, that would be a major blow to its learnability, even in its current state, disregarding ESL anon(s) who are fucked either way.

Adverbs aren't conjugated. No ending in a Kikinese equivalent to -ly, they also come after the verb, similar to adjectives.

Let's start by discussing grammar added so far, by dissecting a sophisticated verb: **kichhe'nech'wʁhni**. kichhe means to shine, Nech means stone, wʁh means the condition (of having). This means an adornment, but with the addition of -Ni at the end, it becomes a verb, meaning to adorn. This eventually came to mean adorn with anything and not just jewels, which is what just kichhe'nech means, by the way.

Let's continue by dissecting a more sophisticated string of words to outline syntax: **nawa' nawə aowa, kiki**. This means "I love you, Kiki". Since nobody translated this (or didn't tell me when they did) I just decided to give it to you. The word nawa' just means I, and so far won't need to change.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT: NAWA' AND NAWƏ HAVE A SPACE BETWEEN EACH OTHER, STOP WRITING NAWA'NAWƏ FOR THE LOVE OF GOD. I AM NOT INTRODUCING COMPOUND VERBS WITH PRONOUNS YOU SICK FUCKS.

Another similarly advanced sentence is: **nawa' aheo oʔ'nech'uoan oianwa**. Nawa is again "I", oʔ means big as an adjective, the suffix -yu doesn't apply here because it would have to describe a word that is otherwise implied to not be big, so oʔ'nech'uoan wouldn't be nech'uoanyu because that implies a word nech'uoan which for all intents and purposes doesn't need to exist as a compound noun. Anyways oʔ'nech'uoan means mountain, literally "big stone/earth pile". Aheo is the masculine "the" because masculine refers to nouns, and feminine relates to plural (nouns), and neuter will relate to abstractions (even plural abstractions). I am not adding another version of "the" for plurals, as stated earlier. German can suck my nuts. This also technically isn't a traditional masculine or feminine system, but since aheo and ahao are used for gender and the only time you overwrite the previously mentioned rules is for actually sexually dimorphic species, this is so far the best way I can describe it. Oiani means to climb, and is, following SOV-style syntax, at the end of the sentence, conjugated to become oianwa.
Now you may ask, "what if there are two verbs and only one subject (or object)?" well my friend, that is when you use "to" or **wawa**. This means" I climb the mountain".

Another example:

Nawa' niheo nawa'ri mekiruwa wawa wʁarmawa. This means "I want him to kill me", written as "I him me want to kill", which may sound weird, but keep in mind something similar is still easily differentiated, such as: **"Niheo nawa'ri mekiraheo wawa wʁarmaheo** or "he wants to kill me". You could also say: **Nawa' niheo mekiruwa wawa wʁarmawa** or "I want to kill him".

Now let us discuss the first recorded attempt at someone other than me speaking Kikinese (as a formal, translatable language):

>> ☐ **Anonymous** 02/11/22(Fri)09:22:24 No.18165939 ▶ >>18165965 >>18166498
File: 377b01eb9985206a1c2773c59(...).jpg (1.05 MB, 1240x1753)

nawa' nawa aonwa, chichi! Nawa' niheo mechiruwa wawa warmawa aheo trains, and /vt/sisters.

This was a good try but ultimately makes no sense (sorry). My corrective sentence is: **nawa' nawə aowa, kiki! nawa ahao (trains) (and) (/vt/sisters) mekiruwa wawa wʀarmawa.** Fie! We have no word for "and"! It will henceforth be known as **kowawa**. Next, I will create "train" and "/vt/sisters."

the train is a complicated word, I know what he means to say isn't trains, but for reasons, namely being the fact that outsiders will likely try to read this, I will not use the euphemized term. First, we must first define motion, this word shall be known as "the condition of movement" or maʀaɐ'wɐh. now we have to define a train, Merriam-webster defines it as "a connected line of railroad cars with or without a locomotive", our compound word will therefore be based on "locomotive" and "movement", since locomotive basically means that, our word for it will be a mix of the word local and the condition of movement, therefore local shall be made up on the spot: sarrioa, "pertaining to nearby; locality." The locomotive will be known as **sarrioa'maʀaɐ**, where sarrioa is locality, maaɐ is movement. You may notice this word varies from the original maʀaɐ'wɐh, this is because I didn't like the way wɐh was thrown onto the end even though it made little sense to do so. I was probably just trying to sound smart really. **Henceforth wɐh shall not be included with compound verbs unless it pertains to a verb that comes from a noun.**

