

Quenya-English Dictionary

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Part I
Introduction

The point

The intention of this dictionary was to list all attested words and words derived from attested sources in the one place.

I would like to point out that this is not a listing of what is exactly attested (eg the past participle has been attested, but the plural past participle hasn't etc etc). For that sort of detail, go to the Corpus Wordlist - if it isn't in there, check Etymologies, otherwise, it's probably a derived word.

Derived words are assumed to be completely regular in form, using "standard" (or well-accepted) 3rd-age Quenya grammar (there are numerous references about for this, I learned mine from Helge Fauskner's excellent course in Quenya). At present, all derived words in this dictionary come from parts of an attested compound word (eg **lomëa** = "gloomy" from: **Lómëanor** "Gloomyland").

In future, I hope to also incorporate words derived from the established rules of derivation from the primitive stem-words in the etymologies. I plan to include those found in Boris Shapiro's reconstructed words dictionary.

At present, most of these words came from two sources: the corpus wordlist, and Helge Fauskner's Quenya course. Note: the words from Helge's course are not only the "exercise wordlist" he provides at the end of his course, but also every word (given with a translation) presented during the course.

Once I've completed cleaning up/standardising this lot, I'll be going through the etymologies and adding all words found there that were missing elsewhere. Then looking to all the words listed on the web that are derived in a standard, unequivocal way.

Above all I want to express that this dictionary will be for words that are well-attested and accepted in the general Elvish community. Other words that are created or guessed in non-standard ways can go in some other dictionary - perhaps when I get to that stage I'll create one for that purpose. For now, however, I have created this dictionary so that if I go looking for a word, I will be able to see all the words that are available

before deciding that it doesn't exist.

So we come to the question: Why am I writing this dictionary when the Quenya Lexicon (Parma Eldalaberon #12) already exists?

a) It's out of stock at present

b) It's not free

c) I don't like the way it's ordered by root-word - it presumes that you already know what you're looking for, which may not be the case - I'd like a dictionary that is set out like a dictionary

d) I'm using the act of gathering, cleaning up and inserting these words as a chance to learn them - which I'd recommend to anyone learning Quenya as a way to build vocabulary fast - especially if you have to figure out the nuances of meaning between synonyms.

Word order

Each word is listed alphabetically. I have made little difference between the short and long vowels except where it is the only differentiator between two words, in which case the unaccented (or short) form comes before the long form (eg **tir** comes before **tír**, but **óma** comes before **oron**).

A word may be repeated if it has multiple meanings, and sometimes an inflected-form may be listed separately to the standard version if the meaning differs enough.

Note: I have changed "k" to "c" in all occurrences of the letter - if you like Ks better, than feel free to use them in your own compositions, but I like the look of c and so that is what I have used throughout. This may mean that the attested form is different to the form I have included in this dictionary - but I am fairly sure that most readers will be able to figure out what was meant and will be able to go to the section starting with "C" to find a word rather than the one starting with "K"...

Note: WRT "x" or "cs" I actually haven't settled on a decision regarding this. I started out using only "x", but then it became necessary to show the etymology of a certain word using "cs" so I have interspersed these two. Obviously one is interchangeable with the other anyway, and no words start with this sound, so choose as you will, and I will eventually decide. I'm leaning more to "cs" than "x" now as otherwise etymology is too confusing - Ive already put in what I thought was a "new" word only to discover it later under another area because ti was spelled with an x.

Also note, that some words are listed specifically as suffixes/prefixes, and thus may be listed with a "-" before or after them - this is ignored for the purpose of sorting, but may confuse some search queries.

