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The Basics of Chátsu

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Chátsu-English Dictionary

English-Chátsu Dictionary

Introduction

Chátsu is a language. Its start came in the summer of 2019 when, after walking through the woods of northern Minnesota, I began playing around with sounds, grammatical bits, and thinking about the way I wanted to perceive and experience the beauty of the natural world in which I had immersed myself.

Some might ask themselves what good a constructed language is. For some, language is nothing but a tool—a simple means of communication. But I believe that this is a limited view. Language construction can be a craft—an

art—in and of itself. Some may construct languages for fiction (a beloved book or television series, for example). Others construct a fiction to give home to their constructed language (such as Tolkien.) There are those who push the limits of what language can be. Each sort of creator listed above utilize language as medium. It may serve as a means to an end or as an end itself.

I cannot readily say what the goal of this language is apart from the fact that it is an entirely unique way of experiencing life. Its unique flair, unnatural features, and configuration are all my own. For now, I am alone in experiencing the world in this way. Hopefully, in the future, someone reading this text or any texts that are to follow it may learn a word or two. Maybe this person or

persons yet unknown will learn enough to converse with me. I cannot say for now. What I can say is that this language must begin to live.

Chátsu breathes, just like any living being. It grows, as the moss on the side of a lonely oak. It endures no matter how long I neglect it. the language springs back and preoccupies my mind. Its sounds accompany me during the day and when I lie down to sleep. My hands, as though guided by some sort of instinct, write its script.

In the goal of having a better grasp of my own language and with the secondary goal of making the foundations of Chátsu public, I write this guide.

May it bring happiness, interest, and serenity to anyone who reads it.

-Mushá

1. Phonological Inventory

Chátsu is a spoken language. Below are charts of its phonetic inventory using the International Phonetic Alphabet. There are twenty consonants and 11 vowels.

Consonants	Bilabial		Alveolar		Post-Alveolar	Palatal	Labio-velar	Velar		Glottal	
Nasal		m	n					ŋ			
Plosive	p	b	t	tʰ	d			k	kʷ	g	ʔ
Fricative			s		ʃ					h	
Affricate			ʈs		ʈʃ						
Lateral approximant			l								
Approximant						j		w			

Vowels	Front		Near-front		Central	Back	
Close	i					u	ũ
Near-close			ĩ				
Close-mid	e					o	õ
Mid					ə		
Open-mid	ɛ						
Open						ɑ	ã

2. Romanization and *Utsugéepé*

There exist two standard ways for writing Chátsu. The first is an alphabet, made up of 28 letters and unique to Chátsu called the *Utsugéepé*, the literal meaning of which is *real orthography*. It, like English, is written from left to right and from the top of the page down in standard texts.

Of course, one may also wish to use the Latin alphabet in contexts where writing by means of the *Utsugéepé* is not possible (e.g. on the Internet.)

Romanization	IPA	Utsugéepé	As in...
a	ə	ᵐ	<i>buck</i>
á	a	ᵗ	<i>father</i>
ań	ã	ᵗᵗ	French: <i>dans</i>
b	b	ᵐ	<i>ball</i>
ch	tʃ	ʃ	<i>check</i>
d	d	ᵐ	<i>danse</i>
e	ɛ	ɐ	<i>bed</i>
é	e	ɛ	<i>pay</i>
g	g	ɣ	<i>go</i>
h	h	0	<i>head</i>

i	i	ᵢ	<i>greet</i>
ín	ĩ	ᵢ₂	French: <i>bain</i>
k	k	ₑ	<i>kangaroo</i>
kw	kʷ	ᵑ	<i>quick</i>
l	l	ₕ	<i>lovely</i>
m	m	ₕ	<i>monkey</i>
n	n	ₙ	<i>none</i>
ng	ŋ	₁	<i>gang</i>
o	o	ₒ	<i>doe</i>
on	õ	ₒ₂	French: <i>bon</i>
p	p	ₚ	<i>page</i>
s	s	₇	<i>search</i>

sh	ʃ	3	<i>sheet</i>
t	t	N	<i>tomb</i>
ts	tʃ	ŋ	bo <i>ts</i>
ty	tj	8	T and y said in very short succession
u	u	⊠	bo <i>ot</i>
uñ	ũ	⊠2	French: <i>un</i>
w	w	6	<i>war</i>
y	j	'	<i>y</i> esterday
'	?	9	Brief pause in uh-oh

3. Punctuation

Utsugéepé makes use of a number of punctuation marks to make written phrases' meanings clearer. Punctuation marks come at the end of sentences in Chátsu and may be used in succession to indicate emphasized emotion. Note that they are less numerous than they are in English:

-	.	Full stop
=	, ;	Partial stop, continued by the subsequent clause
=	-	Connection between two parts of the same word
=	:	Introduction of new thought or example
ˆ	' ' ‹ ›	Indirect quotation
ˆ	" " « »	Direct quotation
ʝ	?	Question
o	!	Exclamation

4. Clusters and Diphthongs:

There are no consonant clusters or diphthongs in formal speech. However, in informal or quick speech, it is not uncommon for certain vowels to be dropped and for consecutive consonants to blur. Thus, it may not be not uncommon to hear $\text{b}\Lambda\text{ʔ}$ (*insect*) pronounced as $\text{b}\text{ʔ}$.

A Note on Stress:

Stress often falls on the first syllable of any given root word. However, this is not *the* rule. Stress can be quite flexible in Chátsu. One rule that is always consistent is that stress *never* falls on any syllable whose nucleus is Λ (*a*).

5. Word Order

The basic word order of a Chátsu sentence is the exact opposite of an English one, that is to say OVS (object-verb-subject.)

476976 078748 782-

Ámikgi ogasám bań.
{animal-ACCUSATIVE see-RECENT PAST I}
I just saw the animal.

This order is fairly settled, though poetic license may be taken for effect or in order to emphasize. If the desired meaning is fairly clear, a speaker may use any number of other word orders (most often OSV.) Clarity with regards to part of speech is often fairly easy to ensure in Chátsu, given that nouns have **case** markings.

486986976 742 07886-

Ámikmikgi bań ogaté.
{animal-PLURAL I see-HODIERNAL}
I will see animals tomorrow

6. Nouns

Nouns in Chátsu can be quite short and simple (e.g. ᑭᐱᑦ **chak** *clothing*.) But they can also seem long and complex (e.g. ᓇᓂᑕᑎᑭᐱᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ **li'ochakwenakkwé'** *crown*.) While the latter may seem impenetrable at first, once the speaker has learned a basic set of simple nouns, it shouldn't be easy for them to make out what the harder ones mean. This is because Chátsu makes use of a large inventory of affixes which add an array of information to its basic vocabulary. Thus, new vocabulary can be acquired quite easily. Because these affixes can be compounded, words often become somewhat long.

7. Compound Nouns

In addition to using a range of affixes, Chátsu allows its speakers to generate new vocabulary through combining existing word. Compound nouns are common and easily formed in Chátsu. When two or more nouns are combined, it is always the last noun which is being qualified by the preceding nouns.

ᐱᖅ	anu	<i>work, toil</i>
ᐱᖅᐱᖅ	ámik	<i>animal</i>
ᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅ	anuámik	<i>work animal</i>
ᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅᐱᖅ	ámikanu	<i>animal work</i>

8. Articles

There are no articles in Chátsu, either definite or indefinite. That is to say that there are no words like *the* or *a/an*.

tyé man, a man, the man

chách horse, a horse, the horse

The word **á**, on its own, can either mean *the movement* or *a movement*. If a speaker wishes to emphasize that there is one and only one of something, they may make use of the word **ᐱᐱ** (**lá**, *one*) as in: **ᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱ** (**lá ámik**, *one animal*).

9. Pluralization

All nouns are considered to be either plural or singular until confirmed by context or by subsequent grammatical clues. Normally, pluralizing a noun requires a simple doubling of that noun's *last syllable*.

ᑭᑭᑭ	was	<i>insect</i>
ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	waswas	<i>insects</i>

Nouns for which the last two syllables are already the same do not reduplicate. Instead, they remain completely the same in both their singular

and their plural form. For example: **ṛṛṛṛ** **tsitsi**
hand, hands.

Reduplication is by far the most common way to pluralize. However, is certainly not the only way. Instead of (or in addition to) reduplicating, one may choose to add **ám** *multiple*, **dad** *few*, **dadkwedu** *several*, **kwedu** *many* after a noun in order to pluralize it:

ṛṛṛṛ	olol <i>uses</i>
ṛṛ ṛṛṛṛṛṛṛṛṛ	ol dadkwedu <i>uses</i>
ṛṛṛṛ ṛṛṛṛṛṛṛṛṛ	olol dadkwedu <i>uses</i>

10. Grammatical Cases

Chátsu nouns carry case suffixes, of which there are 10 (plus the suffix-less nominative case). These case markings' function is to indicate the part of speech that a noun takes in a sentence.

Nominative

Nouns with no case marking are presumed to be in the nominative case. This case indicates for the subject of a sentence and it is the basic form in which all Chátsu nouns are found in the dictionary.

ᐆᐅᐱᐃ

pomi

The/a dog

Accusative

The accusative case shows that the noun is the direct object of a sentence. It is marked by the suffix **-gi**.

ᐃᐅᐱᐃ ᐅᐅᐱᐃᐅᐱᐃᐅᐱᐃ-

Tyé**gi** o'u'idi'.

*The dog bites
the man*

Dative

The dative case indicates that a noun is the indirect object of a sentence. It is marking is **-kwesh**.

ᐃᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅ	Pomik wech dad	<i>A friendly person</i>
ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅ	shéliíngi diń ché	<i>gives the dogs a</i>
ᐅᐅ ᐃᐅᐅ-	pom.	<i>bone</i>

Locative

The locative case is used to show the physical location of the noun to which it is attached. Its suffix is **-chet**.

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ	Tyong chet	<i>Someone walked</i>
ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ	égahedsám shań!	<i>on the moon!</i>
ᐅᐅᐅ.		

Lative

The lative case indicates that an action is happening in the direction of a something. This case is marked by the suffix **-wań**.

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ	Chetseg wań	<i>A river flows</i>
ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ-	káhedida yépáé.	<i>toward the</i>
		<i>town.</i>

Elative

The lative case indicates that an action happens away from a noun. It is marked by the suffix **-pañ**.

ገጋጊገጋ ገጋገገገገገገ Bañpañ cháéga- *The dog ran*
ገገገገ- hedpañ pomi. *away from me.*

Genitive

The genitive case indicates a relationship to or possession on the part of the noun that it marks. This is equivalent to English's *'s* suffix, as in *Dad's garage*. However, the noun in the genitive case (i.e. the possessor) tends to come *after* the noun it is possessing. It is marked by the suffix **-shosh**.

ገገገገ ገገገገገገገ- Shéliń pomishosh. *The dog's*
bone/The bone
of the dog

Sociative

The sociative case takes the role of the word *with*. It indicates an accompaniment or complicity. Its suffix is **-oń**.

ገገገገ ገገገገገገገገ mesioń wań'o! *Come with us!*

Dissociative

Contrary to the sociative the dissociative case means *without*. It indicates the noun to which it is attached exists in an absence of something else. This case is marked by the suffix **-'et**

הַבִּנְיָמִינִי Heddi bañ gen'et
מִשְׁמַרְטֵר

*I'll go without
those two.*

Instrumental

The instrumental case is used to show that an action is being undertaken by means of the noun which it marks. It is marked by the suffix **-yág**.

ᐱᑭᓴᕈᕋᒃ ᐅᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
ᐸᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ
ᐸᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ ᐸᑦᑎᑦ
ᐸᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ-

E'gákwu'o'i gobańdi
pumtyokyág su
so'éékwenkwé.

I'll fix it with
a hammer and
nail.

Vocative

The vocative case is used to call out to or to address someone or something. It can be translated as *O* or *hey!*. It is marked by **-a**

ᐃᐅᐱᐱᐅ

poma!

Hey friend!

In addition to acting as case marking, these suffixes can act as standalone nouns or verbs. ex. **gi** *affect, effect*

List of All Case Suffixes

Case	Suffix
Accusative	-gi
Dative	-kwesh
Locative	-chet
Lative	-wań
Elative	-pañ
Genitive	shosh
Sociative	-oń
Dissociative	-'et
Instrumental	-yág
Vocative	-a

ON6 *oté drink*

Nominative	ot	Drink (subject)
Accusative	otgi	Drink (object)
Dative	otkwesh	to a drink
Locative	otchet	at/in the drink
Lative	otwań	toward the drink
Elative	otpañ	from the drink
Genitive	otshosh	the drink's
Sociative	otoń	with the drink
Dissociative	ot'et	without a drink
Instrumental	otyág	using a drink
Vocative	ota	O, drink

11. Purpose

The words *for*, *for the purpose of* and *because* are translated into Chátsu through affixes. These affixes can be used on both nouns and verbs with the same meaning.

<i>for, for the purpose of</i>	pech-	ᄇᄃᄃᄃᄃ
<i>because</i>	-nách	ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ

pechshán luyianu shań

In order to eat, one must work

pechdań hedséch bań

I stay for you

káot bań hengotnách gań

She drinks because she is thirsty

wasnách ná' den

You're angry because of the bug

Like the noun case suffixes, these suffixes may also act as standalone nouns and verbs:

	noun	verb
pech	<i>purpose</i>	<i>strive for s.t.</i>
nách	<i>cause, reason</i>	<i>cause, be at the origin of</i>

12. Pronouns

Pronouns come in lieu of nouns or noun phrases. Their referents are understood through context. Chátsu has a few more pronouns than English does. On top of distinguishing between singular and plural, Chátsu also has a set of pronouns for exactly two of something. Additionally, there are three sets of pronouns for the 3rd person: one specifically refers to animals, humans, insects, and any other critters. The second is used for tools, objects, or any other non-livings items. The third 3rd person pronoun set is perhaps the most unusual for native speakers of English. It refers to plants, bodies of water, and spiritual or supernatural beings. No distinction is made for gender or sex.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1 st Person	bań	ben	mesi
2 nd Person	dań	den	sháni
3 rd person (human, animal, insect)	gań	gen	tsáni
3 rd person (object, tool, non-living thing)	toń	ten	tong
3 rd Person (spirit, bodies of water, plants)	gána	geni	gáng

ᄠᆞᆫᆫᆫ ᆫᆫᆫ	né'a bań	<i>I hear</i>
ᄠᆞᆫᆫ ᆫᆫᆫ	né'a ben	<i>We (2) hear</i>
ᄠᆞᆫᆫ ᆫᆫᆫᆫ	né'a mesi	<i>We (3+) hear</i>
ᄠᆞᆫᆫ ᆫᆫᆫ	né'a dań	<i>You hear</i>
ᄠᆞᆫᆫ ᆫᆫᆫ	né'a den	<i>You (2) hear</i>
ᄠᆞᆫᆫ ᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫ	né'a sháni	<i>You (3+) hear</i>
ᄠᆞᆫᆫ ᆫᆫᆫ	né'a gań	<i>He/she/it hears</i>
ᄠᆞᆫᆫ ᆫᆫᆫ	né'a gen	<i>They (2) hear</i>
ᄠᆞᆫᆫ ᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫ	né'a tsáni	<i>They (3+) hear</i>
ᄠᆞᆫᆫ ᆫᆫᆫ	né'a toń	<i>It hears</i>
ᄠᆞᆫᆫ ᆫᆫᆫ	né'a ten	<i>They (2) hear</i>
ᄠᆞᆫᆫ ᆫᆫᆫ	né'a tong	<i>They (3+) hear</i>
ᄠᆞᆫᆫ ᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫ	né'a gána	<i>A spirit/plant/water hears</i>
ᄠᆞᆫᆫ ᆫᆫᆫᆫᆫ	né'a geni	<i>They (2) hear</i>
ᄠᆞᆫᆫ ᆫᆫᆫ	né'a gáng	<i>They (3+) hears</i>

13. Direct Object Suffixes

When a verb is transitive (when the subject of a sentence has an object) and the object is denoted by a pronoun, the direct object does not typically take the accusative suffix **-gi**. Rather, Chátsu has a set of suffixes denoting pronominal direct objects. These suffixes are attached to the subject of the sentence, whether it be a pronoun or not. If the word to which the suffix is affixed ends in a consonant, an additional *e* is added in order to avoid a consonant cluster. If the suffixed subject ends in a nasal vowel, that vowel loses its nasality. e.g. *bań* becomes *báb*, *bád*, *bág*, *bám*, *básh*, *báts*, when assuming the direct object suffixes.