/vt/sisters are hard to define, so I will make the word for them a slur! It will be known as **waryəao'waʀmkiaɐr'i**, or "women of low intellect". It should be noted at this time that "wʀarm" is a negative conjugation in the form of a suffix, and waryu is just gender, so waryuheo is man, waryuhao is woman. our new sentence shall be: **nawa' nawə aowa, kiki! nawa ahao sarrioa'maʀaɐ kowawa waryəao'wʀarmkiaɐr'i mekiruwa wawa wʀarmawa.**

You may have noticed the pattern, or lack thereof, in which order to create compound nouns in, this is because I don't care how they work, as long as the subject is first and adjectives are somewhere in there. **Prefixes and suffixes don't need apostrophes to be added to a word unless it ends in an apostrophe already or is made plural**, because fuck me I'm not smart enough to have been trusted with an entire language. Most of you don't even read this shit.

You may have noticed I have said "**nawa' maʀaɐkirawa ao'wɐh wawa newʀiwa**." in the thread, let me tell you what this means.

nawa' means "I". **maʀaɐkirani** means "to work", and **maʀaɐkirawa** is conjugated for **nawa'**, therefore meaning "working". Next is **ao'wɐh**, which is "happy". Then comes **wawa**, connecting to what you are being happy about, which is to be, to be working, that is. But to be is **wʀini**, so using the negative conjugation ne- in what is now **newʀini** means "to not be", then

becoming newʀiwa to properly conjugate. therefore, you are not happy to be working. Literally "I will be working happy to not be", or "I am not happy to be working".

When you say something like "I was too fast", you do not in Kikinese write "too", that doesn't exist. If you are too much of something, you become the negative version of it, this is where the word-suffix wʀarm comes in. if you want to say "I was too fast", you would say "nawa' wʀarmchhim wʀinirakirar", or "I (erroneously) fast was". When translating, you don't have to say "I was erroneously fast" though, because that makes it seem like we are smarter than we are, I hate it when people do that. Please just say "I was too fast."

RESOURCES: DICTIONARY, ALPHABET, ETC.

BASE 8 (OCTAL) NUMBER SYSTEM:

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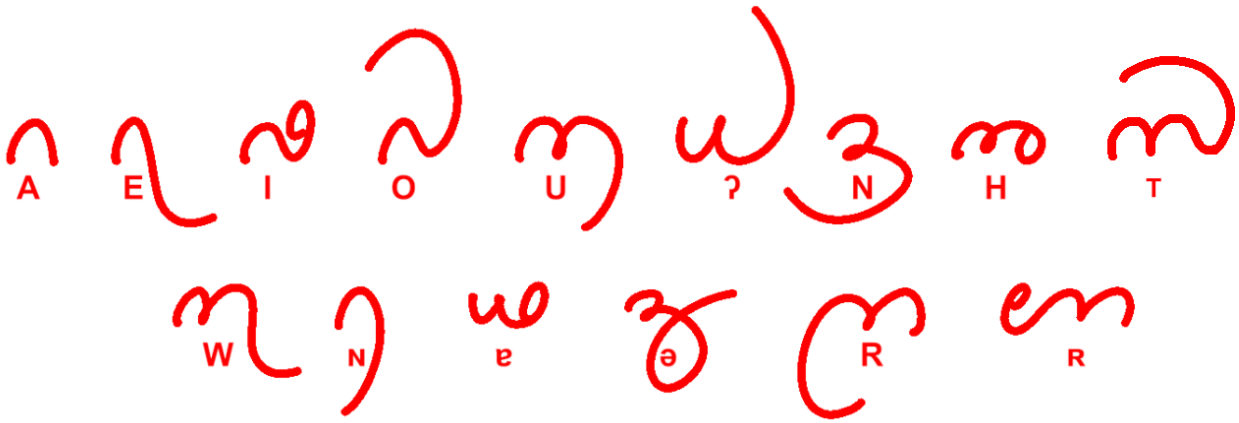
ALPHABET:



WITH DIACRITICS:

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

You may notice the general exclusion of some letters from diacritic Meya, that is because diacritics serve no purpose for these letters, likely because I haven't created that form of the letter yet, or because it goes against why I added the letter in the first place. Some omitted letters are in the official Kikineyu font, this is because the font was created before the current system, and it will be updated likewise. **Meya cannot be used with new consonants (one exception) because that would just fuck everyone over and I am not doing that any more than I already have.**

I would also like to say that I understand that this script coupled with the etymology of the words creates a particularly space-inefficient language, but since this isn't really being used on giant clover leaves like in the story I don't really care.

There are a lot of letters in there that don't make sense, and some that I have introduced, allow me to give you the quick rundown of how reading and pronouncing kikinese works.

In Kikinese, the language is called Kikineyu, thusly the alphabet is also known as kikineyu because I am lazy.

Double vowels are pronounced together.

Ə is pronounced uh, ɐ is ah. They are respectively romanized as U and A (capitals).

Let me introduce the diacritic ‿, which is known as meyu, used only for consonants, that wasn't in the alphabet. **Meyu makes a long version of the consonant overhead**. This is pronounced how you think it would. I didn't include it because it doesn't need an introduction telling you what letters it can or cannot be used on, as it can be used on all consonants

The voiced uvular trill (ʀ) is basically gargling, with a higher pitch, and facing forwards. There's no huge secret on this one, you're just going to have to get used to it. If you are struggling to get it to stop sounding breathy or you sound like some Arab, try putting all the force into just the gargling motion. Worked for me at least, and new consonants are not my strong suit. **When the ʀ comes after a W, the W becomes silent**.

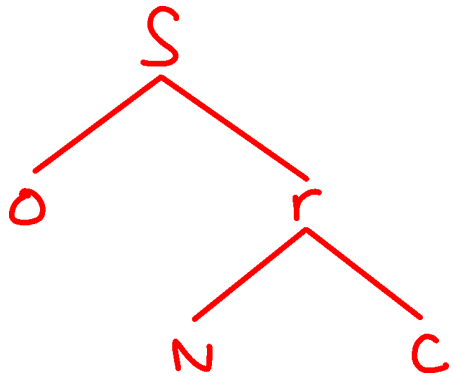
You may see ʔ as the letter that looks like a W and go: "the fuck is this shit???" Well, let me tell you, you've already pronounced it. This is called the glottal stop and it is your friend, it is basically an apostrophe after an O in Hawaiian, **you could compare it to the H in "uh-oh"**. **When paired with an H before it, it becomes an *epi*glottal stop**, which is similar. You honestly don't have to pronounce this one correctly, it's already a rare sound in most languages, and just voicing the glottal plosive is enough.

Ch will be pronounced as a velar plosive (K) when and only when preceding a vowel, two U's will become YU, this is the only time it will do this, I know I've said these before but I want to put it in the pronunciation guide in case you are consulting just this part of the paper.

ɴ is known as a voiced uvular nasal, it sounds like the N in "ing". This is likely the easiest new consonant here.

You may notice a lot of these consonants and vowels and say "well that just sounds like I'm trying to sound retarded". Right you are! Kikinese is a derivative of trying to sound like an idiot, at least a cute one anyways.

What about syllables? Well, syllables are another fucky part of the language that is commonly overlooked, but basically, we have a system in English that goes:



I am keeping this because there is no way in hell I am deviating from the one thing most of us can agree upon, except that ɐ and ə always become diphthongs when coupled with other vowels, even if they are coupled with more than one vowel, anything is just how we normally pronounce things. Fuck you Japan.