Definition specifics

The L^AT_EX file lists each entry like this:

```
\qdef[stem-]{word,variant-word,...}
           {type of word}
           {definition, synonym,...}
{notes, attestation}
           {etymology}
           {see-also}
           {unusual conjugations}
```

The PDF file should then show it like this:

word,variant-word [stem-]*type of word*. definition, synonym
notes, attestation
etymology: etymology
unusual conjugations: unusual conjugations
see also: see-also

Obviously, not all definitions will have something to go in every one of these sections, but if they do, this is the information to be found in each of these places:

Stem

The stem is only listed where it differs from the actual, given word. It is used when forming compound or different tenses etc. Mainly a word has a different stem if it was created from a primitive root that imperfectly translated into "modern" Quenya. In this case, the "true" form of the word is not of a proper Quenya form when left by itself, but when a prefix/suffix is added, the original form may still be used. For example the word **Talan** = "floor" has the stem [talam-]. A proper Quenya word cannot end in M and thus the word becomes **talan** when it stands alone as "a floor", but changes back to the original form when a suffix is added eg **talami**.

Word, Variant word

The main word is obviously listed first. Variant word-forms detail such things as: Elen also appears as -el and as el- as a shorthand for making into compound words.

Type of word

This is the grammatical type of the word eg verb, noun etc. See subsection below for abbreviations used.

Definition, synonyms

This is the one-word (or very-short) definition of the Quenya word. Synonyms are listed too as this means that I can easily create the English-Quenya dictionary and have it fairly comprehensive. Please note that some of the "synonyms" are there just to help with the quick index (which may or may not ever be done) thus there will be some really interesting things like "grammar-pluralisation-nouns-vowel-ending" which are obviously there for categorisation rather than as an actual definition. I fully intend to remove these once I finally figure out how to generate the English-Elvish index. At which point we'll be left with just the simple description of what the word means.

Note that some defs will have a question mark after them - these are my guesses as to synonyms that seem appropriate but haven't actually been suggested in any of the etymologies etc. In other words, feel free to use them, but the word may have a slightly different inflection on the meaning so it may not be completely appropriate.

Notes, attestation

In this section are some notes that might further refine the definition and usually one example of an attestation for this word. I won't usually list all of them as that will become cumbersome - I have decided that all that is needed is at least one example of it being used somewhere - that is enough to satisfy me - if you don't like that, try finding further attestations in the Corpus Wordlist, or write your own damn dictionary ;). See subsection below on abbreviations of the attestations. I've started getting into a habit

where I don't use an attestation if the attestation is simply an Etymologies entry... this seems straight-forward to me - if it's in etymologies, that will be listed in the "Etymology" section (see below).

If there is something that I still don't understand or something that I've guessed I will have marked it with a note thus: Taryn - my comment goes here → as I find answers to the problems posed in these, I'll remove the notes, but for now, these should be taken with a pinch of salt - they are merely speculation on my part.

Etymology

This is mainly the "fake" etymology of the word → ie where Tolkien says the word comes from with primitive Elvish roots etc etc. It also mentions things like "Adapted from Valarin" or wherever Tolkien chose the word to have come from. It will also be where true-derived words have their derivation attested (ie when I get round to adding Boris Shapiro's stuff and similar).

The only other thing to mention is that I use the symbol Ξ to represent the back-spirant sound. This sound is *not* naturally occurring in Quenya, but it does appear in primitive Elvish and word-roots, and so will probably occur in the etymology section every so often.

See-also

This is just a list of words considered similar to or particularly relevant to the word. This is mainly used in compound words, where each sub-word is listed here. It is also used in words that obviously share a common root (eg **cal-** and **calya-**) and for words that have very similar meaning (eg **sil-** vs **cal-**) - in both instances they are listed to allow the reader to see the differences between the words, and thus choose the more appropriate word. Notes on what's in the "see also" section will often be in the Notes section - eg something like "Another example of shine is **sil-** which refers specifically to shining with silver light"...

Unusual inflexions

This section is used to list unusual inflected forms of the word (eg tenses, or pluralisations); it is only used if the inflected forms are irregular. I have

assumed that the reader has a basic understanding of Quenya grammar (if not, try Helge's course or find another reference online - there are many) and can thus derive all the standard forms and tenses themselves from the stem-forms of the words. I do plan on writing up a general spiel on the normal inflexions for Quenya words (like the ones usually found in dictionaries) but won't for a little while yet - not until I am exceedingly more familiar with the grammar myself...