<i>me</i>	-(e)b
<i>you (sing.)</i>	-(e)d
<i>him/her/it</i>	-(e)g
<i>us</i>	-(e)m
<i>you (plural)</i>	-(e)sh
<i>them</i>	-(e)ts

dín bág

I give it

oga pomish

A dog sees you

len ámikeb

The animal helps me

14. Indirect Object Prefixes

There is also similar set of prefixes, used for pronouns acting as the indirect object(s) of a sentence. These come in lieu of pronouns marked with the dative marking **-kwesh** and they are similarly attached to the subject of the sentence.

<i>me</i>	bo-
<i>you (sing.)</i>	do-
<i>him/her/it</i>	go-
<i>us</i>	mo-
<i>you (plural)</i>	sho-
<i>them</i>	tso-

ሃፊፍ ብባሪሃላፍክ

Diñ moshánits
give us-you(3+)-them
 You all gave them to us.

ክባክሃፍ ጪግቶገሚ ጓባክሃላፍ

Tsolgi u'men shotsáni
that-ACC. indicate/point out you(3+)-they
They point that out to you

15. Possessives

When rendering pronouns possessive, one must again use a set of prefixes, rather than marking personal pronouns into the genitive case using **-shosh**. These prefixes are as follows:

<i>my</i>	bá-
<i>your</i>	dá-
<i>his/her/its</i>	gá-
<i>our</i>	mes-
<i>your</i>	shá-
<i>their</i>	tsá-

በጋፊገዳ

bápomi

My dog

ጥሳቅህ

tsáchuñ

Their belief

347676

shákwékwé
your (plural) fires

ቅገገቅፅገገ

mesmisasa
our actions

These can also be used as stand-alone nouns:

<i>mine</i>	bá
<i>yours</i>	dá
<i>his/hers/its</i>	gá
<i>ours</i>	mes
<i>yours</i>	shá
<i>theirs</i>	tsá

ገገገገ ገገገ ገገገ- ገገገ ገገገገገ ገገገ ገገገ

Bági giń bań. Dági dukgiń dań chok?

*mine-ACCUSATIVE I. Yours-ACC. want-hold you(sing.)
ques.*

I have mine. Do you want yours?

A group of prefixes are also used to form demonstratives (*this, that*). In addition to having equivalents of English's *this* and *that*, Chátsu also has a third demonstrative meaning *that (over there)* or *yonder*.

tsel-	<i>this</i>
tsod-	<i>that</i>
wán-	<i>that (distant)</i>

ከገሐፍ	ከበሎፍ	ፍላጣፍ
tselyé	tsodyé	wányé
<i>This water</i>	<i>That water</i>	<i>Yonder water</i>
ከገሐገዝ	ከበሎገዝ	ከበሎገዝ
tselyem	tsodyem	wányem
<i>This paper</i>	<i>That paper</i>	<i>Yonder paper</i>

These too can act as nouns in their own right:

ከገሐ	ከበሎ	ፍላጣ
tsel	tsod	wán
<i>This</i>	<i>That</i>	<i>That thing over there, yonder thing</i>

16. Redundancy

Though not typically present, pronouns marked in the accusative, dative, and genitive cases are grammatically allowed. When they are present, they indicate a certain amount of emphasis:

Bańgi ogaákwik gań

**It (animal) saw
*me***

Gańkwesh diń bańeg

I give it to *him*

The emphasis is even more intense when the case markings are used in conjunction with the pronominal accusative/dative/possessive affixes:

Tsánikwesh tsodgi u'men tsodańeg

*You point THAT
out to THEM*

17. Passive Voice

When a subject is unclear, a Chátsu speaker will use the special pronoun *shań* (one, someone, somebody). It, like the other pronouns, has three base forms and special genitive, dative, and accusative forms:

Singular

shań

Dual

shen

Plural

shesi

<i>Possesive</i>	<i>Direct Object</i>	<i>Indirect Object</i>
sha-	-shi	shu-

One can also make use *-tyi* (-ᑲᑲ), a verb suffix which indicates the **passive voice**. This suffix acts as the subject of the verb and so no pronoun or noun can be used with it.

በጥሉፋገደፊፊፊፊ፡

Ogaákwiktyid

*give-PAST(distant)-passive-
2nd person sing.*

You were seen!

ሃፊፊ ትበፊፋግፊፊ፡

Bodiíndityig.

*to me-give-FUTURE(near)-
passive-3rd person sing.*

I will be given it

Because there is no pronoun or noun present, the direct object and the indirect object affixes are also placed onto the verb. The direct object suffix will always follow the *-tyi* and the indirect object prefix will always precede any verb prefixes.

18. Nominal Infixes

As stated at the beginning of the section on nouns, Chátsu nouns are subject to a great deal of modification through affixes. These affixes make it possible to encode a great amount of meaning into a single word.

Noun infixes typically give information about a noun's various physical aspects and fall directly after the nucleus of the last syllable of a root word. The nucleus is repeated after the infix.

chak <i>cloth, clothing</i>	-l- <i>fuzzy</i>
chalak	

pe'bi <i>body</i>	-yá- <i>hairy</i>
pe'biyái <i>hairy body</i>	

Multiple infixes may be used on a single word:

wińápchech chair	-den- <i>durable</i>	-ech- <i>wooden</i>	-pá- <i>long</i>
wińápchedenechpáech <i>A wooden, sturdy chaise longue</i>			

The nominal infixes cover the following physical aspects: consistency, temperature, material, shape, and length. Generally, when used together, they will come in this order. (Again, this is not *the* rule):

Consistency

-ts-	<i>flexible</i>
-d-	<i>rigid, hard, inflexible</i>
-kw-	<i>sharp, jagged</i>
-l-	<i>fuzzy</i>
-y-	<i>liquid, watery</i>
-hesh-	<i>gas, gaseous</i>
-h-	<i>mushy</i>
-b-	<i>filmy, slimy</i>
-g-	<i>creamy</i>
-sus-	<i>fragile</i>
-den-	<i>durable, sturdy</i>
-igwek-	<i>grainy</i>
-ida-	<i>smooth</i>
-yá-	<i>hairry</i>
-sáyik-	<i>powdery</i>
-'u'i'-	<i>bumpy</i>

Temperature

-ch-	<i>hot</i>
-t-	<i>lukewarm</i>
-s-	<i>chilly</i>
-w-	<i>cold</i>

Material

-ech-	<i>wooden</i>
-besh-	<i>rock</i>
-bek-	<i>dirt, clay</i>
-gol-	<i>plant material</i>
-shéliń-	<i>bone</i>
-eni-	<i>pelt</i>
-sos-	<i>glass</i>
-kwen	<i>metal</i>
-tseg-	<i>artificial</i>

Shape

-wech-	<i>round, circular or spherical shape</i>
-lo-	<i>boxy, square shape</i>
-tsuts-	<i>pyramid, triangular shape</i>
-niyán-	<i>abnormal, irregular shape</i>
-mé-	<i>winding</i>
-né'é-	<i>straight</i>
-me'-	<i>flat</i>
-'esh-	<i>three dimensional</i>

Length

-pá-	<i>long</i>
-so'é-	<i>short</i>
-yuch-	<i>wide</i>
-wásh-	<i>narrow</i>

19. Color

A noun's color and/or opacity can also be specified through the addition of one or more of the seven following prefixes:

ᠠᠨᠣᠳᠤᠨ	ohi-	<i>red</i>
ᠠᠨᠣᠩᠨ	hots-	<i>blue</i>
ᠠᠨᠣᠮᠢᠨ	minen-	<i>yellow</i>
ᠠᠨᠣᠭᠤᠨ	pi'u-	<i>black</i>
ᠠᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ	shañ-	<i>white</i>
ᠠᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ	owuñ-	<i>clear,</i> <i>transparent</i>
ᠠᠨᠠᠭᠤᠨ	otsan-	<i>opaque</i>

በዕፅፋሐጥበሐ	ohichálgol	<i>a red flower</i>
በባሕፍሐሐጥበሐ	hotschálgol	<i>a blue flower</i>
ቶልሞሞበፃፃፃፃፃፃፃፃ	mineno'u'idi'	<i>the yellow tooth</i>
ኦፊፃፃፃፃፃፃፃፃፃፃ	pi'usháyé	<i>coffee (lit. black strong water)</i>
ፀሐፃፃፃፃፃፃፃፃፃፃ	shańyem	<i>white sheet, white paper</i>
በፍፃፃፃፃፃፃፃፃፃፃ	owuńyé	<i>clear water</i>
በባሕፍሐሐጥበፀፃፃፃፃፃፃፃፃፃ	otsanhesh	<i>opaque gas</i>

In order to talk about colors for which there exists no single prefix, color prefixes can be combined. When this is the case, the first color prefix is considered the more important of the two or the set:

ቆገገኛፍጥጥፍፋህገገ **hotsminenchálbesh** *the dark green
gemstone
(emerald)*

20. Verbs

Verbs, like nouns, can be quite versatile and range greatly in length (e.g. ***oŋ hed go*** vs. ***seseḱkwi'gigi-lágachábañnitekhedtal*** *to never go quickly, clumsily and simultaneously with gusto and while happy*.) They, like nouns, can assume a wide range of affixes which help place a large amount of information into a single word.

Chátsu verbs have no conjugation but they do have eight tenses, five aspects, and two moods. Tense informs the addressee where in the time the action is placed. Aspect, on the other hand, speaks more to the continuousness or finiteness of the action. Mood places the focus on the obligation or probability of the action described by the verb.

Chátsu has no infinitive, but a close equivalent would be the nominalized continuous form of the verb: **ká-root-é** (e.g. **káhedé** *going (as a noun)* (*lit. continuous-go-nominalizer.*)

21. Tense

Tense in Chátsu is marked using a set of suffixes. The suffix is placed on the end of the verb. The tense suffix follows all verbal suffixes except modal suffixes. There are eight tenses in Chátsu. While this means that Chátsu speakers have a great versatility in where they can place an action in time, it is also possible for one to choose to apply no explicit tense whatsoever to a verb, instead leaving the matter to context. This is referred to as the $\text{NO}_{\text{94}} \text{OOV}7\delta$ **to'á hodsí** or *null tense*. The null tense is most often used in situations where the tense is already understood by the speakers. However, it can also be used for intentional ambiguity or in situations of duress.

Present

The present tense, as the name suggests, indicates that an action is happening at the present moment. It's appropriate marking is **-og**.

ᄃᄆᄆᄆ ᄆᄆᄆ- Nop**og** toń. *It is open.*

Near Past

The near past tense indicates that a verb has occurred at a point in the past and that that point in time has only just passed. It is marked by the suffix **-sám**.

ᄃᄆᄆᄆᄆ ᄆᄆᄆ- Nop**sám** toń. *It was just open.*

Distant Past

The distant past tense indicates that a verb has occurred at a point in the past separated by a significant amount of time. It is marked by **-ákwik**,

ᄃᄆᄆᄆᄆ ᄆᄆᄆ- Nop**ákwik** toń. *It was open a while ago.*

Near Future

The near future tense describes verbs that will occur very soon in the future. This is seen in the English expression *fixing* or *fixin'* as in *We're fixing to head to the beach*. It is marked by the suffix **-di**.

ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ ᄃᄃᄃ- Nop**di** toń. *It's about to be open.*

Distant Future

The distant future tense indicates that a verb will happen at a later time and that there is still a significant amount of time before its occurrence. It is marked by the suffix **-tsá**.

ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ ᄃᄃᄃ- No**ptsá** toń *It will be open.*

Hesternal

The hesternal tense is one of three tenses in Chátsu that make reference to specific days: yesterday, today, and tomorrow. The hesternal tense denotes a verb that has occurred *yesterday* (relevant to the speaker). Note that, from a Chátsu perspective, a normal, 24-hour day is actually split

Crastinal

The crastinal tense describes an action which will occur tomorrow. It is marked by the suffix **-e'**.

MnO_2

Nop'e' toń

It will be open tomorrow

List of All Tense Suffixes

Tense	Suffix
<i>present</i>	-og
<i>past (near)</i>	-sám
<i>past (distant)</i>	-ákwik
<i>future (near)</i>	-di
<i>future (distant)</i>	-tsá'
<i>hesternal</i>	-no'u
<i>hodiernal</i>	-té
<i>crastinal</i>	-'e'

káhedé to go	
<i>go</i>	hedog
<i>just went</i>	hedsám
<i>went</i>	hedákwik
<i>fixing to go</i>	heddi
<i>will go</i>	hedtsá'
<i>went yesterday</i>	hedno'u
<i>went/am going/will go today</i>	hedté
<i>will go tomorrow</i>	hed'e'

22. Aspect

While tense places a verb in time, aspect provides information about *how* the action denoted by the verb is extended over time. Chátsu has five aspects. Three are formed using prefixes and the other two with suffixes.

Progressive

The progressive aspect describes an action which is ongoing or continuous. It is marked by the prefix **ká-**.

ᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ ᐱᐱᑦ- **Káyéhed** bań. *I'm swimming.*

Perfective

The perfective aspect indicates that an action has been completed. It is marked by the prefix **tsi-**.

ᑭᐱᑦᐱᑦᐱᑦ ᐱᐱᑦ **Tsiyéhed** bań. *I did swim*

Habitual

The habitual aspect denotes an action which undertaken regularly or on a consistent basis. It is marked by the prefix **hán-**.

ዐፋጣ፡ፍዐገጋ ስፋጣ **Hányéhed** *I swim habitually.*
bań.

Eternal/Universal

The eternal aspect, also referred to as the universal tense, indicates that an action is occurring, has always occurred, and will always occur. This tense is usually reserved for gnomic expressions that convey a greater truth about life or the universe. However, this is not always the case and does not necessarily need to refer to something that *literally* always occurs. When accompanied by the habitual aspect (**hán-**), it carries the hyperbolic meaning of *always*. It is marked by the suffix **-chik**.

ጣዐ፡ፍገ፡ፍ NQ2-	Nop chik toń.	<i>It will, always has been, and always will be open</i>
ዐፋጣጥገ፡ፍ፡፡፡፡ ጥገጣ-	Hángepchik gen.	<i>They're writing all the time</i>

The universal aspect can also be used in conjunction with either the distant past or the distant future in order to communicate that an action has always occurred or will occur up until or after a certain point in time.

When this is the case, the adjunct tense marker is always placed prior to the universal suffix.

-ákwikchik	<i>has always</i>
-tsáchik	<i>will always</i>

Absentive

Totally the opposite of the eternal aspect, the absentive aspect is used to describe an action that is not occurring, will not occur, and has never occurred. Similar to the universal tense, the absentive, when coupled with the habitual aspect marking (**hán-**) can carry the meaning of *never* in a hyperbolic sense. In addition, it can also something like *never pick up the habit of doing x*. It is marked by the suffix **-tál**.

ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ ᄃᄃᄃ- Noptál toń. *It will is never open.*

As with the universal aspect, the absentive aspect can also be used in conjunction with either the distant past or

the distant future in order to communicate that an action has never occurred or will never occur up until or after a certain point in time.

When this is the case, the adjunct tense marker is always placed prior to the absentive suffix.

-ákwiktál

has never

-tsátál

will never

List of All Aspect Affixes

Tense	Suffix
<i>progress</i>	ká-
<i>perfective</i>	tsi-
<i>habitual</i>	hán-
<i>universal</i>	-chik
<i>absentive</i>	-tál

káhedé to go	
<i>going</i>	káhed
<i>did go, will have gone, had gone</i>	tsihed
<i>go regularly, habitually</i>	hánhed
<i>always go</i>	hedchik
<i>never go</i>	hedtál

23. Conditional

The conditional mood is reserved for verbs which denote actions, the occurrence of which depends on an external condition or set of circumstances. This is equivalent to the English *would*. Conditional phrases are marked by the suffix **-'egi**.

ገብረኛ ገብረ ነገሥት **kwám'egi bád** *I would wait for you*

In cases where a verb marked in the conditional is also marked by a verb or aspect suffix, then the conditional marker always comes last.

**Kwámákwik'egi bád
u luyihedákwi bań.**

I would have waited for you, but I had to go.

This is often used with verbs carrying the syntactic suffix **-toyo** *if*:

ክብርና ምስጋና ንዓምሩን በዓል-ኮሎ ባሕር-- ገፊ ግድ በዓል-	Luyihedákwikyotoyo bañ, du kwámákwik- 'egi bád.	If I didn't have to go, then I would have waited for you
---	---	--

☞ **du** *well, oh, so* means *then* when used in conditional phrases.

24. Imperative

Commands are expressed through use of the imperative suffix **-'o**

shán'o!	<i>eat!</i>
tsodyégi 'ot'o	<i>drink that water</i>
pom'o	<i>be friendly</i>

The imperative can also be used to express a desire that something be done, thus acting as a subjunctive.

shán'o gań	<i>may they (sing.) eat</i>
tsodyégi 'ot'o shań	<i>may that water be drunk</i>
pom'o mesi	<i>let's be friendly</i>

Future tense suffixes or aspect suffixes can be used with commands. When this is the case, the imperative always coming last.