By the way, this basically is just the system saying the loudest sound or vowel becomes the middle or nucleus of the syllable, and the onset is one or more consonants, and so is the coda. If there is more than one vowel, if they are pronounced separately it is called an open syllable, and you split the syllables between those two vowels. If they can be pronounced together (using

ɐ and/or ə), that is called a diphthong. **You do not have to understand what I just said, just that you can relax on syllables and speak them how you more or less would in English.**

When a glottal plosive is in the middle of a word (not an epiglottal, that occurs uncommonly enough to where it doesn't matter)**, it represents a combination of those words, you DO NOT pronounce it**. I thought I mentioned this earlier but it is so integral to the orthoepy that I can't allow it to go unknown, that would be a **G**od **D**amn disaster.

ROMANIZATION OF THE KIKINEYU ALPHABET

A lot of what I have laid before you in the alphabet is transliterated, some of it is in IPA, I am highlighting how you romanize it. The letter ʔ is an apostrophe (which is already commonplace), and ʔ is to be written as UH, capitalized because uh occurs naturally in the language and capitals don't. Speaking of which, ə is romanized as U, ɐ is A, ʀ is RR, and ɴ is NN. For example, the word wʀarmkiaɐr may be better written as wRRarmkiaAr. I know this looks dumb but I really can't think of a better way without sacrificing convenience, my reason being that *most people* don't have the IPA chart on hand at all times.

TRANSLATION EXAMPLES:

-I am going to the country:

Nawa' wauki'oʔ'nech wawa oimiwa.

"I country to go"

Notes: simple present is implied due to lack of future or past tense usage. "Am" is not used since it doesn't need to be.

-I want to get away from here:

Nawa' kiwarwa ganiko amekiwa wawa oimiwa.

"I here from want to go"

Notes: when writing more than one verbs, such as wanting to do something, you declare what you want first. For example:

-I don't want to get away from here:

Nawa' kiwarwa ganiko neamekiwa wawa oimiwa.

"I here from not want to go"

Notes: this is a simple negation using want and ne-, meaning not or don't.

-I don't know why you would want to do that:

Nawa' nawə ɐre aha amekiwə wawa okichwə neomarwa

"I you why that want to do don't know"

Notes: Everything relating to the subject goes before what you want to say about yourself or someone else. For educational purposes, I will add the kikineyu script transliteration of this here:

DICTIONARY (NOT IN ANY PARTICULAR ORDER).

LEGEND:

THIS INDICATES NOUN
THIS INDICATES PRONOUN
THIS INDICATES VERB
THIS INDICATES PREPOSITION
THIS INDICATES DEFINITE ARTICLE
THIS INDICATES UNCATEGORIZED
THIS INDICATES SUFFIX
THIS INDICATES PREFIX
THIS INDICATES ADJECTIVE
THIS INDICATES CONJUNCTION
THIS INDICATES ADVERB

Wamaɐ: (n) Hello.
Ranna: (n) Goodbye.
Oʔ: (adj) big
Or: (adj) small
Aha'wa: (pron.) This.
Aha'wami: (pron.) That.
Aha'wa'i: (pron.) These.
Aha'wami'ɐ: (pron.) Those.
Nawaʀo: (pron.) They (singular).
Nawaʀo'i: (pron.) They (plural).
Nawɐwori: (pron.) Them (singular).
Nawɐwori'ɐ: (pron.) Them (plural).
Niheo: (pron.) He.
Nahao: (pron.) She.
Nawahao: (pron.) Her.
Niwaheo: (pron.) Him.
Nawə'i: (pron.) You (plural).
Nawə: (pron.) You (singular).
Nawa'i: (pron.) We.
Nawa'i'ri: (pron.) Us.
Nawa': (pron.) I.
Nawa'ri (pron.) me.
Waryəao'wʀarmkiaɐhr'i: (n) Women of particularly low intelligence.
Chhamyuon: (n) (take a wild guess).
Oʔ'nech'uoan: (n) mountain.
Oʔ'nech'uoanoi:(n) hill.
Kichhe: (n) shine.
kichheni: (v) to shine
kichhe'nech: (n) jewel.
kichhe'nech'wɐh: (n) adornment and/or luster.
kichhe'nech'wɐhni: (v) to adorn.
Oiani: (v) to climb.