The form of a word

The words listed are generally the base-form of that word, eg a verb is listed in the stem-form (eg **tulta-**). This is to allow greatest ease for constructing compound or inflected versions of the words. To help with this I have included many of the "inflection bits" as words in their own right eg **-r**, **-t**, **-li** and **-i** as the various pluralisation suffixes.

Note that occasionally I will list a specific inflected form of a word as a separate word - this is because I'm sure this dictionary will be used by people wondering what a word in an attested source means - so I have included some of them for reference (eg **atalantëa**). This is also the case for compound words (mainly as I wanted to keep all the names in here).

English-Quenya Index

I'm currently in the process of adding index cross-references so that each Quenya entry will have all its corresponding glosses in the English-Quenya Index. Obviously any guessed translations shouldn't be taken literally, but cross-checked with the description given for the Quenya word, as there can be many minor variants that have slightly different shades of meaning. eg if you look for "white", you will end up with **fána**, **ninquë**, and **síla** - all of which can mean white in different ways... not to mention **vanya** (and others) which can refer to something being "pale"/"fair" etc.

At the moment - the limitations of my version of L^AT_EX mean that the index can only go on one page... this is annoying for me when the index certainly spans at least 10 pages so far... This is a problem I'm working on - but it may be a little while yet before I can fix it.

Building the index

If you don't have a copy of the pdf file and you want to create it from the tex, you'll need my additional files if you want the index to be generated.

I'm not using a standard L^AT_EX index as that only does page-numbers, whereas I want a cross-reference of word-word. Standard L^AT_EX cross-references also won't do as they're primarily built around the concept of a bibliography.

I've started work on a C-program to make one for me, as my makeindex hack keep rejecting anything in the index that didn't look like a number (or was an invalid roman numeral). This C program isn't written yet, but when it is, I'll make the source available with the program. For the meantime, I'll continue to use the makeindex hack - which does generate *some* index... just not everything.

If you're reading the PDF and don't have a clue what I'm talking about, don't worry, you're reading a version where it's already been done for you.

If you need a copy of these files, just send me an email (quenya.dict@taryneast.org)

and I'll send you a copy.

Where I'm up to

Actually done

This is where I'm up to with cleaning/adding words from the main sources

Corpus Wordlist: I've basically cleaned up most of the stuff from the original corpus wordlist. I'm still cleaning out some of the stuff I didn't understand when my grammar was still very little, and I have a lot of comments, queries and speculation scattered throughout the text. Each of my unknowns is marked with a Taryn - whatever comment . I also know there's a few spelling mistakes and the typesetting could do with a bit more clean-up - this is my first big project with L^AT_EX and I'm learning as I go along!

Words taken from Helge's course: In lessons, done up to: p104 lesson 8

Words from Helge's "taste of Elvish" partially added (an error caused me to lose part of this file and I had to reload from "l" onwards from an older source - so anything from l onward may not be in there... oh well - such are the vagaries of computers...)

Etymologies: **N**

Indexing: just begun - look for the comment line in the tex version: an index entry will look like this (please note, i have put a space between the command and its arguments so that these lines don't end up in the index too).

```
\indexentry {English-word}{Quenya-word}
```

eg

```
\indexentry {abed}{caimass\"e}  
\indexentry {sick}{caimass\"e}  
\indexentry {ten}{cainen}  
\indexentry {shine}{cal-}  
\indexentry {give-forth light}{cal-}  
\indexentry {light}{cala}
```

Plans for future stuff

These are what I'd like to do once I've done that:

Finish what I'm only partly through from above list - I seem to have formed a habit of starting lots of things and not finishing them before starting again - but it keeps it interesting and fresh, at least...