<i>go (soon)</i>	heddi'o
<i>go (sometime in the future)</i>	hedtsá'o
<i>go (today, in the future)</i>	hedté'o
<i>go tomorrow</i>	hed'e'o
<i>always go</i>	hedchik'o
<i>never go</i>	hedtál'o

Typically, direct and indirect object markers are placed on pronouns or nouns. In cases where the actions of a command affect a pronominal object the verb can take the indirect object prefixes and direct object suffixes after the imperative suffix **-o**:

Yégi tseltyékwech diń'o *Give the water to this man.*

Godiń'og *Give it to him/her/it.*

25. Verbal Syntactic Markers

Some words carrying important syntactic information, which would be separate words in English, are expressed as affixes in Chátsu.

77779--	sese-	<i>while, simultaneously</i>
NQ--	to-	<i>before, previous to</i>
9□--	ku-	<i>after, following, subsequent to</i>
ǎǎ--	lich-	<i>until, up to the time that</i>
ʋQ9--	do'-	<i>as soon as</i>

Sesekkácháégahed dañ, While you're running, I'll run.
égahed bań.

Togigicháégahed dañ, I'll stop walking before you
máégahedákwik bań. start running.

Kutsimácháégahedákwik After you have stopped
dań, gígíégahed bań. running, I'll start walking.

Lichgigcháégahed dañ, Until you start running, I
égahedyo bań. won't walk.

Do'mácháégahed dañ, As soon as you stop running,
mácháégahed uksu bań. I'll also stop running.

26. Negation, Opposites, and Refusal

Verbs can be negated through use of the suffix **-yo**. The place of **-yo** on the verb is variable and can affect the intended meaning.

kácháhedog bań	<i>I'm going quickly</i>
kácháhedogyo bań	<i>I'm not going quickly</i>
kácháyohedog bań	<i>I'm not going quickly</i>

-yo may also be used on nouns:

tyé	<i>man</i>
tyéyo	<i>non-man</i>
pom	<i>friend</i>
pomyo	<i>non-friend</i>
shán	<i>food</i>
shányo	<i>non-food</i>

The suffix **-séch** is used to give the opposite meaning of the verb it is attached to. This is similar to English's prefixes *un-*, *im-*, *in-*, or *non-*:

pom wángiyé	<i>That woman over yonder is friendly.</i>
pomséch wángiyé	<i>That woman over yonder is unfriendly.</i>

-séch may also be used on nouns:

pom	<i>friend</i>
pomséch	<i>enemy</i>
chek	<i>love (platonically)</i>
chekséch	<i>hate</i>
diń	<i>give</i>
dińséch	<i>take</i>
titdodiń	<i>smell (bad) (lit. smell ugly)</i>
titdodińséch	<i>smell (good)</i>

The suffix **-kwép** can be added to a verb to indicate refusal. This is translated as *won't* in most cases:

chetsegwań nuhed gań	She is willing to go to town.
chetsegwań hedkwép gań	She refuses to go to town.

27. To Be

There is no one-to-one translation for *to be*. Stative verbs cover a lot of ground normally handled by *be* in English. For example, statements about one's wellbeing and descriptive words are described by stative verbs:

Háša bań.

I am well.

Ohi wech.

The ball is red.

Verbs also tend to cover things like employment and behavior, such as **agets** *work as* and **misets** *act like, act in the manner of*.

Echsakáyagi agets bań. *I'm a lumberjack (I work as a wood-chopper)*

Látalagi misets gań. *She's acting like a real jerk*

In cases where these are terms are not appropriate, then personal pronouns can assume the role of *to be* and function as verbs:

dápom bań

I'm your friend

Used too often, this can sound a bit unnatural in Chátsu. Much more preferable when equating two or more things is the use of the prefix **utsu-** *real, true* on **misets**. The resulting word **utsumisets** literally means *truly act in the manner of* but is understood in much the same way as *to be*:

Dápomgi utsumisets I am your friend (lit. I
bań. truly act as your friend)

Hińligi utsumisets That's a squirrel (lit. that
wán. thing over there acts
truly as a squirrel)

28. Nominalization

Entire verbs can be transformed into nouns through use of the nominalizing suffix **-é**:

gepoga	<i>read</i>
gepogachosi	<i>be able to read</i>
gepogachosié	<i>literacy, the ability to read</i>

Sentences as Nouns

Entire sentences can be nominalized. In fact, this is the way that Chátsu handles ideas that English speakers would handle with dependent clauses:

gepogachosi ben	<i>We (2) can read</i>
gepogachosibené	<i>our being able to read</i>
Gepogachosibenégi ekwá den chok?	<i>Did/do you (2) know that we can read?</i>

Other Nominalizers

There are a few other nominalizing affixes whose functions differ slightly for that of *é*.

The first of these is the suffix **-ets**, which carries the meaning of *the state of* or *-ness*. It can be found in such words as **ohiets** *redness* and **sotsotsikets** *protectiveness*.

The second is the prefix **sa-**, which, when added to a verb, gives the meaning of *doer* or *one who does x*. It is equivalent to the English suffix *-er*. Examples of words containing this prefix include: **sacháégahed** *the runner*, **sawas** *the annoying one*, and **sachuún** *a believer*.

Both of these affixes, as well as **-é**, can also be found on nouns:

ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ	náté	<i>spot of good luck</i>
ᄒᄒᄒᄒ	chéets	<i>humanity, personhood</i>
ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ	sapomi	<i>one who works with dogs</i>

29. Stative Verbs

Chátsu does not have adjectives. Instead, it has certain verbs which may act similar to adjectives, when placed after a noun. These are referred to as stative verb. When acting as stand-alone verbs, stative verbs can take tense, aspect, and syntactic affixes just as other verbs.

Ohiog wech.	<i>The ball is red</i>
Ohiákwik wech.	<i>The ball was red</i>
Ohítál wech.	<i>The ball is not red, was never red, and never shall be red.</i>

However, stative verbs acting adjectivally are always in the *null tense* and can carry not aspect affix:

'ańtyé	<i>boy</i>
be'	<i>be polite</i>
'ańtyé be'	<i>a/the polite boy</i>

Stative verbs can be used one after the other in order denote multiple qualities of a noun:

'ańtyé	<i>boy</i>
'ańtyé káda gag.	<i>a/the mean, rude boy</i>

If one cannot find a preexisting stative verb that describes what they want to say accurately or if they want to add tense or aspect markers onto the stative verb in order to specify a place in time or

how the action occurred over time, then one may make use of the verbalizing suffix **-si**. This suffix renders the noun onto which it is placed a stative verb.

gepogachosié	<i>literacy, the ability to read</i>
gepogachosisi	<i>literate</i>
giyé gepogachosisi	<i>the literate woman</i>
be'chik	<i>always polite</i>
be'chiké	<i>eternal politeness</i>
be'chikési	<i>eternally polite</i>

In Chátsu, **-si** is also used in situations which English speakers would resolve through use of relative pronouns such as *which*, *who*, *whose*, *which*, *when*, etc. Because **-si** may only be placed on *nouns*, a speaker must generally add a personal

pronoun onto the verb when using **-si** in this manner.

kágepogaog gań	<i>he/she/they is/are reading</i>
giyé kágepogaoggańsi	<i>the woman who is reading</i>

This suffix becomes **-isi** when it is preceded by ts, h, kw, or w.

30. Adverbs

Adverbs are words which describe verbs or other adverbs. In Chátsu, they can be derived from verbs, using a simple infix **(x)k(w)-**. Here, the *x* stands for the first vowel of the verb being adverbialized. If the first sound in the verb being adverbialized is a consonant, then the consonant in this prefix is **k**. If the first sound of the adverbialized word is a vowel, then the prefix's consonant is **kw**.

káda	<i>be mean, be cruel</i>
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ákkáda	<i>meanly, cruelly</i>
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áb	<i>be quiet</i>
-----------	-----------------

ákwáb	<i>quietly</i>
--------------	----------------

kácháéga	<i>be running</i>
-----------------	-------------------

ákkácháéga	<i>running</i>
-------------------	----------------

tsigepoga	<i>have read</i>
------------------	------------------

iktsigepoga	<i>having read</i>
--------------------	--------------------

31. Predisposition

A set of prefixes are dedicated to describing the how a ready a noun is to perform a verb:

ፖገኩ--	sets-	<i>try to</i>
ሣቢ--	nu-	<i>willing to</i>
ዐገሉ--	heng-	<i>need to (a need that comes from within oneself)</i>
ኦቢድ--	luyi-	<i>need to, have to (a need that comes from an external source or obligation)</i>
ሃቢደ--	duk-	<i>want to</i>
ፖቢ--	so-	<i>prone to, have a tendency to</i>
ዐግ--	o'-	<i>worthy of, deserving</i>
ከባሂ--	bod-	<i>afraid of, afraid to</i>
ከቢኦድ--	buli-	<i>supposed to, should</i>

7ገገጋጋጋጋ ቅጋጋ-	Setsápkwé'ák wik mak.	<i>The cat is tried to sleep.</i>
፩ጋጋጋጋጋ ጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋ ጋጋጋጋ-	Wántyégi nutsikwepyo tsáni.	<i>They (3+) are not willing to hit that man over yonder</i>
ጋጋጋጋ ጋጋጋጋጋጋ ጋጋጋ ጋጋጋጋ	Okwog heng'ot den chok?	<i>Are you two thirsty? (lit. do you need to drink)</i>
ጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋ ጋጋጋጋጋጋ ጋጋጋጋ ጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋ ጋጋጋ-	Uksunnát luyihed bań! Dukgigigiń bág.	<i>Unfortunately, I have to go! I want to have it/I want to take it/I want to start to hold it.</i>
7ጋጋጋጋጋ 7ጋጋጋጋጋጋ ጋጋጋጋ-	Sotagi soléséch dań.	<i>You tend to forget everything.</i>
ጋጋጋጋጋጋ ጋጋጋጋጋ	O'ońyo bád!	<i>I'm not worthy of being in your presence/accomp anying you</i>
ጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋ 7ጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋ ጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋ ጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋ	Bodchokoog sapi'mángige kwá.	<i>The student is afraid to ask.</i>
ጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋጋ ቅጋጋጋጋ-	Bulipañhed mesi.	<i>We should go.</i>

32. Cause

Causal suffixes are used to show that the subject of a verb phrase has caused (or perhaps forced) the object to perform an action. The resulting verb is always transitive.

ᑦᑦᑭᑭ	-i'	<i>cause, make</i>
ᑦᑦᑭᑭᑭ	-te'i	<i>cause (with pure or helpful/kind motive), guide to</i>
ᑦᑦᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	-he'he'	<i>cause (with impure, unkind, or evil motive), force, compel</i>

inendet'i' He made me lie.

gáb

טרערן און גוט דאס	inendette'i gáb	<i>He made me lie</i> <i>for a good</i> <i>reason.</i>
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גרסוּת אֵין מְשַׁמְרָה וְחַיִּים	inendethe'he' gáb	<i>He made me lie for a wicked purpose.</i>
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33. Change of State

Change of state suffixes cover circumstances when an action has begun, restarted, or stopped.

ᠲᠳᠲᠳᠠᠨ	gigi-	<i>start</i>
ᠰᠠᠠᠨ	sha-	<i>again (another time, repetition of a process as a whole)</i>
ᠢᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨ	e'gá-	<i>again (resume an interrupted task)</i>
ᠮᠠᠠᠨ	má-	<i>stop</i>
ᠬᠠᠠᠨ	kwi'-	<i>suddenly, immediately, sur-le-champ</i>

Gigiohi ten. *They're turning red.*

Shacháégahed tyétyé. *The men run another time.*

E'gácháégahed giyéyé. *The women resume their run.*

Máshán'o! *Stop eating!*

Kwi'utsudet'o! *Tell the truth immediately!*

34. Reflexive Verbs

When an action is visited upon its subject or subjects, it is said to be reflexive. Chátsu has two reflexive suffixes, which indicate two slightly different reflexive states:

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	-lá'i	<i>oneself</i>
ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	-uń'i	<i>one another, each other</i>

Chokel tsikweplá'i dań? *Why are you hitting yourself?*
Ekwálá'i'o. *Know thyself.*

Lenuń'i ben. *We must help each other.*
Du'íákwik gen. *They chose each other.*

35. Ability

The concept of *ability* or *can* is expressed in Chátsu through three different suffixes, which help qualify the ease with which a given action can be accomplished:

ᑦᑦᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	-chosi	<i>able, can</i>
ᑦᑦᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	-yetá	<i>easily able, can do x with ease</i>
ᑦᑦᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ	-té'o	<i>able, can but with some amount of difficulty</i>

Yéhedchosi bań.	<i>I can swim</i>
Kapéchági olchosi den.	<i>You two can speak French.</i>
Yéhedyetá bań!	<i>I can easily swim!</i>

Kapéchági olyetá den.	<i>You two can easily speak French.</i>
Yéhedté'o bań.	<i>I can swim but with difficulty.</i>

Kapéchági olté'o den.	<i>You two can speak French but some difficulty</i>
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36. Noun/Verb Affixes

We have already seen that a number of Chátsu's many affixes work with both nouns and verbs. This is true of a good many other affixes as well. Below is a list of such affixes:

<i>Size</i>		
ᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	gé-	<i>big, long (time), tremendously, largely, a lot</i>
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	hem-	<i>small, short (time), a little, a bit</i>

ché	<i>person</i>
géché	<i>giant (big person)</i>
hemché	<i>small person</i>
cháéga	<i>run</i>
gécháéga	<i>run a lot/for a long time</i>
hemcháéga	<i>run a bit/for a short time</i>
ámik	<i>animal</i>
géámik	<i>giant (big animal)</i>
hemámik	<i>small animal</i>
chuń	<i>believe, trust in</i>
géchuń	<i>have a great belief/trust in</i>
hemchuń	<i>have little belief/trust in</i>

<i>Quality</i>		
043ᐤᐤ	hásha-	<i>good, well</i>
7ᐅᐣᐤᐤ	sun-	<i>bad, poor, badly, poorly</i>
ᑲᑭᐤᐤ	wek-	<i>satisfactory, okay, fine, satisfactorily</i>
ᑭᐤᐤᐤ	'ak-	<i>disgusting, gross, in a repulsive manner</i>
ᑭᐤᐤᐤ	chál-	<i>beautiful, beautifully</i>
NᑭNᐤᐤ	tit-	<i>ugly, in an ugly manner</i>
ᐣᐤᐤᐤ	ná-	<i>clean, cleanly</i>
'ᑭᐤᐤᐤ	yoch-	<i>dirty, in a dirty manner</i>
ᑭᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤ	godì-	<i>impressive, impressively</i>
8ᑭNᐤᐤ	tyot-	<i>unimpressive, unimpressively</i>
ᑭᐤᐤᐤᐤ	bá'-	<i>interesting, interestingly</i>
3ᐅᐤᐤᐤᐤ	shu'-	<i>uninteresting, dull, drab, boring, dully</i>
NᑭNᐤᐤᐤ	tet-	<i>mature, ripe, old, experienced</i>
ᑭᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤ	'ań	<i>immature, unripe, young, unexperienced</i>
ᐅᑭᐅᐤᐤᐤ	utsu-	<i>real, true, really, truly, verily</i>
ᑭᐣᑭᐣᐤᐤᐤ	inen-	<i>fake, false, faux, falsely</i>

ché	<i>the/a person</i>
háshaché	<i>a good person</i>
sunché	<i>a bad person</i>
wekché	<i>an okay person</i>
'akché	<i>a gross person</i>
chálché	<i>a beautiful person</i>
titché	<i>an ugly person</i>
náché	<i>a clean person</i>
yochché	<i>a dirty person</i>
godiché	<i>an impressive person</i>
tyotché	<i>an unimpressive, uninspiring person</i>
bá'ché	<i>an interesting</i>
shu'ché	<i>a dull person</i>
tetché	<i>an adult, a person of experience, an older person</i>
'aánchez	<i>child, person of little experience, a young person</i>
utsuché	<i>a real person</i>
inenché	<i>fake person, faux-human</i>

pi'máŋgep	<i>write, compose, author</i>
háshapi'máŋgep	<i>write well</i>
sunpi'máŋgep	<i>write poorly</i>
wekpi'máŋgep	<i>write satisfactorily</i>
'akpi'máŋgep	<i>write smut</i>
chálpi'máŋgep	<i>write beautifully</i>
titpi'máŋgep	<i>write absolutely garbage</i>
nápi'máŋgep	<i>write in neatly flowing prose/poetry/etc.</i>
yochpi'máŋgep	<i>write messily</i>
godipi'máŋgep	<i>write in an impressive manner</i>
tyotpi'máŋgep	<i>write unimpressively</i>
bá'pi'máŋgep	<i>write something interesting</i>
shu'pi'máŋgep	<i>write something drab</i>
tetpi'máŋgep	<i>write maturely, with finesse, with the wisdom of experience</i>
'ańpi'máŋgep	<i>write immaturely, with little or no finesse, while lacking experience</i>
utsupi'máŋgep	<i>truly write, verily write/compose</i>
inenpi'máŋgep	<i>pretend to be write/fake-write</i>