Oimini: (v) to go.
Omarni: (v) to know.
Okichni: (v) to do (something).
Wawa: (prep.) to.
Wawarakirar: (prep) *from,* as a function to indicate source; cause, agent, basis. It is also *because*
Ganiko: (n) from, as in from a place.
Orika: (prep). of
Aho: (da) the (neuter).
Ahao: (da) the (feminine).
Aheo: (da) the (masculine).
Wʀini: to be (present tense).
Wʀiniramar: to be (simple future tense) (as in *will be*).
Wʀinirakirar: to be (simple past tense) (as in *was*).
-ramar: (sfx) simple future tense (see wʀiniramar).
-rakirar: (sfx) -ed equivalent (simple past).
-oi: (sfx) -let(?) indicates small.
-kiki: (sfx) small; indicates Kiki proportions. This is not an insult to Kiki, there is literally just a suffix used to describe Kikiesque physical appearances, used only for joke-theological purposes that will make more sense when I post the /vtwbg/ story. I *will not* be taking questions nor criticism on this one.
-yu: (sfx) indicates larger/longer/taller than average for the related word.
-'i: (sfx) -s (plural).
-ɐ: (sfx) -s (plural) used only if the word already ends in an i; replaces said i.
-heo (sfx): masculine ending, can be used for plurals of "they" or "we" if "they" are entirely masculine. Used usually for nouns.
-hao (sfx) feminine ending, used for plural nouns too.
-ho (sfx) neuter ending, used for abstractions such as concepts but also neuter singular (they, them).
-'wɐh: (sfx) -ness(?) is a de facto suffix for its use in describing properties of nouns.
-ai: (sfx) -er
Ne-: (pfx) Form of negative conjugation, like un-
Wʀarm-: (pfx) negative connotation, as in poor morally or in quality. Does not function like ne- in the sense that it can mean "not", it will make the word mean the unpleasant or morally opposite version of the subject it is connected with, such as how kiaɐr meant "intelligent" and wʀarmkiaɐr means "unintelligent". Yes, I know nekiɐr sounds like it means stupid, but it actually means not sentient, as in it can't think whatsoever, which is not how it is used (except for rare insults).
wɐh: (n) condition of having; same property as. So often used as a suffix in compound words it functions more as an exception when being a noun than being a suffix.
Hermach: (n) yes
Nehermach: (n) no.
Wʀarmaoni: (v) to hate.
Aoni: (v) to love.

Aoʼwaryəoʼwɐhni: (v) to trust/feel friendliness.
Amekini: (v) to want
Wʀarmao: (n) hatred.
Ao: (n) love
Wʀarmaoiʼaorakirar: (n) betrayal.
Waryəo: (n) a person.
Aoʼwaryəo: (n) a friend.
Mawaɐn: (n) time
Uə: (n) Sun.
Əahuna: (n) moon.
Uəoi: (n) Star. Technically this usage of the suffix -oi is wrong scientifically but because rabbits do not understand that stars can differ from the sun in actual size, they just think they're all smaller. Please do not try to explain this concept to them as it would make them feel very small and sad.
Uəʼmawaɐn: (n) daytime; the day
kiwiowikar: (n) place.
Uəʼkiwiowikar: (n) the sky.
Uəʼkiwiowikarʼwɐh: (n) condition of the sky; weather.
Aho oʔ Uəʼkiwiowikarʼwɐh: (n) Season (weather) (technically *the* season but aho is never really separated from the other two).
Aewaɴiwawa: (n) revolution (astronomy).
Aewaɴiwawaʼmawaɐn: (n) year.
kiaɐr: (adj) smart/intellectually superior to peers.
Wʀarmkiaɐr: (adj) stupid/intellectually inferior to peers.
Oʔ: Big/tall.
Neoʔ: small.
Anlio: (adj) similar.
Neanlio: (adj) different.
Orich: (adj) all.
Na: (adj) Simple possessive.
Wʀiniʼanlio: (v) to be like/similar to.
Wʀiniʼwʀarmanlio: (v) to be different from/as opposed to.
kowawa: (conj.) And.
Henwawa: (conj.) For.
Nerenren: (conj.) Nor
Renren: (conj.) Or.
Nekowawa: (conj.) But.place
Eiror: (conj.) So.
Mawaɐnrakirar: (conj.) Yet.
Aɴo: (conj.) How. also used as *like* in a simile.
Aha: (conj.) that.
Vre: (adv) why.
Ren: (adv) as.