Look through some of the online "partial dictionaries" that are available to check that I have everything (a bit iffy and I'll only touch the ones that have actual attestations)

Possibly add Bruce Shapiro's stuff

Start deriving my own words a-la Shapiro's stuff - as long as I'm fairly satisfied I know how to do it (which I'm not yet).

I do plan on writing up a general spiel on the normal inflexions for Quenya words (like the ones usually found in dictionaries) but won't for a little while yet - not until I am exceedingly more familiar with the grammar myself...

Abbreviations

There are few abbreviations used in this dictionary. I have split those that are up into the following sections.

Source attestations

These are the contractions used for the various sources for this Quenya. Note that I've compiled my stuff from a number of second-hand sources too so the form of the attestation contractions can differ, but will be somewhat along the lines of the abbreviations given below:

CO	Círon's Oath	UT:305, 317
EO	Elendil's Oath	LotR3:VI ch. 5
Etym	Etymologies	(often will contain the entry it's under)
FG	Frodo's Greeting	LotR1:I ch. 3
LotR	Lord of the Rings	
LR	Lost Road	(anything but the Etymologies)
Markirya	Markirya poem	MC:221-222.
Nam	Namárië	LotR1:II ch. 8
SA	Silmarillion Appendix	(often will contain the entry it's under)
Silm	Silmarillion	

Grammatical types

These abbreviations are used in the "grammatical type of word" section of the definitions. They are all pretty standard grammatical types - some of which I am as yet unfamiliar with. Listed below are the common contractions that I am currently using. Later I will add to these.

adj	adjective
adv	adverb
dim	diminutive - the nickname of someone famous, this entry will usually only reference their real name
gram	a grammatical object eg - the suffix that turns verbs into adjectives.
hypo	hypochoristic, a pet-name or diminutive
n	noun
phr	phrase/compound word/name
pron	pronoun (eg "I", "you", "his" etc)
v	verb
v (tr)	transitive verb

The others I am not so sure about just yet so have written out in full.

Speaking quenya

There's another doc on this at present - this is the Quenya quick-ref that Nash is doing - all stuff that would go in this section are currently in that. I'll put some notes here that I don't think are in there and maybe eventually move the whole thing into this section at a later date, but for now just the notes:

- Like Español, vowels can get agglomerated together between words. eg, the famous: **Elen síla lumenn' omentielvo** has a quote at the end of **lumenn** which really stands for the "missing" 'a' of **lumenna**.

A

a *vocative particle.* oh, O in **a vanimar** "O beautiful ones" *LotR3:VI ch. 6, translated in Letters:308*

a,á *imperative particle.* o, may it be eg **a laita, laita te!** "[o] bless them, bless them!", **á vala Manwë!** "may Manwë order it!", literally "o rule Manwë!"

a- *gram.* grammar-special a prefix occurring in the *Markirya* poem (Tolkien first used **na-**, then changed it). It is prefixed to verbal stems following a word that is the object of sense-verbs like "see" and "hear" and describes what the object is doing, as in **man cenuva lumbor ahosta** (changed from **na-hosta**), "who shall see the clouds gather?" (**hosta** = "gather").

see also: na-

-a *gram.* grammar-verbs-present-tense-pure Pure verbs form their present tense by lengthening the stem-vowel and adding -a to the end. eg **tul-** becomes **túla**. This is equivalent to adding -es of "is =ing" to an english word. a-stem verbs from present tense in **-ëa**

see also: ëa

acsa *n.* ravine, path, pass Specifically a narrow path

etymology: Etym **AK**

acsan *n.* law, rule, command-

ment (*WJ:399*)

etymology: Adopted and adapted from Valarin

acso *n.* bone in *Markirya*

acúna, akúna

see also: cúna

aha *n.* rage, wrath, *tengwa* #11 this *tengwa* was earlier called **harma** *Appendix E*

see also: harma

ahosta this is just **hosta** with a the prefix a- on it.