Speed		
ᄒᄒᄒᄒ	chá-	<i>fast, quicky</i>
ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ	yínga-	<i>slow, slowly</i>

gémák	<i>big cat</i>
chágémák	<i>big, fast cat</i>
yíngagémák	<i>big, slow cat</i>
hed	<i>go</i>
cháhed	<i>go quickly</i>
yíngahed	<i>go slowly</i>

Distance		
ᄒᄒᄒᄒ	omi'-	<i>near, nearby</i>
ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ	o'é-	<i>far, far away</i>

chetseg	<i>town, city</i>
omi'chetseg	<i>nearby town</i>
o'échetseg	<i>the far-off town</i>
hedida yépáé	<i>the river flows</i>
omi'hedida yépáé	<i>the river flows nearby</i>
o'éhedida yépáé	<i>the river flows far away</i>

Strength		
34--	shá-	<i>strong, strongly, with strength</i>
ᠨᠣᠨ--	buń-	<i>weak, in a weak manner</i>
ᠠᠨ--	áb-	<i>quiet, quietly</i>
ᠭᠢᠩᠭᠢ--	'ekwem-	<i>loud, loudly</i>

satsotsik	<i>guard, protector</i>
shásatsotsik	<i>strong guard, strong protector</i>
buńsatsotsik	<i>weak guard/protector</i>
ábsatsotsik	<i>a quiet protector</i>
'ekwemsatsotsik	<i>a loud guard</i>
kwiḡi	<i>fight, war</i>
shákwiḡi	<i>fight with strength</i>
buńkwiḡi	<i>fight weakly</i>
ábkwiḡi	<i>fight quietly</i>
'ekwemkwiḡi	<i>fight loudly</i>

Politeness		
ጥጥ፡፡	gag-	<i>rude, rudely</i>
በገ፡፡	be'-	<i>polite, politely</i>
ፍፍ፡፡	ché'o-	<i>kind, kindly</i>
ደጋገ፡፡	káda-	<i>mean, cruel, in a mean/cruel manner</i>
በፈ፡፡	oñi-	<i>formal, formally</i>
፲፱፡፡	yuni-	<i>informal, informally</i>

gaggiyé
be'kátyéchéché
ché'osabekol
kádatyéyen
oñigiyé
yunigiyé
chátsugi gagol
chátsugi be'ol
chátsugi ché'ool
chátsugi kádaol
chátsugi oñiol
chátsugi yuniol

a rude woman
polite Canadians
the kind farmer
mean father
formal, formally
informal, informally
speak rudely
speak politely
speak kindly
speak cruelly
speak formally
speak informally, colloquially

Honor/Endearment		
==ᄃᆞᆫ	-ikwé	<i>honorific: honored x, honorably, with great honor</i>
==ᄃᆞᆫ	-cham	<i>endearment, friendly: friend, dear one, dear friend, etc.</i>

giyéewiikwé *honored wife*
giyéewicham *honey, dear, dearest wife*
pom utsumisetságiikwé *we are obviously friends, honored one*
pom utsumisetságicham *we're obviously friends, dude!*

Accuracy		
ᄃᆞᆫ	lu-	<i>correctly</i>
ᄃᆞᆫᄃᆞᆫ	'emo'-	<i>incorrect, wrongly, mis-</i>

lugép *the right writing/text*
'emo'gép *incorrect text*
tsodgi lugépogasám bań chok? *did I just read that right?*
'emo'gépogasám bág *I misread it.*

Intensity		
ᐃᐃᐃᐃ	-kwé'	<i>very, really, intensifier, augmentative</i>
ᐃᐃᐃᐃ	-heng	<i>not very, de-intensifier, diminutive</i>
ᐃᐃᐃᐃ	-kwo	<i>total, complete, whole, totally, completely, entirely</i>
ᐃᐃᐃᐃ	-bák	<i>too much, excessively</i>
ᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃᐃ	-gomen	<i>emphasis: places extra attention on whatever word to which it's attached.</i>

ápkwé' *sleep*

ápheng *relax*

ápkwó *kick back, put one's feet, relax to the greatest extent*

ápbák *sleep too much*

áp gomen *sleep*

hedkwé' *odyssey*

hedheng *commute, short trip*

hedkwo *totally a trip, wholly a trip*

hedbák *excessive travel*

hedgomen *a trip*

Qualifying		
ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ	-etsit	<i>seemingly, apparent, what seems to be</i>
ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ	-tála	<i>certainly, definite, definitely what is without a doubt</i>
ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ	-ági	<i>obvious, obviously</i>
ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ	-bád	<i>supposed, supposedly, allegedly</i>
ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ	-ádam	<i>what is one would suppose/guess/gather is, one would suppose/guess/gather</i>

hedtyoketsit	<i>an apparent vehicle/walking stick</i>
hedtyoktála	<i>what is definitely a vehicle/walking stick</i>
hedtyokági	<i>what is obviously a vehicle/walking stick</i>
hedtyokbád	<i>the alleged vehicle/walking stick</i>
hedtyokádam	<i>what one must suppose is a vehicle/walking stick</i>
hedidaetsit gána	<i>it (a river) apparently flows</i>
hedidatála gána	<i>it definitely flows</i>
hedidaági gána	<i>it obviously flows</i>
hedidabád gána	<i>it supposed flows</i>
hedidaádam gána	<i>I suppose it flows</i>

Evidential suffixes give information about how the speaker knows about what they're saying. They are not required but can be useful in debate or emergency situations.

Evidentiality		
--ፋፃ	-mák	<i>non-visual sensory</i>
--ፐፐፋ	-tol	<i>inferential</i>
--ፐፋፃ	-hák	<i>reportative/hearsay</i>
--ፊፃፊፋ	-i'di	<i>direct knowledge</i>

- inenmák** *a lie (and I know it is one through non-visual sensory. e.g. I feel your pulse/hear your heartbeat)*
- inentol** *a lie (and I know it's a lie through inference)*
- inenhák** *a lie (and I know it's a lie because someone told me it is)*
- ineni'di** *a lie (and I know it is through direct knowledge. e.g. I see it in the liar's face/I experienced something that informs my judgement now.*
- utsudetmák tsáni** *they're telling the truth (and I know they are through non-visual sensory. e.g. I feel your pulse/hear your*

utsudettol tsáni	<i>heartbeat</i>
utsudethák tsáni	<i>inferential (and I know they are through inference)</i>
utsudeti'di tsáni	<i>reportative/hearsay (and I know it's the case because someone told me it is)</i>
utsudeti'di tsáni	<i>direct knowledge</i>
	<i>(and I know they through direct knowledge. e.g. I see it in their faces/I experienced something that informs my judgement now.</i>

37. Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that link two or more sentences, clauses or phrases together. In Chátsu, there are three conjunctions, which can all be used to link or contrast words belonging to all parts of speech:

7□	su	<i>and</i>
□	u	<i>but</i>
66	wi	<i>or</i>

These conjunctions come in between the sentences, clauses, or phrases which they link:

ᵛ42 7□ ᵛ42	dań su bań	<i>you and me</i>
ᵛ0ᵛᵃᵛᵃ ᵛ42 □	Dukbel gań	<i>He wants to have fun but</i>
ᵛ006ᵛ4ᵛ ᵛ42-	u yuhibák	<i>he's too serious.</i>
6ᵛ62ᵛᵃ 66	gán	
4ᵛ54ᵛ	ikyínga wi	<i>slowly or quickly?</i>
	ákchá?	

To express *and/or*, use either 7□66 **suwi** or 667□ **wisu**.

38. Questions

Chokoko *questions* allow a speaker to inquire others in order to gain more information about any given topic. There are two forms of questions: polar and non-polar (also known as yes/no questions and WH-questions.)

Polar questions are formed using the question word **ᏍᏁ chok**. There is no equivalent in English, but it is best to think of it as an oral question mark. It indicates that the whole of a phrase is an inquiry, rather than a statement of facts. **Chok** can come at the beginning of a sentence, at the end, or directly following the main verb:

ፊላ ቶግ-	Ida me'.	<i>The surface is smooth.</i>
ናባ ፊላ ቶግ፣	Chok ida me'?	<i>Is the surface smooth?</i>
ፊላ ቶግ ናባ፣	Ida me' chok?	<i>Is the surface smooth?</i>
ፊላ ናባ ቶግ፣	Ida chok me'?	<i>Is the surface smooth??</i>

Non-polar questions are formed by means of a set of question words, all of which are derived from the word ናባ **cho** *what*.

ናባ	cho	<i>what?</i>
ናባፍፋ	choché	<i>who?</i>
ናባበግፃ	choto'á	<i>when?</i>
ናባናና	chochech	<i>where?</i>
ናባጣፋና	chonách	<i>why</i>
ናባገገገ	chokel?	<i>how?</i>
ናባክፊፊ	chomiń	<i>how many/how much?</i>

These words typically operate as the parts of speech which they replace in a sentence. **cho** and **choché** both function as nouns and can be declined:

ከገሐ ናባ	tsel cho?	<i>what is that?</i>
ናናፍባ	chochéon	<i>with whom did</i>
ዐገሃገፍ፻ ሃፋ፯	hedákwik dañ?	<i>you go?</i>

Chochech and **choto'á** also function as nouns and can also be declined:

ናናገናፊፋ፯ ፊፋ፯	chochechpañ	<i>where did that</i>
በባ፯	pañ toñ?	<i>come from?</i>

But, unlike *cho* and *choché*, *chochech* and *choto'á* cannot take the locative suffix **-chet**, since they are already assumed to be in the locative.

ናናገና ፮ፋጣፍ	Chochech	<i>Where are y'all?</i>
	sháni	
ናናበባ፱ፋ በ፱፳ፍ፡፡	Choto'á	<i>When should we</i>
ጥ፩ጥ፩ጥገፊበጥ፲	buligigigepoga	<i>start reading?</i>
ቆገ፯ፍ	mesi?	

Chokel works as an adverb, coming at the beginning/end of a sentence or directly after the verb:

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ	Chokel tselchetwañ	<i>How did those</i>
ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ	tsiwañ gen?	<i>two get here?</i>
ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱ		

Chomiñ generally operates as a stative verb and follows the noun that it modifies:

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ	Choñyem	<i>How many</i>
ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ	chomiñ gégi?	<i>books are</i>
		<i>there?</i>

39. Comparisons

English speakers tend to use the prepositions *like* and *as* in order to equate two or more things. Chátsu has no prepositions. Rather, it makes use of the transitive verb **ᑭᑭ** *ats* *resemble, look like*:

Yéké atskwo!

It's just like magic!

One may also use adverbs to make a simile:

Okpomi cháégahed gań! *It runs like a dog!*

Like so many other things in Chátsu, saying that one thing has more or less of a quality requires the use of suffixes:

==ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ	-duńdi	more
==ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ	-dańdá	less

lágaduńdi *happier*

lágadańdá *less happy*

The word *than* has no equivalent in Chátsu. Instead, employ the dissociative suffix –*'et* with the noun in comparison:

Dań'et lágaduńdi bań. *I am happier than you (lit. I am happier from/without you)*

Bań'et lágadańdá dań. *You are less happy than I (lit. You are less happy from/without me)*

There are also two superlative suffixes:

==ᐅᑎᑦ	-doń	most
==ᐅᑎᑦ	-diń	least

háshadoń

best

háshadiń

worst

40. Numbers

Chátsu's number system is quinary. That is to say one based on five.

0	1	2	3	4	5
<i>hod</i>	<i>lá</i>	<i>ká</i>	<i>tsá</i>	<i>po</i>	<i>nen</i>
00ʹ	ᵃᵃ	ᵃᵃ	ᵃᵃ	ᵃ0	ᵃᵃᵃ

Each number can be spelled out as is the case above, but each number also has its own numeral:

0	0
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	ᵃ

From 6-9, these base numbers are added after five. In written language, there is always a space between five and the subsequent number.

English	Chátsu	Numeral
6	<i>nen lá</i>	ᵃ
7	<i>nen ká</i>	ᵃ
8	<i>nen tsá</i>	ᵃ
9	<i>nen po</i>	ᵃ

Use of hyphens is also standard in romanized Chátsu. For example: **nen-lá**, **nen-ká**, **nen-tsá**

From 10-24, multiples of five precede **nen** with no space in written language.

English	Chátsu	Numeral
10	<i>kánen</i>	ᐃ
15	<i>tsánen ká</i>	ᐃ
20	<i>ponen</i>	ᐃ

Other numbers from 25 and up:

English	Chátsu	Numeral
25	go	ᐅ
125	kwoch	ᐅ
625	tsus	ᐅ
3,125	tát	N
15,625	chosh	ᐅ
78,125	ko'	ᐅ
390,625	'on	ᐅ
1,953,125	pots	ᐅ
9,765,625	shápots	3
48,828,125	tyuń	8
244,140,625	sánilań	7

Note that the numerals for values of 25 and up are repurposed *utsugéepé* characters. Context should make a letter's meaning clear.

When stacking numbers, larger figures come first, followed by smaller ones:

27	go ká	ᠠᠨᠯᠢ
653	tsus go tsá	ᠠᠨᠯᠢᠰᠤᠰ
3,254	tát kwoch po	ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ

When numbers are used to explain how many of one thing or group of things there are, they precede the noun:

ᠠᠨᠯᠢ	lá li'o	<i>one head</i>
ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	tsá tsitsi	<i>three hands</i>

Numbers may also follow the noun:

hedtyok lá

This placement is specifically used for *numbering* with the understanding that there is potentially or even likely more of that item. The expression above means *vehicle number one* or *vehicle one*.

Several suffixes are used exclusively or mostly with numbers:

ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	i'-	<i>fraction of</i>
ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	ám-	<i>multiple of</i>
ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	o'pá-	<i>x amount of times</i>
ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	choń-	<i>collective, group of</i>

ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	i'ká	<i>half</i>
ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	ámtság	<i>triple</i>
ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	o'pálá	<i>once</i>
ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	chońnen	<i>quintet</i>

Note that in addition to being used with number words, **choń-** can be used on nouns to denote a collection of something:

ᠲᠣᠨᠭᠰᠣᠯ	gobeshol	<i>tree</i>
ᠰᠣᠨᠲᠣᠨᠭᠰᠣᠯ	chońgobeshol	<i>a forest</i>
ᠰᠣᠨᠲᠣᠨᠭᠰᠣᠯ	chońomi	<i>vicinity (collection of nearby places)</i>

Performing simple math is a might seem a bit odd to a native English speaker. Speakers of Chátsu don't do the adding, rather the numbers **oń** (*accompany*) and **'et** (*lack*) each other:

ᠣᠨᠡ	oń	<i>add, accompany</i>
ᠭᠡᠳ	'et	<i>subtract, lack</i>

ᠡ ᠣᠨ ᠡ	ká oń ká	<i>2+2</i>
ᠨᠡᠨ ᠣᠨ ᠫᠣ	nen lá oń po	<i>4+6</i>
ᠫᠣ ᠭᠡᠳ ᠣᠨ ᠣᠨ	po 'et go lá	<i>26-4</i>
ᠡᠳ ᠫᠣᠨ ᠫᠣᠨ ᠫᠣᠨ ᠫᠣᠨ	kágo kánen 'et kwoch	<i>125-60</i>

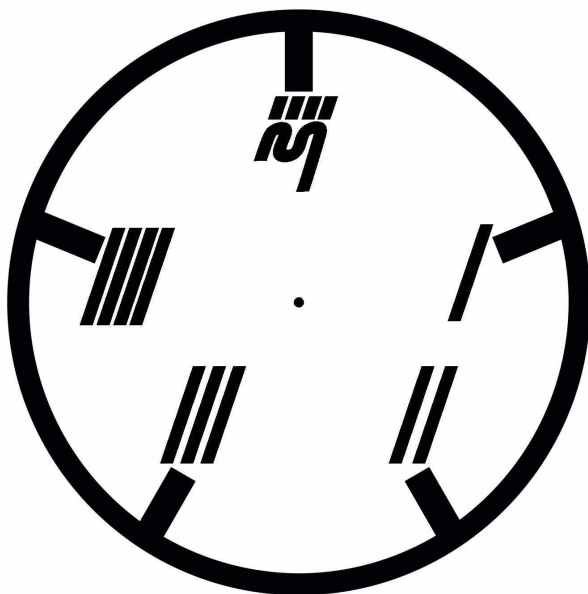
The word for *equals* is **gégi** or **gegi** *there is/there are*. These are two variations on the same word.