Ao’wɐhni: (v) to be happy.
Ao’wɐh: (adj.) happy.
Maɐnara: (n) origin/beginning; birth.
Maraɐkirani: (v) to work.
Arkikar’wɐhni: (v) to flow.
Naweri: (n) sound
Nawerini: (v) to speak/say
Arkikar: (n) water.
Arkikar’maraɐ: (n) flow/current.
Arkikar’wɐh: (n) liquid
Arkikar’wɐh: (adj) fluid/liquid.
nanar: (n) a line.
Arkikar’nanaryu: (n) river.
Arkikar’nanaryu: (n) stream.
Arkikar’nanaroi: (n) creek.
nare: (n) smoke.
Arkikar’nare: (n) steam.
Wrarher: (adj) hot.
Ma: (n) dust.
Wrarher’ma: (n) ash.
Marge: (adj) cold.
Wrarnwa: (n) fire.
Wrarnwaoi: (n) embers.
Keurakiweʔ: (n) precursor.
Keuramaweʔ: (n) successor.
Arkiri: (n) rain.
Keuwaweʔ’Arkiri: (n) storm cloud.
Uə’nare: (n) cloud
Wrarm’uə’nare: (n) another, more casual word for storm cloud. No difference, just preferential. I am aware casual words are usually shorter but because Keuwaweʔ is such an unused word in Kikinese it’s essentially nerd vernacular.
Wara: (adj) low.
Argwara: (adv) below.
Ara: (adj) high.
Argara: (adv) above.
Wara’uə’nare: (n) fog.
Keuwara: (n) ground.
Wara’uə’nareoi: (n) mist.
Rə: (n) plant.
Awior’rə: (n) grass.
Rə’maɐnara: (n) seed.
Rəoi: (n) sapling/seedling/shoot.
Runniow: (n) tree.
Awawe: (n) wood.
Nech: (n) stone/earth.
Nekir: (n) rocks.

Nekiroi: (n) pebbles.
Or’nekiroi: (n) sand.
Nekiryu: (n) boulders.
Nechoi: (n) silt.
Arkikar’nech: (n) mud.
Arkikar’nech’keuwara: (n) a bog.
Oʔ’nech: (n) a country.
Auki: (adj) inner; center.
Wauki: (adj) outer; edge.
Auki’oʔ’nech: (n) inland.
Wauki’oʔ’nech: (n) rural country.
Argə: (n) village.
Argəyu: (n) city
Auki’argəyu: (n) urban
Wauki’Argəyu: (n) suburban
Amemwa: (n) coast.
Kiwarwa: (n) here.
Var: (adv) there.
Vewach: (adj) far
Garvini: (v) to give into.
Gawani: (v) to promise
Kamawaɐni: (v) to save time with/by.
Amrini: (v) to confirm something as true.
Kakaver: (n) bait.
Ravni: (n) rabbit.
Oʔ’Nawa’i’ri: (n) an association/group.
Waweə: (n) money.
Keuwaweə: (n) fund.
Wrarmkiwiowikar: (n) tight space/hutch.
Rə’mik: (n) paper, specifically made from clover.
Vrəd: (n) a thread.
Vhhən: (n) rope.
Vhhəni: (v) to tie/bind.
Vhhən’rəmik: (n) book; manuscript.
Chhim: (adj/adv) fast, quick.
Wrarmchhim: (adj/adv) rushed, too quickly.
Nechhim: (adj/adv) slow.