unusual conjugations: a-, **hosta**

ahya- *v.* change only attested in the past tense: **ahyanë**, incidentally, it is also the only attested case where "hy" occurs somewhere other than right at the beginning of a word. *PM:395*

ai *interjection.* Ah!, Alas!, oh! (*Nam, RGEO:66*)

aica *adj.* sharp, pointed, piercing *Etym: AYAK*

etymology: From **AYAK** = sharp, pointed

aica *adj.* fell, terrible, dire (*PM:347* according to *PM:363* seldom applied to evil things)

Aicanáro *phr.* Sharp Flame, Fell Fire, name-masc Sindarized as *Aegnor*. (So in *SA:nár* and *PM:345; MR:323* has *Aicanár*)

see also: aica, nár

- aicalë** *n.* peak, point? ie a sharp, pointed bit
etymology: From **AYAK** = sharp, pointed
see also: aica, -lë
- aicassë** *n.* peak (mountain) Specific word for a mountain peak, as opposed to **aicalé** which refers to any peak
etymology: From **AYAK** = sharp
see also: aica
- ailin** *n.* pool, lake Taryn - Note that the stem **AY** isn't specifically identified, so I don't rally know hte difference between **ailin** and **linya**
etymology: **AY + LIN** → **ai-lin** = pool, lake
unusual conjugations: genitive singular : ailingen
see also: linya
- aimenal, aimenel** *n.* lark (arch) this is the older Qenya word for lark
see also: lirulin
- aina** *adj.* holy WJ:399, FS, SA
etymology: Derived from **Ainu**. Adopted and adapted from Valarin.
- Ainu** *n.* The Holy, Elvish-order, holy-one, angel One of the 'order' of the Valar and Maiar made before Eä Adopted and adapted from Valarin (WJ:399).
etymology: From **AYAN** = holy
unusual conjugations: fem : Aini, pl. : Ainur
see also: Ainulindalë
- Ainulindalë** *phr.* Music of the Ainur, name-book SA:lin #2, the song of creation = the First History and book of the world (WJ:406)
see also: ainu
- aiqua** *adj.* steep Something coming up to a sharp point - possibly related to **aica**
see also: aica
- aiquen** *pronoun.* if anybody, whoever WJ:372
see also: ai?, quen
- aira** *adj.* red, copper-coloured, ruddy Taryn - I'm not sure what the difference is between this "copper" and **rus**, which also means "copper" - though it's possible that the latter is a Valarin-adaptation, as many colours seem to have double words.
etymology: **GAY-** = red
see also: carnë, rus
- aira [aire-]** *adj.* holy According to PM:363, according to PM:363, **airë** is the noun "sanctity", while **aira** is the adjective "holy"
unusual conjugations: n : airë
see also: airë
- airë, aire-** *n.* sanctity Also means 'holy' in adjectival sense. **airetári** or **Airë Tári** "holy queen" (a title of Varda, PM:363), genitive **aire-táριο** "holy-queen's" (*Nam*, RGeo:67 - but according to PM:363, **airë** is the noun "sanctity", while **aira** is the adjective "holy")
unusual conjugations: adj : aira
see also: aira
- aista** *v.* dread, fear
etymology: **GÁYAS-** = fear
- aiwë** *n.* bird SA:lin #1
- Aiwendil** *phr.* Bird-lover, bird-friend, name-? a better translation is "lover of birds" UT:401
see also: aiwë
- Aiwenor** *phr.* bird-land The lower

airs

etymology: Etym **AIWÉ**

see also: aiwë, norë

aiya *interjection.* hail (interj), greeting (*LotR2:IV ch. 9, see Letters:385 for translation*)

alalmë, lalmë *n.* elm Taryn - ? literally blessed are we? The possible relation to **ÁLA** (blessed) has been proposed before, and makes sense "since the elm was held blessed and beloved by the Eldar" *Etym:ÁLAK*

etymology: **LÁLAM (ÁLAM)** = elm-tree possibly related to **ÁLA** = blessed.