ᠡᠳ ᠣᠨ ᠡᠳ ᠫᠣᠨ ᠫᠣᠨ	tsá oń ká; nen gegi	<i>2+3=5</i>
ᠫᠣᠨ ᠫᠣᠨ ᠫᠣᠨ ᠫᠣᠨ ᠫᠣᠨ ᠫᠣᠨ	nen 'et nen tsá; tsá gégi	<i>8-5=3</i>

When a number is multiplied, it **ońlá'i** *accompanies itself* and when divided, a number **'etlá'i** *lacks itself*. Both expressions use **o'pá-** to determine how many times they have been multiplied/divided.

41. Telling Time

Instead of the 24-hour or 12-hour clock used by most, Chátsu works within a 5-hour day. In reality, this is a 10-hour day, but Chátsu speakers consider morning and evening to be two separate days.



5-hour clockface

Here are some useful time-related words:

lá	<i>second</i>
gélá	<i>minute</i>
pogoé	<i>hour</i>
mu'kwá	<i>day (early morning until noon. Lit. "east light"), morning</i>
hésetkwá	<i>day (noon until late at night. Lit. "west light", afternoon, evening</i>
kwágato'á	<i>daytime</i>
tyongto'á	<i>night</i>

Each hour is divided into **pogo gélálá** *100 minutes*, which are themselves divided into **pogo lálá** *100 seconds*.

To ask for the time, one says: **pogoégi 'u'men'o** *indicate the hour*.

To sound more polite doing so, one may add **-ikwé** *honored one*. While this may seem rather formal, it is quite natural in this context and is interpreted as the word *please*: **pogoégi 'u'menikwé'o/pogoégi 'u'men'oikwé** *pardon, but what's the time? indicate the hour please*.

To respond, one says **káoni pogoé x-si** *it is x o'clock.*

ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ **Pogoégi 'u'menikwé'o!** *Excuse me!*
What time
is it?

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅ- **Káoni pogoé tsási.** *It is 3*
o'clock.

This manner of asking for and telling the time is more intended to know what hour of the day is currently occurring. To know more specifically the exact minute, Chátsu speakers tend to ask **tsioni to'á chomiń?** *how much time has passed?* The answer to which is **tsioni x lá/gélá/pogoé.**

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ **Tsioni to'á chomiń?** *What's the time?*
ᐅᐅᐅᐅ
ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ ᐅᐅ **Tsioni tsá pogoée, go** *It is 3:25:30 (three*
gélálá, su go-nen. *hours, twenty-five*
minutes, and thirty
seconds)
ᐅᐅ
ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ
ᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅ-

42. Days of the Week

As has already been discussed, one Chátsu day lasts five, 100-minute hours. A week is composed of 25 of these days (12.5 24-hour days.) The week is itself divided into 5 **to'áwecháá** *cycles*:

bekwech	<i>soil cycle</i>
ánéwech	<i>wind cycle</i>
kwéwech	<i>fire cycle</i>
yéwech	<i>water cycle</i>
témekwech	<i>life cycle</i>

The days of the week are as follows:

ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	bekto	<i>1st day of the soil cycle</i>
ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	bekát	<i>2nd day of the soil cycle</i>
ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	bektsát	<i>3rd day of the soil cycle</i>
ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	bekpot	<i>4th day of the soil cycle</i>
ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ	beklik	<i>5th day of the soil cycle</i>
ᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨ	ánéto	<i>1st day of the wind cycle</i>

ᐱᓃᓃᓃᓃ	ánékát	<i>2nd day of the wind cycle</i>
ᐱᓃᓃᓃᓃ	ánétsát	<i>3rd day of the wind cycle</i>
ᐱᓃᓃᓃᓃ	ánépot	<i>4th day of the wind cycle</i>
ᐱᓃᓃᓃᓃ	ánélik	<i>5th day of the wind cycle</i>
ᓃᓃᓃ	kwéto	<i>1st day of the fire cycle</i>
ᓃᓃᓃᓃ	kwékát	<i>2nd day of the fire cycle</i>
ᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ	kwétsát	<i>3rd day of the fire cycle</i>
ᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ	kwépot	<i>4th day of the fire cycle</i>
ᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ	kwélik	<i>5th day of the fire cycle</i>
ᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ	témekto	<i>1st day of the life cycle</i>
ᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ	témekát	<i>2nd day of the life cycle</i>
ᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ	témektsá	<i>3rd day of the life cycle</i>
ᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ	témekpo	<i>4th day of the life cycle</i>
ᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ	témeklik	<i>5th day of the life cycle</i>

A month normally lasts just under three of the these 25-day weeks. Just as the Chátsu day is really just a half day divided into 5 hours, so too is the Chátsu year (**géwé**) merely a half year (182 ½ days) divided into 5 **henwéwé**

months. These months consist of between 71 and 75 5-hour days.

The names of the months as well as their fixed number of days are as follows:

			<i>No. of days</i>
ጥፅጥፅፍ	gigit	<i>1st month</i>	71
፲፱ግ	dun	<i>2nd month</i>	72
ሐፍፍፅፍ	léwit	<i>3rd month</i>	73
ቅፅግ	min	<i>4th month</i>	74
ቅፀፀ፱	moshu	<i>5th month</i>	75

In **géwéwé tsomhéch** *leap years*, the first month **gigit**, takes an extra day.

To distinguish between the **gigit**, **dun**, **léwit**, **min**, and **moshu** occurring at the beginning of the Gregorian year and those at the end, one may employ the prefixes '**ań-**' (unripe) and **tet-** (ripe) respectively.

Grammatically, time is treated as space. Therefore, in order to express that an event happened at a point in time, one employs the locative suffix **-chet**:

፯ግፍፍፀፍፀፍ	ánétochet	<i>on 1st day of the wind cycle</i>
ሐፍፍፅፍፀፍፀፍ	léwitchet	<i>in the 3rd month</i>
፳፬፻፬፬ ፲፱፻፶፬	pogoéchet tsási	<i>at 3 o'clock</i>

43. Interjections

An interjection is a word grammatically independent from those which surround it. It is typically a short utterance that typically conveys strong emotion. In Chátsu, there are a number of stock interjections. Here are some:

ʃɹ	chá	<i>come on! hurry! let's go!</i>
ʋɒ	du*	<i>oh! so! well!</i>
ɽɿ	ga	<i>I don't believe you! Yeah, right!</i>
0ɿ	ha	<i>light laughter</i>
0ɹ	há	<i>strong laughter</i>
ɬɽ	len	<i>help!</i>
ɬɹ	pá	<i>pfft, whatever!</i>
ɬ6	pé	<i>fore! look out!</i>
333	shshsh	<i>hmm, um, uh</i>
ɳɳɳ	tsss	<i>shush! be quiet!</i>
ɬɿ	wa	<i>whoa</i>
ɬɹ	wá	<i>wow!</i>

***du** can also function as a conjunction, introducing a logical conclusion to a previous phrase.

44. Curse Words

Like in any other language, it is possible to be foulmouthed in Chátsu. Many languages around the world tend to derive their swear words from bodily functions or even from sacrilegious utterances. Shouting **yahang!** *excrement!* is not grammatically incorrect and a speaker who makes this minor mistake will likely be understood from context or as a result of their cultural background. While this is merely a minor mistake, insulting another's religion is considered grossly inappropriate and constitutes a major blunder. Instead of this, Chátsu cursing is derived from numbers. These number-based curse words range in severity. The higher the value of the numeral uttered, the graver the curse's meaning becomes. For example:

ᠠᠨᠠ	lá!	<i>darn! poop! shoot!</i>
7.	sánilañ!	<i>#\$*!%*%(@)!!!</i>

These curse words can operate either as stand-alone interjections, nouns, or adverbs:

ሐላ ጥላጊ-

Lá gañ.

She's a jerk.

ክፍፍፍ ሐላ ጥላጊ-

Misa lá gañ.

He's acting like a jerk (lit. He's acting jerkly)

45. Salutations

Salutations are expressions of greeting, courtesy, or goodwill. They are not required but may add a layer of respect or politeness to your speech which would not otherwise be present.

The suffix **-ikwé**, which confers honor or respect unto the addressee, has already been seen in previous sections. It may also be used as a stand-alone title analogous to *ma'am*, *miss*, or *sir*:

ገፃጥፋጣጥጠጣፋፍ	Shaoganách	bád,	<i>I'm pleased to</i>
ገፋፍ- ሐፋጥጠ ገፋፍ-	lága bań, ikwé!		<i>see you again,</i>
ፊገፍ።			<i>sir!</i>

Similarly, **-cham** can be used as a stand-alone title for a friend:

ገፃጥፋጣጥጠጣፋፍ	Shaoganách	bád,	<i>I'm pleased to</i>
ገፋፍ- ሐፋጥጠ ገፋፍ-	lága bań, cham!		<i>see you again,</i>
ፍጠ።			<i>buddy!</i>

It is also appropriate at night is to wish that another addressee might sleep well: **háshaápkwé'o** *good night/sleep well* or just **hásháp!** *g'night!*

All of the previous phrases are appropriate when addressing anyone regardless of their status or the situation in which a speaker might find themselves. However, when one wishes to be a tad more formal, one might choose to use one of these ritualistic phrases:

ᑭᑭᑦᑦᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑦ
ᑭᑭᑦᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑦ
ᑭᑭᑦᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑦ
ᑭᑭᑦᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑦ ᑭᑭᑦᑦ

Éégi kwedu oga'o
su bobo'etso'oets.

Goodbye

Éégi kwedu
tsiogadátsisi
bobo'etso'o.

Hello! Greetings!

These literally mean *See many things and tell me of them* and *Tell me of the many things you saw*.

While these sayings are extremely formal, they also

are the source of some much more informal greetings and parting phrases:

ᠲᠠᠭᠣ	ga'o	<i>bye, see ya</i>
ᠭᠢᠳᠤ	égi	<i>hey, yo</i>
ᠬᠠᠩᠠᠳᠤ	kwed	<i>hi, bye, ciao</i>
ᠲᠠᠭᠤᠨᠢ	gatyí?	<i>what's up?</i> <i>sup?</i>

46. Names

When learning Chátsu, one may wish to adopt a new name to use while speaking the language. Names native to Chátsu are typically derived from one of three sources: names for elements, transitive verbs followed by a descriptive word, and body parts followed by a descriptor.

Here's a list of some examples of typically Chátsu names:

Utsugéépé	Transcription	Meaning
ᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎ	Go'oyu	<i>tin</i>
ᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎ	Mushá	<i>strong arm</i>
ᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎ	Álihem	<i>little guide</i>
ᑦᑎᑦᑎ	Áwu	<i>gold</i>
ᑦᑎᑦᑎ	El'u	<i>ruthenium</i>
ᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎ	Cháohi	<i>red squirrel</i>
ᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎ	Li'ogodi	<i>impressive head</i>
ᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎ	We'ká	<i>iron</i>
ᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎ	Esh'en	<i>zinc</i>

ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Chúrchál	<i>beautiful believe</i>
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Égakwá	<i>bright foot</i>
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Hékáyu	<i>helium</i>
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Sé'o	<i>cobalt</i>

Of course, one may wish just to use one's own name. That's fine too. Here's a list of popular names transliterated to fit Chátsu's phonology:

ᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Ema	<i>Emma</i>
ᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Shán	<i>John</i>
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Isabel	<i>Isabelle</i>
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Máyekel	<i>Michael</i>
ᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Ena	<i>Anna</i>
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Welyam	<i>William</i>
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Elesabet	<i>Elizabeth</i>
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Shémes	<i>James</i>
ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Sopiya	<i>Sophia</i>

47. Directions

When examining the Chátsu dictionary, one will notice that the words *left* and *right* are both missing. This is because Chátsu has no set terms body relative direction. Chátsu does not allow one to say *my left hand* or *your right ear*. One must, instead, use cardinal/ordinal directions: *my eastern hand*, *your southwestern ear*.

These are the cardinal directions:

ᠠᠭᠠᠨᠮᠢ	gañmi	<i>north</i>
ᠯᠡᠮᠠᠨ	léman	<i>northeast</i>
ᠮᠤ	mu'	<i>east</i>

While there are no prepositions in Chátsu, other relative direction words like *above*, *below*, *next to*, *inside*, and so on do exist, but as nouns:

ḡḡḡḡḡ	dámen	<i>above place</i>
ḡḡḡḡḡ	golen	<i>below place</i>
ḡḡḡ	po'	<i>adjacent place, next to</i>
ḡḡḡ	dog	<i>inside</i>
ḡḡḡ	hiyá	<i>outside</i>
ḡḡḡḡḡ	milwák	<i>kitty-corner, diagonal/oblique position</i>

48. Place Names

Names of countries, regions, cities and other geographical areas are often derived from the transliterated name of a person historically important to that place followed by the word **owi** *country, land*:

ጥላምፊኦቴ	Gándiowi	Republic of India (named for Mahatma Gandhi)
ዮታከልዎፊኦቴ	Piyotalowi	Russian Federation (named for Peter the Great)
የፈትሬግኦቴአውስያን አውስያን	Kilé'opátláowi	Egypt (named for Cleopatra)
የአፄፖርት	Kapéowi	France (named for the Hugues Capet)

Or a description of a feature specific to that place:

ገፍፃጽፃፃፃፃፃ **Kwi'duhiyogi** *Montpelier, Vermont*
(*lit. sudden valley*)

Or simply a transliteration:

ሎዶላን **Lodálen** *Rhode Island*

ጉሳላግወ **Tsálágiowi** *Cherokee Nation (the
land occupied by the
Cherokee Nation)*

Chátsu-English

'ak	disgusting, gross	s.v.
	coffee, swill, gas	
'akpi'uyé	station grade coffee	n.
'am	chest, bosom, breast	s.v.
'ań	immature, unripe	s.v.
'ań	young, new	s.v.
'Ańálbaowi	Nova Scotia	p.n.
'Ańéla	New Foundland	p.n.
'Ańhempishel	New Hampshire	p.n.
'Ánméyits	New Mexico	p.n.
'Ańyeli	New Jersey	p.n.
'Ańyok	New York	p.n.
'e'	tomorrow	n.
	tomorrow's, occurring	
'e'	tomorrow	s.v.
'e'mep	promethium	n.
'elwé	rutherfordium	n.
'em'o'	molybdenum	n.
'emoń	erbium	n.
'esh	three-dimensional	s.v.
	lack, be without, not	
'et	accompany	v.t.
	subtract, lose	
'et	(number)	v.t.
'impel	dubnium	n.
'odet	command	v.t.
'odeté	command	n.
'u'i'	bump	n.
'u'i'	bumpy	s.v.
	point out, indicate,	
'u'men	identify	v.t.

'u'men	indication,	
'ukwek	identification	n.
á	lead	n.
á	move	v.i.
ách	movement	n.
Ádaho	hydrogen	n.
agets	Idaho	p.n.
	work as	v.t.
	employment, job,	
agets	profession	n.
ak'ak	disgustingly, grossly	adv.
ák'án	immaturely	adv.
ákbá'	interestingly	adv.
ákchá	quickly	adv.
ákchál	beautifully	adv.
akgag	rudely	adv.
ákhán	habitually	adv.
ákhásha	well	adv.
ákká	continuously	adv.
ákkáda	cruelly, meanly	adv.
ákmámá	at last!	adv.
ákná	cleanly	adv.
	recently, in the recent	
áksám	past	adv.
	as powder, like	
áksáyik	powder	adv.
áktál	never	adv.
áktsá'	in the future	adv.
ákwákwik	in the past	adv.
ákwik	past	n.
ákwik	past, of the past	s.v.
Álbaowi	Scotland	p.n.
Álbe'ta	Alberta	p.n.
áli	control, guide	v.t.
áli	control, guidance	n.

Áliso'ná	Arizona	p.n.
ámik	animal	n.
áné	blow	v.i.
áné	wind, breath	n.
anu	work, toil	v.i.
anu	work, toil	n.
áp	rest, relax	v.i.
áp	rest, relaxation	n.
ápkwé'	sleep	v.i.
ášmi	osmium	n.
	resemble, look like, be	
ats	as, be similar to	v.t.
ats	resemblance	n.
átsá	astatine	n.
áwu	gold	n.
áyé	silver	n.
bá	mine	n.
bá'	interesting	s.v.
bályu	barium	n.
bań	I, me	pron.
bé	film, slime	n.
bé	filmy, slimy	s.v.
be'	polite	s.v.
	manner, custom,	
be'	polite act	n.
bek	dirt, clay, soil	n.
	dirt, clay, made of	
bek	dirt or clay	s.v.
bekol	farm	v.i.
béli	beryllium	n.
ben	we (2)	pron.
bénoń	nobelium	n.
bash	rock	n.
bash	rock, made of rock	s.v.

bets	front	n.
béyen	niobium	n.
bi'el	bromine	n.
bilolá	fluorine	n.
biñpel	neptunium	n.
Bismákchá	German (language)	p.n.
Bismákché	German	n.
Bismákowi	Germany	p.n.
bo'ets	about, be about	s.v.
	subject, point, field	
	(academic,	
bo'ets	professional, etc.)	n.
bo'etso	talk about, discuss	v.t.
bokwi	be tired	s.v.
buliń	sulfur	n.
buń	tennessine	n.
chá	think	v.t.
chá	thought	n.
chá	fast, quick	s.v.
chách	horse	n.
cháégahed	run	v.i.
chak	cloth, clothing	n.
chak	cloth, clothing	
chál	beautiful	s.v.
chálá	carbon	n.
chálbesh	gemstone	n.
chálgol	flower	n.
chálné'a	music	p.n.
chálné'agi há'yi	perform music	v.t.
chátsu	language	n.
Chátsu	Chátsu	p.n.
chátsugi ol	speak, use language	v.t.
ché	person	n.
ché	hot	s.v.

ché	heat	n.
ché'esh	caesium	n.
ché'o	kind	s.v.
ché'o	kindness, kind act	n.
chech	place	n.
chédé	cadmium	n.
	love (non-	
chek	romantically)	v.t.
chek	love (platonic)	n.
chel	rot, degrade	v.i.
chel	rot, degradation	n.
	located at, find	
chet	oneself at	v.t.
chetseg	town, city	n.
chétyo	other, another	n.
chidi	organ	n.
chik	eternity, forever	n.
chik	eternal	s.v.
chiloń	chlorine	n.
cho	what	ques.
cho'en	copnicium	n.
choko	ask (s.o.), question	v.t.
choko	question	n.
chońché	group of people	n.
chońyem	book	n.
chu'	copper	n.
chuk	forehead	n.
	believe, believe in,	
chuń	trust	v.t.
chuń	belief, trust	n.
dá	yours	n.
dad	be few	s.v.
	pittance, small	
dad	amount	n.
Dakota Engiksi	South Dakota	p.n.

Dakota Gaǵmisi	North Dakota	p.n.
dálad	darmstadtium	n.
dályeg	curium	n.
dámen	above	n.
dámenme'	top, roof	n.
dámenmeweche'	dome, cupola	n.
dámenyé	rain	n.
dámenyédet	rain	v.i.
dań	you	pron.
dé	rigid, hard, inflexible	s.v.
dé	brick, block	n.
déd	contain, consist of	v.t.
déd	matter	n.
den	durable, tough	s.v.
den	you (2)	pron.
détahesh	praseodymium	n.
di	future (near)	n.
	upcoming, future, pertaining to the near future	s.v.
di		
diń	give, emit	v.t.
diń	gift, emittance	n.
do	smell	v.t.
do	smell	n.
do'hek	nihonium	n.
dog	inside	n.
du	well, oh, so	interj.
du'i	choose, elect	v.t.
du'i	choice, selection	n.
Dugáowi	New Brunswick	p.n.
duhi	hill, mountain	n.
duhiyogi	valley	n.
duń	away	n.
duń	go away	v.i.

e'ché	cerium	n.
e'gákwu'o'i'	fix, repair	v.t.
e'men	manganese	n.
ech	wood	n.
ech	wooden	s.v.
Éé kwedugi oga'o su		
shábo'etsukwéolek	goodbye (formal)	interj.
éga	foot	n.
éga	step	v.i.
	tomorrow, happening	
ek'e'	tomorrow	adv.
ékbé	slimily	adv.
ekbe'	politely	adv.
ékché'o	kindly	adv.
ékdé	rigidly, inflexibly	adv.
ekden	durably, toughly	adv.
ékgé	creamily	adv.
ékhé	mushily, gooily	adv.
ekhesh	gas-like	adv.
éklé	fuzzily	adv.
ekleb	amusedly	adv.
eksesek	simultaneously	adv.
eksiń	xenon	n.
	today, happening	
ékté	today	adv.
ektet	maturely	adv.
éksé	nimbly	adv.
ekwá	know	v.t.
ekwá	knowledge	n.
	fine, okay,	
ekwek	satisfactorily	adv.
ékwem	love (romantically)	v.t.
ékwem	love (romantic)	n.

ékyé	water-like, as water, like water	adv.
ekyen	parentally, as a parent	adv.
el'u	ruthenium	n.
Éla	Ireland	p.n.
elbé	robidium	n.
emté	meitnerium	n.
emyé	magnesium	n.
en'á	nitrogen	n.
engik	south	n.
eni	pelt, fur	n.
	pelt, fur, made of pelt or fur	s.v.
esh'en	zinc	n.
eské	scandium	n.
esyel	strontium	n.
Etelsanchá	English (language)	p.n.
Etelsanché	Englishman	n.
Etelsanowi	England	p.n.
ets	state, status	n.
ets	fare	v.i
éukwé	noun	n.
ewi	spouse	n.
ga	I don't believe you!	interj.
gá	his, hers, its	n.
gag	rude	s.v.
	insult, rude	
gag	act/word(s)	n.
gán	indium	n.
gań	he/she/they (sing.)	pron.
gána	spirit, water, deity	pron.
Gándichá	Hindi	p.n.
Gándiché	Indian	n.
Gándiowi	India	p.n.

gáng	they	pron.
gánis	argon	n.
gańmi	north	n.
gé	big	s.v.
gé	cream	n.
gé	creamy	s.v.
géchońché	nation	n.
Géchońchéchégéni	Americas	p.n.
Géduhihi	Alabama	p.n.
	there is, there are	
gegi	(invariable)	v.i.
	there is, there are	
gégi	(invariable)	v.i.
gélá	minute (time)	n.
gen	they (2)	pron.
geni	they	pron.
géníé	continent	n.
gep	write, engrave, draw	v.t.
gep	writing	n.
gepoga	read	v.t.
géwé	year	n.
géyégu	seaborgium	n.
gi	affect, influence	v.t.
gicho	northwest	n.
Gichooowi	Northwest Territory	p.n.
Gichosié	North America	p.n.
gigiekwá	learn	v.t.
Gigihemyépáéchech	Québec City	p.n.
gigitémek	born	s.v.
gigitémek'i'	give birth to	v.t.
gigitémeké	birth	n.
gim	belly	n.
gim	feast	v.i.
giń	hold	v.t.

giń	holding, possession	n.
giyé	woman	n.
giyéewi	wife	n.
giyéyen	mother	n.
go	twenty-five	num.
go'oyu	tin	n.
gobeshol	tree	n.
godi	impressive	s.v.
gol	plant	n.
	plant-based, made of	
gol	plant material	s.v.
	bottom, underneath,	
golen	below	n.
gosi	twenty-fifth	s.v.
há'wá	hafnium	n.
há'yi	show, present, unveil	v.t.
	show, presentation,	
há'yi	spectacle	n.
hááshnel	samarium	n.
hági	mercury	n.
hán	habitual	s.v.
hán	habit	n.
has	hassium	n.
hásha	good	s.v.
háshbuk	plutonium	n.
hé	mush, goo	n.
hé	mushy, gooey	s.v.
hed	go	v.i.
hed	trip, journey, trek	n.
hedida	flow	v.i.
hedséch	stay, not go	v.i.
hedtyok	vehicle, walking stick	n.
hekáyu	helium	n.
	put together,	
hekwech	construct	v.t.

	structure,	
hekwech	construction	n.
hekwechheng	piece of furniture	n.
hem	small	s.v.
hemowi	region, province, state	n.
Hempishel	Hampshire	p.n.
	thirst, need to drink,	
hengot	be thirsty for	v.t.
hengot'i'	spicy	s.v.
henwé	month	n.
héset	west	n.
hesh	gas	n.
hesh	gaseous	s.v.
Heshmichiséch	Colorado	p.n.
hi	be colored, have color	s.v.
hi	color	n.
hińli	squirrel	n.
hiyá	outside	n.
hobi	bohrium	n.
hod	nothing	num.
hod	absent	s.v.
hodséch	present	s.v.
hodsi	null, absent	s.v.
Hotsminenduhi	Vermont	p.n.
Hushyilowi	Indiana	p.n.
i'li	iridium	n.
ida	smooth	s.v.
igek	yttrium	n.
igwek	rainy	s.v.
igwek	sand	n.
ikchik	always, forever	adv.
	upcoming, in the near	
ikdi	future	adv.
iklich	up until that point	adv.

iktit	ugly finitely, perfectly, in a completed	adv.
iktsi	manner	adv.
ikwida	smoothly	adv.
ikwigwek	grainily	adv.
ikwinen	falsely	adv.
ikyiínga	slowly	adv.
ín	iodine	n.
inen	false, fake	s.v.
inen	lie, false hood	n.
inendet	lie	v.i.
itsgá	feel feeling (physical),	v.t.
itsgá	sensation	n.
ká	two	num.
ká	continue, go on, endure	s.v.
ká	continuity, endurance	n.
ká	potassium	n.
ká'bé	be together	s.v.
ká'bé	ensemble	n.
káda	cruel, mean	s.v.
káda	wrong, act of cruelty	n.
Kádámenyédetowi	British Columbia	p.n.
Kádámenyédetowi		
Engiksi	Washington	p.n.
Kálolána Lémanisi	North Carolina	p.n.
Kálolána Shá'nisi	South Carolina	p.n.
Káowi	Kansas	p.n.
Káowi Mu'si	Arknasas	p.n.
Kápéchá	French (language)	p.n.
Kápéché	Frenchman	n.
Kapéowi	France	p.n.
kápyu	francium	n.

kási	second	s.v.
kátsa	arsenic	n.
Kátyéché	Canadian	n.
Kátyéowi	Canada	p.n.
káya	cut, chop, split	v.t.
kel	manner, fashion, way	n.
Kilé'opátláché	Egyptian	n.
Kilé'opátláowi	Egypt	p.n.
kilipuń	krypton	n.
ku	after	n.
ku	subsequent	s.v.
kwá	be bright	s.v.
kwá	light	n.
kwága	sun	n.
kwám	wait (for)	v.t.
kwám	wait	n.
kwé	burn	v.i.
kwé	fire	n.
kwé	sharp, jagged	s.v.
	blade, rock edge,	
kwé	sharp rock	n.
kwedu	be many	s.v.
kwedu	abundance, host	n.
kwek	sad	s.v.
Kwekné'a	Mississippi	p.n.
kwen	metal	n.
kwen	metal, made of metal	s.v.
kwesh	transfer	v.t.
kwets	lawrencium	n.
Kwi'duhyogi	Montpelier (Vermont)	p.n.
kwigi	fight, war	v.t.
	function, succeed,	
kwu'o	work	v.i.
kwu'o	success	n.

lá	one	num.
lá	second (time)	n.
lá'di	radium	n.
lága	happy	s.v.
lágaséch	unhappy	s.v.
lágyu	gallium	n.
lań	tellurium	n.
láp	palladium	n.
lási	first	s.v.
lé	memory	n.
lé	fuzz	n.
lé	fuzzy	s.v.
lé'uts	be final	s.v.
lé'uts	be recent	s.v.
leb	fun	n.
	have fun, have a good	
leb	time	v.i.
Lebadoowi	Labrador	p.n.
léman	northeast	n.
len	assist, help	v.t.
len	assistance, help	n.
Lénápéowi	Delaware	p.n.
lenyu	selenium	n.
lényu	rhenium	n.
lewi	rule	n.
li	lithium	n.
li'o	head	n.
liki	be last, be final	s.v.
Linkanowi	Illinois	p.n.
lo	square, box	n.
lo	square, boxy	s.v.
lo'en	roentgenium	n.
Lodálen	Rhode Island	p.n.
lodi	rhodium	n.

lu'ón	dysprosium	n.
Lumumbáchá	Lingala	p.n.
Lumumbáché	Congolese	n.
Lumumbáowi	Democratic Republic of the Congo	p.n.
lutso	thorium	n.
Luwiowi	Louisiana	p.n.
má	stop, end	v.t.
má	end, stop	n.
mak	cat	n.
Mántena	Montana	p.n.
mé	winding, meandering road	s.v.
mé	(meandering/winding)	n.
me'	flat	s.v.
me'	surface	n.
Mekdonalché	Canadian	n.
Mekdonalowi	Canada	p.n.
mekwi	crystal	n.
mes	ours	n.
mesi	we (3+)	pron.
Méyits	Mexico	p.n.
michi	full	s.v.
michiséch	empty kitty-corner, diagonal/oblique	s.v.
milwák	position	n.
miń	amount	n.
miń	count, enumerate	v.i.
misa	act	v.i.
misa	action	n.
misaukwé	verb	n.
misets	act as	v.t.
mo	reach, reach out for	v.i.
mo	length, distance	n.

molyeg	berkelium	n.
mu	arm	n.
mu'	east	n.
muń	fermium	n.
muts	thulium	n.
ná	clean	s.v.
Náchlásiowi	Georgia	p.n.
nań	sodium	n.
nańmekwikwi	salt (sodium crystals)	n.
nát	luck, fortune	n.
né'a	hear	v.t.
né'a	sound, noise	n.
né'é	straight	s.v.
né'é	road (straight)	n.
nédu	neodymium	n.
nek	thallium	n.
nen	five	num.
nénbá	boron	n.
nénen	neon	n.
nensi	fifth	s.v.
nep	side	n.
nep	support	v.t.
Néwáda	Nevada	p.n.
ni	ground	n.
ni	nickel	n.
nié	stretch of land	n.
Nigéshengséch	Ontario	p.n.
Nime'ii	Kentucky	p.n.
Niwáchiowi	Missouri	p.n.
niwechi	island	n.
Niwechikwedu	Alaska	n.
	irregular shape, irregularly shaped	
niyán	object	n.

niyán	irregularly shaped	s.v.
no'sego	oganesson	n.
no'u	yesterday	n.
	yesterday's, occurring	
no'u	yesterday	s.v.
nop	be open	v.i.
nop	opening	n.
Nunát	Greenland	p.n.
Nunáwut	Nunavut	p.n.
o	mouth	n.
o	talk	v.i.
o'é	far	s.v.
o'é	faraway	n.
o'pá	time, occasion	n.
o'u'idi'	tooth	n.
o'u'idi'	bite, nibble	v.t.
og	present	n.
	current, present-time,	
og	now	s.v.
oga	see	v.t.
oga	sight, scene	n.
oga'o	bye, goodbye	interj.
ogachidi	eye	n.
Ohá'yo	Ohio	p.n.
Ohini	Oklahoma	p.n.
okgodi	impressively	adv.
	yesterday, happening	
okno'u	yesterday	adv.
okto	beforehand	adv.
oktyot	unimpressively	adv.
okwep	attack	v.t.
okwep	attack	n.
okwog	presently, now	adv.
	formally,	
okwońi	ceremonially	adv.

okyoch	dirtyly	adv.
ol	use	v.t.
ol	use	n.
omi	near	s.v.
omi	nearby	n.
oń	accompany	v.t.
oń	add, take on (number)	v.t.
oni	occur, happen	v.i.
oni	event, occurrence	n.
ońi	formal, ceremonial	s.v.
ońi	ceremony, formality	n.
ot	drink	v.t.
ot	drink	n.
owi	country, land	n.
Oyibwéowi	Minnesota	p.n.
pá	pff, pfft, whatever	interj.
pá	be incredulous, be unbelieving	s.v.
pá	long	s.v.
pá	rod, staff, stick (long)	n.
páli	lutetium	n.
pam	be safe, be secure	s.v.
pań	come from	v.i.
pé	notice	v.t.
pe'bi	body	n.
pe'té	platinum	n.
pech	purpose	n.
pech	strive for, endeavor to	v.t.
pék	actinium	n.
Penowi	Pennsylvania	p.n.
pesh	region	n.
pi'mángigiekwá	learn, study	v.t.
pi'mánpé	pay attention (to), focus (on)	v.t.

pi'usháyé	coffee	n.
piń	phosphorus	n.
Piyotalowi	Russia	p.n.
po	four	num.
po'	next to	n.
po'yish	terbium	n.
pogiń	antimony	n.
pogoé	hour	n.
pom	friendly	s.v.
pom	friend	n.
pomi	dog	n.
posi	fourth	s.v.
posiń	silicon	n.
pum	hit, strike	v.t.
pumtyok	hammer, mallet	n.
sabekol	farmer	n.
Saékwemkwo	Virginia	p.n.
Saékwemkwo		
Gichosi	West Virginia	p.n.
sám	past (near)	n.
	recent, pertaining to	
sám	the near past	s.v.
sáyik	powder	n.
sáyik	powdery	s.v.
sé	chilly, brisk	s.v.
sé	brisk temperature	n.
sé'á	calcium	n.
sé'o	cobalt	n.
sélé	chromium	n.
sesek	simultaneous	s.v.
sesek	cooccurrence	n.
Seskechwán	Saskatchewan	p.n.
shá	yours	n.
shá'ni	southwest	n.

shábo'estukwéolek	hello (formal)	interj.
sháek	hey, hello	interj.
shán	eat	v.t.
shán	food	n.
	one, someone,	
shań	something	pron.
sháni	you (3+)	pron.
Shańpenowi	Québec	p.n.
shańyé	milk	n.
shápi'uyé	coffee	n.
Sháyépákwé'á	Conneticut	p.n.
shéliń	bone	n.
shéliń	bone, made of bone	s.v.
sheng	narrow	s.v.
shengséch	wide	s.v.
shepám	americium	n.
	be related to, be tied	
shosh	to	v.t.
shosh	relationship, link, tie	n.
	hmm, huh, uh, I'm	
shshsh	thinking...	interj.
shu'	uninteresting	s.v.
Sikwoyáowi	Tennessee	p.n.
sipot	livermorium	n.
siyel	zirconium	n.
so'é	short	s.v.
so'é	rod, staff, stick (short)	n.
soń	southeast	n.
Sońsié	South America	p.n.
sos	glass	n.
sos	glass, made of glass	s.v.
sota	all	n.
sota	be holistic	s.v.
su	and	conj.

su	addition	n.
sukwéus	crunchy, crispy	s.v.
sun	bad	s.v.
	sense, feel	
sung	(emotionally), detect	v.t.
	sensation, physical	
sung	sensation	n.
sus	fragile	s.v.
tá'ni	tantalum	n.
tákpek	protactinium	n.
tál	never	n.
tál	never-occurring	s.v.
támish	art, craft	n.
támish	create art	v.i.
tang	take form	v.i.
tang	form, shape	n.
té	today	n.
	today's, occurring	
té	today	s.v.
té	lukewarm	s.v.
té	warmth	n.
té'sé	technetium	n.
tebyuń	holmium	n.
Teksas	Texas	p.n.
telyu	ytterbium	n.
temeg	oxygen	n.
témek	live	v.i.
témek	life	n.
ten	they (2)	pron.
tet	mature, ripe	s.v.
tet	old, adult	s.v.
ti	cover, hide	v.t.
ti	cover, cloak	n.
ti	titanium	n.

tit	ugly	s.v.
to	before	n.
	preceding, before,	
to	from before	s.v.
to'á	time	n.
to'á	tense (grammar)	n.
to'átang	aspect (grammar)	n.
to'áwechá	cycle	n.
tobi	radon	n.
toń	it	pron.
tong	they (3+)	pron.
tsá	three	num.
tsá	theirs	n.
tsá'	future	n.
tsá'	future, of the future	s.v.
tsań	lanthanum	n.
tsáni	they (3+)	pron.
tsásh	peace	n.
tsási	third	s.v.
tsé	flexible	s.v.
tsé	rope	n.
	artificial, made of	
	artificial or unnatural	
tseg	material	s.v.
tseg	artificial item	n.
tsi	finite, completed	s.v.
tsikwep	hit	n.
tsikwep	hit	v.t.
tsitsi	hand	n.
tsitsi	handle, manipulate	v.t.
tsom	normal	s.v.
	abnormal, strange,	
tsomhéch	odd	s.v.
tson	hunt, forage, look for	v.t.
<u>tson</u>	hunt	n.

tsotsik	protect, guard	v.t.
tsotsik	protection	n.
tssss	shh, be quiet	interj.
tsu	be organized	s.v.
tsu	organization	n.
tsu	bismuth	n.
tsuts	triangle, pyramid	n.
tsuts	triangular, pyramid	s.v.
tuńhed	californium	n.
tyé	man	n.
tyéewi	husband	n.
tyéyen	father	n.
tyok	tool	n.
tyong	moon	n.
tyot	unimpressive	s.v.
u	but	conj.
u	caveat	n.
uk'u'i'	bumpily	adv.
ukku	afterward	adv.
ukshu'	uninterestingly	adv.
uksun	badly	adv.
uksus	in a fragile manner	adv.
ukwé	name	v.t.
ukwé	name, word	n.
ukwutsu	really, truly, verily	adv.
	informally,	
ukyuni	unsanctimoniously	adv.
ulá	uranium	n.
utso	be free	s.v.
utso	freedom	n.
utsu	real, true	s.v.
utsu	truth	n.
utsuáp	sleep	n.
Utsuchátsu	Chátsu	p.n.

utsudet	tell the truth	v.i.
wan	back, behind	n.
	face one's back to	
wan	(s.o./s.t.)	v.t.
wań	come	v.i.
wána	vanadium	n.
wankap	einsteinium	n.
was	insect	n.
	buzz around, fly	
was	around	v.t.
was	annoy	v.t.
wásh	aluminum	n.
	America, United	
Washintanowi	States of America	p.n.
wé	cold	s.v.
wé	cold	n.
we'ká	iron	n.
	round, circular,	
wech	spherical	s.v.
wech	circle, sphere, ball	n.
	fine, mediocre,	
wek	satisfactory, okay	s.v.
wes	europium	n.
wétiń	gadolinium	n.
wétsu	tungsten	n.
wi	or	conj.
wi	ultimatum	n.
wi'	decimal point (math)	n.
wimé	taste	v.t.
wimé	taste	n.
	butt, rearend,	
wiń	backside, buttocks	n.
wińáp	sit	n.
wiyum	mendelevium	n.
yá	hairy	s.v.

yá	hair	n.
yahang	feces, scat, excrement	n.
yang	waste	v.t.
yang	waste	v.t.
yayang	urine	n.
yé	water	n.
yé	water	n.
yé	watery, liquidy	s.v.
yé'et	dry	s.v.
yé'eté	dryness	n.
Yé'etkwé'owi	California	p.n.
	damp, humid, slightly	
yégin	wet	s.v.
yéginé	humidity	n.
Yéginkwé'owi	Florida	p.n.
yéhed	swim	v.i.
yéké	magic, sorcery	n.
Yeli	Jersey	p.n.
yelu	county, shire, district	n.
	leaf, sheet, document,	
yem	paper	n.
yeméhik	moscovium	n.
yen	parent	n.
yen	parental	s.v.
yépáé	river	n.
yínga	slow	s.v.
	gather, collect,	
yínya	harvest	v.t.
yoch	dirty	s.v.
yogi	between	n.
yubań	flerovium	n.
yugé	germanium	n.
yuhi	brow	n.
yuhi	grimace, frown	v.i.

yuhi	serious	s.v.
Yukán	Yukon	p.n.
yuń	polonium	n.
	informal,	
yuni	unsanctimonious	s.v.
yuni	informal act	n.

English-Chátsu

abnormal, strange, odd	tsomhéch	s.v.
about, be about	bo'ets	s.v.
above	dámen	n.
absent	hod	s.v.
abundance, host	kwedu	n.
accompany	oń	v.t.
act	misa	v.i.
act as	misets	v.t.
actinium	pék	n.
action	misa	n.
add, take on (number)	oń	v.t.
addition	su	n.
affect, influence	gi	v.t.
after	ku	n.
afterward	ukku	adv.
Alabama	Géduhihi	p.n.
Alaska	Niwechikwedu	n.
Alberta	Álbe'ta	p.n.
all	sota	n.
aluminum	wásh	n.
always, forever	ikchik	adv.
America, United States of		
America	Washintanowi	p.n.
Americas	Géchońchéhégeni	p.n.
americium	shepám	n.
amount	miń	n.
amusedly	ekleb	adv.
and	su	conj.
animal	ámik	n.
annoy	was	v.t.

antimony	pogín	n.
argon	gánis	n.
Arizona	Áliso'ná	p.n.
Arknasas	Káowi Mu'si	p.n.
arm	mu	n.
arsenic	kátsa	n.
art, craft	támish	n.
artificial item	tseg	n.
artificial, made of artificial or unnatural material	tseg	s.v.
as powder, like powder	áksáyik	adv.
ask (s.o.), question	choko	v.t.
aspect (grammar)	to'átang	n.
assist, help	len	v.t.
assistance, help	len	n.
astatine	átsá	n.
at last!	ákmámá	adv.
attack	okwep	v.t.
attack	okwep	n.
away	duń	n.
back, behind	wan	n.
bad	sun	s.v.
badly	uksun	adv.
barium	bályu	n.
be bright	kwá	s.v.
be colored, have color	hi	s.v.
be few	dad	s.v.
be final	lé'uts	s.v.
be free	utso	s.v.
be holistic	sota	s.v.
be incredulous, be unbelieving	pá	s.v.
be last, be final	liki	s.v.
be many	kwedu	s.v.

be open	nop	v.i.
be organized	tsu	s.v.
be recent	lé'uts	s.v.
be related to, be tied to	shosh	v.t.
be safe, be secure	pam	s.v.
be tired	bokwi	s.v.
be together	ká'bé	s.v.
beautiful	chál	s.v.
beautifully	ákchál	adv.
before	to	n.
beforehand	okto	adv.
belief, trust	chuń	n.
believe, believe in, trust	chuń	v.t.
belly	gim	n.
berkelium	molyeg	n.
beryllium	béli	n.
between	yogi	n.
big	gé	s.v.
birth	gigitémeké	n.
bismuth	tsu	n.
bite, nibble	o'u'idi'	v.t.
blade, rock edge, sharp rock	kwé	n.
blow	áné	v.i.
body	pe'bi	n.
bohrium	hobi	n.
bone	shéliń	n.
bone, made of bone	shéliń	s.v.
book	chońyem	n.
born	gigitémek	s.v.
boron	nénbá	n.
bottom, underneath, below	golen	n.
brick, block	dé	n.
brisk temperature	sé	n.
British Columbia	Kádámenyédetowi	p.n.

bromine	bi'el	n.
brow	yuhi	n.
bump	'u'i'	n.
bumpily	uk'u'i'	adv.
bumpy	'u'i'	s.v.
burn	kwé	v.i.
but	u	conj.
butt, rearend, backside, buttocks	wiń	n.
buzz around, fly around	was	v.t.
bye, goodbye	oga'o	interj.
cadmium	chédé	n.
caesium	ché'esh	n.
calcium	sé'á	n.
California	Yé'etkwé'owi	p.n.
californium	tuńhed	n.
Canada	Kátyéowi	p.n.
Canada	Mekdonalowi	p.n.
Canadian	Kátyéché	n.
Canadian	Mekdonalché	n.
carbon	chálá	n.
cat	mak	n.
caveat	u	n.
ceremony, formality	ońi	n.
cerium	e'ché	n.
Chátsu	Chátsu	p.n.
Chátsu	Utsuchátsu	p.n.
chest, bosom, breast	'am	s.v.
chilly, brisk	sé	s.v.
chlorine	chiloń	n.
choice, selection	du'i	n.
choose, elect	du'i	v.t.
chromium	sélé	n.
circle, sphere, ball	wech	n.

clean	ná	s.v.
cleanly	ákná	adv.
cloth, clothing	chak	n.
cloth, clothing	chak	
cobalt	sé'o	n.
coffee	pi'usháyé	n.
coffee	shápi'uyé	n.
coffee, swill, gas station		
grade coffee	'akpi'uyé	n.
cold	wé	s.v.
cold	wé	n.
color	hi	n.
Colorado	Heshmichiséch	p.n.
come	wań	v.i.
come from	pañ	v.i.
command	'odet	v.t.
command	'odeté	n.
Congolese	Lumumbáché	n.
Conneticut	Sháyépákwé'á	p.n.
contain, consist of	déd	v.t.
continent	génie	n.
continue, go on, endure	ká	s.v.
continuity, endurance	ká	n.
continuously	ákká	adv.
control, guidance	áli	n.
control, guide	áli	v.t.
cooccurrence	sesek	n.
copnicium	cho'en	n.
copper	chu'	n.
count, enumerate	miń	v.i.
country, land	owi	n.
county, shire, district	yelu	n.
cover, cloak	ti	n.
cover, hide	ti	v.t.

cream	gé	n.
creamily	ékgé	adv.
creamy	gé	s.v.
create art	támish	v.i.
cruel, mean	káda	s.v.
cruelly, meanly	ákkáda	adv.
crunchy, crispy	sukwéus	s.v.
crystal	mekwi	n.
curium	dályeg	n.
current, present-time, now	og	s.v.
cut, chop, split	káya	v.t.
cycle	to'áwechá	n.
damp, humid, slightly wet	yégin	s.v.
darmstadtium	dálad	n.
decimal point (math)	wi'	n.
Delaware	Lénápéowi	p.n.
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Lumumbáowi	p.n.
dirt, clay, made of dirt or clay	bek	s.v.
dirt, clay, soil	bek	n.
dirtyly	okyoch	adv.
dirty	yoch	s.v.
disgusting, gross	'ak	s.v.
disgustingly, grossly	ak'ak	adv.
dog	pomi	n.
dome, cupola	dámenmeweche'	n.
drink	ot	v.t.
drink	ot	n.
dry	yé'et	s.v.
dryness	yé'eté	n.
dubnium	'impel	n.
durable, tough	den	s.v.

durably, toughly	ekden	adv.
dysprosium	lu'oń	n.
east	mu'	n.
eat	shán	v.t.
Egypt	Kilé'opátláowi	p.n.
Egyptian	Kilé'opátláché	n.
einsteinium	wankap	n.
employment, job, profession	agets	n.
empty	michiséch	s.v.
end, stop	má	n.
England	Etelsanowi	p.n.
English (language)	Etelsanchá	p.n.
Englishman	Etelsanché	n.
ensemble	ká'bé	n.
erbium	'emoń	n.
eternal	chik	s.v.
eternity, forever	chik	n.
europium	wes	n.
event, occurrence	oni	n.
eye	ogachidi	n.
face one's back to (s.o./s.t.)	wan	v.t.
false, fake	inen	s.v.
falsely	ikwinen	adv.
far	o'é	s.v.
faraway	o'é	n.
fare	ets	v.i.
farm	bekol	v.i.
farmer	sabekol	n.
fast, quick	chá	s.v.
father	tyéyen	n.
feast	gim	v.i.
feces, scat, excrement	yahang	n.
feel	itsgá	v.t.
feeling (physical), sensation	itsgá	n.

fermium	muń	n.
fifth	nensi	s.v.
fight, war	kwigi	v.t.
film, slime	bé	n.
filmy, slimy	bé	s.v.
fine, mediocre, satisfactory, okay	wek	s.v.
fine, okay, satisfactorily	ekwek	adv.
finite, completed	tsi	s.v.
finitely, perfectly, in a completed manner	iktsi	adv.
fire	kwé	n.
first	lási	s.v.
five	nen	num.
fix, repair	e'gákwu'o'i'	v.t.
flat	me'	s.v.
flerovium	yubań	n.
flexible	tsé	s.v.
Florida	Yégińkwé'owi	p.n.
flow	hedida	v.i.
flower	chálgol	n.
fluorine	bilolá	n.
food	shán	n.
foot	éga	n.
forehead	chuk	n.
form, shape	tang	n.
formal, ceremonial	ońi	s.v.
formally, ceremonially	okwońi	adv.
four	po	num.
fourth	posi	s.v.
fragile	sus	s.v.
France	Kapéowi	p.n.
francium	kápyu	n.
freedom	utso	n.

French (language)	Kápéchá	p.n.
Frenchman	Kápéché	n.
friend	pom	n.
friendly	pom	s.v.
front	bets	n.
full	michi	s.v.
fun	leb	n.
function, succeed, work	kwu'o	v.i.
future	tsá'	n.
future (near)	di	n.
future, of the future	tsá'	s.v.
fuzz	lé	n.
fuzzily	éklé	adv.
fuzzy	lé	s.v.
gadolinium	wétiń	n.
gallium	lágyu	n.
gas	hesh	n.
gas-like	ekhesh	adv.
gaseous	hesh	s.v.
gather, collect, harvest	yíńya	v.t.
gemstone	chálbesh	n.
Georgia	Náchlásiowi	p.n.
German	Bismákché	n.
German (language)	Bismákchá	p.n.
germanium	yugé	n.
Germany	Bismákowi	p.n.
gift, emittance	diń	n.
give birth to	gigitémek'i'	v.t.
give, emit	diń	v.t.
glass	sos	n.
glass, made of glass	sos	s.v.
go	hed	v.i.
go away	duń	v.i.
gold	áwu	n.

good	hásha	s.v.
goodbye (formal)	Éé kwedugi oga'o su	
grainily	shábo'etsukwéolek	interj.
grainy	ikwigwek	adv.
Greenland	igwek	s.v.
grimace, frown	Nunát	p.n.
ground	yuhi	v.i.
group of people	ni	n.
habit	chońché	n.
habitual	hán	n.
habitually	hán	s.v.
hafnium	ákhán	adv.
hair	há'wá	n.
hairy	yá	n.
hammer, mallet	yá	s.v.
Hampshire	pumtyok	n.
hand	Hempishel	p.n.
handle, manipulate	tsitsi	n.
happy	tsitsi	v.t.
hassium	lága	s.v.
have fun, have a good time	has	n.
he/she/they (sing.)	leb	v.i.
head	gań	pron.
hear	li'o	n.
heat	né'a	v.t.
helium	ché	n.
hello (formal)	hekáyu	n.
hey, hello	shábo'estukwéolek	interj.
hill, mountain	sháek	interj.
Hindi	duhi	n.
his, hers, its	Gándichá	p.n.
hit	gá	n.
hit	tsikwep	n.
	tsikwep	v.t.

hit, strike	pum	v.t.
hmm, huh, uh, I'm thinking...	shshsh	interj.
hold	gín	v.t.
holding, possession	gín	n.
holmium	tebyuñ	n.
horse	chách	n.
hot	ché	s.v.
hour	pogoé	n.
humidity	yéginé	n.
hunt	tson	n.
hunt, forage, look for	tson	v.t.
husband	tyéewi	n.
hydrogen	ách	n.
I don't believe you!	ga	interj.
I, me	bañ	pron.
Idaho	Ádaho	p.n.
Illinois	Linkanowi	p.n.
immature, unripe	'ań	s.v.
immaturely	ák'án	adv.
impressive	godi	s.v.
impressively	okgodi	adv.
in a fragile manner	uksus	adv.
in the future	áktsá'	adv.
in the past	ákwákwik	adv.
India	Gándiowi	p.n.
Indian	Gándiché	n.
Indiana	Hushyilowi	p.n.
indication, identification	'u'men	n.
indium	gán	n.
informal act	yuni	n.
informal, unsanctimonious	yuni	s.v.
informally, unsanctimoniously	ukyuni	adv.

insect	was	n.
inside	dog	n.
insult, rude act/word(s)	gag	n.
interesting	bá'	s.v.
interestingly	ákbá'	adv.
iodine	ín	n.
Ireland	Éla	p.n.
iridium	i'li	n.
iron	we'ká	n.
irregular shape, irregularly shaped object	niyán	n.
irregularly shaped	niyán	s.v.
island	niwechi	n.
it	toń	pron.
Jersey	Yeli	p.n.
Kansas	Káowi	p.n.
Kentucky	Nime'ii	p.n.
kind	ché'o	s.v.
kindly	ékché'o	adv.
kindness, kind act	ché'o	n.
kitty-corner, diagonal/oblique position	milwák	n.
know	ekwá	v.t.
knowledge	ekwá	n.
krypton	kilipuń	n.
Labrador	Lebadoowi	p.n.
lack, be without, not accompany	'et	v.t.
language	chátsu	n.
lanthanum	tsań	n.
lawrencium	kwets	n.
lead	'ukwek	n.
leaf, sheet, document, paper	yem	n.
learn	gigiekwá	v.t.

learn, study	pi'mángigiekwá	v.t.
length, distance	mo	n.
lie	inendet	v.i.
lie, false hood	inen	n.
life	témek	n.
light	kwá	n.
Lingala	Lumumbáchá	p.n.
lithium	li	n.
live	témek	v.i.
livermorium	sipot	n.
located at, find oneself at	chet	v.t.
long	pá	s.v.
Louisiana	Luwiowi	p.n.
love (non-romantically)	chek	v.t.
love (platonic)	chek	n.
love (romantic)	ékwem	n.
love (romantically)	ékwem	v.t.
luck, fortune	nát	n.
lukewarm	té	s.v.
lutetium	páli	n.
magic, sorcery	yéké	n.
magnesium	emyé	n.
man	tyé	n.
manganese	e'men	n.
manner, custom, polite act	be'	n.
manner, fashion, way	kel	n.
matter	déd	n.
mature, ripe	tet	s.v.
maturely	ektet	adv.
meitnerium	emté	n.
memory	lé	n.
mendelevium	wiyum	n.
mercury	hági	n.
metal	kwen	n.

metal, made of metal	kwen	s.v.
Mexico	Méyits	p.n.
milk	shańyé	n.
mine	bá	n.
Minnesota	Oyibwéowi	p.n.
minute (time)	gélá	n.
Mississippi	Kwekné'a	p.n.
Missouri	Niwáchiowi	p.n.
molybdenum	'em'o'	n.
Montana	Mántena	p.n.
month	henwé	n.
Montpelier (Vermont)	Kwi'duhiyogi	p.n.
moon	tyong	n.
moscovium	yeméhik	n.
mother	giyéyen	n.
mouth	o	n.
move	á	v.i.
movement	á	n.
mush, goo	hé	n.
mushily, gooily	ékhé	adv.
mushy, gooey	hé	s.v.
music	chálné'a	p.n.
name	ukwé	v.t.
name, word	ukwé	n.
narrow	sheng	s.v.
nation	géchońché	n.
near	omi	s.v.
nearby	omi	n.
neodymium	nédu	n.
neon	nénen	n.
neptunium	bińpel	n.
Nevada	Néwáda	p.n.
never	áktál	adv.
never	tál	n.

never-occurring	tál	s.v.
New Brunswick	Dugáowi	p.n.
New Foundland	'Anéla	p.n.
New Hampshire	'Añhempishel	p.n.
New Jersey	'Añyeli	p.n.
New Mexico	'Ánméyits	p.n.
New York	'Añyok	p.n.
next to	po'	n.
nickel	ni	n.
nihonium	do'hek	n.
nimbly	éktse	adv.
niobium	béyen	n.
nitrogen	en'á	n.
nobelium	bénoñ	n.
normal	tsom	s.v.
north	gañmi	n.
North America	Gichosié	p.n.
North Carolina	Kálolána Lémanisi	p.n.
North Dakota	Dakota Gañmisi	p.n.
northeast	léman	n.
northwest	gicho	n.
Northwest Territory	Gichoowi	p.n.
nothing	hod	num.
notice	pé	v.t.
noun	éukwé	n.
Nova Scotia	'Añálbaowi	p.n.
null, absent	hodsi	s.v.
Nunavut	Nunáwut	p.n.
occur, happen	oni	v.i.
oganesson	no'sego	n.
Ohio	Ohá'yo	p.n.
Oklahoma	Ohini	p.n.
old, adult	tet	s.v.
one	lá	num.

one, someone, something	shań	pron.
Ontario	Nigéshengséch	p.n.
opening	nop	n.
or	wi	conj.
organ	chidi	n.
organization	tsu	n.
osmium	ášmi	n.
other, another	chétyo	n.
ours	mes	n.
outside	hiyá	n.
oxygen	temeg	n.
palladium	láp	n.
parent	yen	n.
parental	yen	s.v.
parentally, as a parent	ekyen	adv.
past	ákwik	n.
past (near)	sám	n.
past, of the past	ákwik	s.v.
pay attention (to), focus (on)	pi'mánpé	v.t.
peace	tsásh	n.
pelt, fur	eni	n.
pelt, fur, made of pelt or fur	eni	s.v.
Pennsylvania	Penowi	p.n.
perform music	chálné'agi há'yi	v.t.
person	ché	n.
pff, pfft, whatever	pá	interj.
phosphorus	piń	n.
piece of furniture	hekwechheng	n.
pittance, small amount	dad	n.
place	chech	n.
plant	gol	n.
plant-based, made of plant material	gol	s.v.
platinum	pe'té	n.

plutonium	háshbuk	n.
point out, indicate, identify	'u'men	v.t.
polite	be'	s.v.
politely	ekbe'	adv.
polonium	yuń	n.
potassium	ká	n.
powder	sáyik	n.
powdery	sáyik	s.v.
praseodymium	détahesh	n.
preceding, before, from		
before	to	s.v.
present	hodséch	s.v.
present	og	n.
presently, now	okwog	adv.
promethium	'e'mep	n.
protactinium	tákpek	n.
protect, guard	tsotsik	v.t.
protection	tsotsik	n.
purpose	pech	n.
put together, construct	hekwech	v.t.
Québec	Shańpenowi	p.n.
Québec City	Gigihemyépáéchech	p.n.
question	choko	n.
quickly	ákchá	adv.
radium	lá'di	n.
radon	tobi	n.
rain	dámenyé	n.
rain	dámenyédet	v.i.
reach, reach out for	mo	v.i.
read	gepoga	v.t.
real, true	utsu	s.v.
really, truly, verily	ukwutsu	adv.
recent, pertaining to the near past	sám	s.v.

recently, in the recent past	áksám	adv.
region	pesh	n.
region, province, state	hemowi	n.
relationship, link, tie	shosh	n.
resemblance	ats	n.
resemble, look like, be as, be similar to	ats	v.t.
rest, relax	áp	v.i.
rest, relaxation	áp	n.
rhenium	lénýu	n.
Rhode Island	Lodálen	p.n.
rhodium	lodi	n.
rigid, hard, inflexible	dé	s.v.
rigidly, inflexibly	ékdé	adv.
river	yépáé	n.
road (meandering/winding)	mé	n.
road (straight)	né'é	n.
robidium	elbé	n.
rock	bash	n.
rock, made of rock	bash	s.v.
rod, staff, stick (long)	pá	n.
rod, staff, stick (short)	so'é	n.
roentgenium	lo'en	n.
rope	tsé	n.
rot, degradation	chel	n.
rot, degrade	chel	v.i.
round, circular, spherical	wech	s.v.
rude	gag	s.v.
rudely	akgag	adv.
rule	lewi	n.
run	cháégahed	v.i.
Russia	Piyotalowi	p.n.
ruthenium	el'u	n.
rutherfordium	'elwé	n.

sad	kwek	s.v.
salt (sodium crystals)	nañmekwikwi	n.
samarium	hááshnel	n.
sand	igwek	n.
Saskatchewan	Seskechwán	p.n.
scandium	eské	n.
Scotland	Álbaowi	p.n.
seaborgium	géyégu	n.
second	kási	s.v.
second (time)	lá	n.
see	oga	v.t.
selenium	lenyu	n.
sensation, physical sensation	sung	n.
sense, feel (emotionally), detect	sung	v.t.
serious	yuhi	s.v.
sharp, jagged	kwé	s.v.
shh, be quiet	tssss	interj.
short	so'é	s.v.
show, present, unveil	há'yi	v.t.
show, presentation, spectacle	há'yi	n.
side	nep	n.
sight, scene	oga	n.
silicon	posín	n.
silver	áyé	n.
simultaneous	sesek	s.v.
simultaneously	eksesek	adv.
sit	wińáp	n.
sleep	ápkwé'	v.i.
sleep	utsuáp	n.
slimily	ékbé	adv.
slow	yínga	s.v.
slowly	ikyińga	adv.
small	hem	s.v.

smell	do	v.t.
smell	do	n.
smooth	ida	s.v.
smoothly	ikwida	adv.
sodium	nań	n.
sound, noise	né'a	n.
south	engik	n.
South America	Sońsié	p.n.
South Carolina	Kálolána Shá'nisi	p.n.
South Dakota	Dakota Engiksi	p.n.
southeast	soń	n.
southwest	shá'ni	n.
speak, use language	chátsugi ol	v.t.
spicy	hengot'i'	s.v.
spirit, water, deity	gána	pron.
spouse	ewi	n.
square, box	lo	n.
square, boxy	lo	s.v.
squirrel	hińli	n.
state, status	ets	n.
stay, not go	hedséch	v.i.
step	éga	v.i.
stop, end	má	v.t.
straight	né'é	s.v.
stretch of land	nié	n.
strive for, endeavor to	pech	v.t.
strontium	esyel	n.
structure, construction	hekwech	n.
subject, point, field (academic, professional, etc.)	bo'ets	n.
subsequent	ku	s.v.
subtract, lose (number)	'et	v.t.
success	kwu'o	n.
sulfur	buliń	n.

sun	kwága	n.
support	nep	v.t.
surface	me'	n.
swim	yéhed	v.i.
take form	tang	v.i.
talk	o	v.i.
talk about, discuss	bo'etso	v.t.
tantalum	tá'ni	n.
taste	wimé	v.t.
taste	wimé	n.
technetium	té'sé	n.
tell the truth	utsudet	v.i.
tellurium	lań	n.
Tennessee	Sikwoyáowi	p.n.
tennessine	buń	n.
tense (grammar)	to'á	n.
terbium	po'yish	n.
Texas	Teksas	p.n.
thallium	nek	n.
theirs	tsá	n.
there is, there are (invariable)	gegi	v.i.
there is, there are (invariable)	gégi	v.i.
they	gáng	pron.
they	geni	pron.
they (2)	gen	pron.
they (2)	ten	pron.
they (3+)	tong	pron.
they (3+)	tsáni	pron.
think	chá	v.t.
third	tsási	s.v.
thirst, need to drink, be thirsty for	hengot	v.t.

thorium	lutso	n.
thought	chá	n.
three	tsá	num.
three-dimensional	'esh	s.v.
thulium	muts	n.
time	to'á	n.
time, occasion	o'pá	n.
tin	go'oyu	n.
titanium	ti	n.
today	té	n.
today, happening today	ékté	adv.
today's, occurring today	té	s.v.
tomorrow	'e'	n.
tomorrow, happening		
tomorrow	ek'e'	adv.
tomorrow's, occurring		
tomorrow	'e'	s.v.
tool	tyok	n.
tooth	o'u'idi'	n.
top, roof	dámenme'	n.
town, city	chetseg	n.
transfer	kwesh	v.t.
tree	gobeshol	n.
triangle, pyramid	tsuts	n.
triangular, pyramid	tsuts	s.v.
trip, journey, trek	hed	n.
truth	utsu	n.
tungsten	wétsu	n.
twenty-fifth	gosi	s.v.
twenty-five	go	num.
two	ká	num.
ugly	iktit	adv.
ugly	tit	s.v.
ultimatum	wi	n.

unhappy	lágaséch	s.v.
unimpressive	tyot	s.v.
unimpressively	oktyot	adv.
uninteresting	shu'	s.v.
uninterestingly	ukshu'	adv.
up until that point	iklich	adv.
upcoming, future, pertaining to the near future	di	s.v.
upcoming, in the near future	ikdi	adv.
uranium	ulá	n.
urine	yayang	n.
use	ol	v.t.
use	ol	n.
valley	duhiyogi	n.
vanadium	wána	n.
vehicle, walking stick	hedtyok	n.
verb	misaukwé	n.
Vermont	Hotsminenduhi	p.n.
Virginia	Saékwemkwo	p.n.
wait	kwám	n.
wait (for)	kwám	v.t.
warmth	té	n.
	Kádámenyédetowi	
Washington	Engiksi	p.n.
waste	yang	v.t.
waste	yang	v.t.
water	yé	n.
water	yé	n.
water-like, as water, like		
water	ékyé	adv.
watery, liquidy	yé	s.v.
we (2)	ben	pron.
we (3+)	mesi	pron.
well	ákhásha	adv.

well, oh, so	du	interj.
west	héset	n.
West Virginia	Saékwemkwo Gichosi	p.n.
what	cho	ques.
wide	shengséch	s.v.
wife	giyéewi	n.
wind, breath	áné	n.
winding, meandering	mé	s.v.
woman	giyé	n.
wood	ech	n.
wooden	ech	s.v.
work as	agets	v.t.
work, toil	anu	v.i.
work, toil	anu	n.
write, engrave, draw	gep	v.t.
writing	gep	n.
wrong, act of cruelty	káda	n.
xenon	eksiń	n.
year	géwé	n.
yesterday	no'u	n.
yesterday, happening		
yesterday	okno'u	adv.
yesterday's, occurring		
yesterday	no'u	s.v.
you	dań	pron.
you (2)	den	pron.
you (3+)	sháni	pron.
young, new	'ań	s.v.
yours	dá	n.
yours	shá	n.
ytterbium	telyu	n.
yttrium	igek	n.
Yukon	Yukán	p.n.
zinc	esh'en	n.

zirconium

siyel

n.