Alamanyar, úmanyar *n.* Elvish-group name of the Elves who started on the march from Cuiviënen but did not reach Aman; **úmanyar** in (*MR:163*)

see also: úmanyar

alarca *adj.* rushing Related to **larca** = "rapid/swift"

etymology: A merger between **LAK-** = "swift" and **ÁLAK-** = rushing

alasaila *adj.* unwise *VT42:32* Taryn - does this mean the **ala-** means "un" or "not"?

alassë *n.* joy, merriment

etymology: **GALÁS** = joy, be-glad

alata *n.* radiance eg in **al(a)tariel**

Alatairë *phr.* Great sea The name of the Western ocean between Beleriand and Valinor (ie, the Atlantic ocean).

etymology: From **ALAT** = great and **AIR** = sea

see also: alta, eär

alca *n.* ray-of-light

etymology: Etym **ALKA-R**

alcarë, alcar *n.* radiance, glory, brilliance, splendour (*WJ:369, CO*)

unusual conjugations: adj : alcarinqua

see also: alca

Alcarin *adj.* the Glorious title taken by Atanatar II of Gondor, also name of one of the Kings of Númenor *Appendix A*

unusual conjugations: n : alcar

see also: alcarinqua

alcarinqua *adj.* glorious *WJ:412*

unusual conjugations: n : alcar

Alcarinquë *n.* Jupiter, Glorious *SA:aglar*

see also: alcarinqua

alda *n.* tree, **tengwa #28 SA, Nam, RGEO:66, LR:41, SD:302 and Appendix E.**

etymology: **GÁLAD-** = tree

unusual conjugations: Dual : Aldu, Gen.Pl. : aldaron

Aldalemnar *phr.* Tree-week Another name for **Endiën** - or mid-year's week.

see also: alda, lemнар

Aldalómë *n.* Tree-night, Tree-twilight, name-place *LotR2:III ch. 4*

see also: alda, lómë

Aldaron *phr.* Oromë

unusual conjugations:

Aldarion *n.* Son of (the) Trees, name-masc *Appendix A.* **Aldaron** a name of Oromë *Silm*

see also: alda, aldaron

Aldëa *n.* weekday #4 The fourth day of the Númenorean week - re-

named from **Aldúya** as it refers to Nimloth, whereas the Quenyan weekday referred to the two trees.

see also: aldúya

Aldu *n.* tree-pair, two-trees Usually used to refer specifically to The Two trees; seems to occur also in **Aldudénië** "Lament for the Two Trees"

see also: alda, aldúya

Aldudénië *phr.* Lament for the Two Trees a strange form, since Quenya does not permit intervocalic *d* as in this word. *Silm*

Aldúya *n.* weekday #4 dedicated to the two Trees *Appendix D*. The word seems to include **Aldu**, a dual form referring to the Two Trees. The Númenóreans altered the name to **Aldëa** (presumably *aldajâ*), referring to Nimloth - the white tree transported to Númenor.

see also: alda, Aldu, Aldëa

alma *n.* good fortune, wealth, wealth

etymology: **GALA-** = thrive

almarë ?. blessedness *Silm*, *LR:357*

Almaren *n.* Blessed realm The first abode of the Valar in Arda, apparently related to **almarë** "blessedness" *Silm*, *LR:357*

almárëa *adj.* blessed

etymology: **GALA-** = thrive

Almáriel *phr.* blessed-one? Feminine name

see also: almárë, -el

almië ?. bliss

etymology: **GALA-** = thrive

alqua *n.* swan *SA*, *UT:265*;

see also: from **ÁLAK** = "rushing"

Alqualondë *n.* Swan-road, Swanhaven Literally refers to swan-"narrow, confined place"

etymology: where **londë** is related to Noldorin *aglon* which is related to **arca**

alta, alat- *adj.* big, large, great size great only fits when referring to physical size

etymology: Etym **ÁLAT**

Altáriel, Galadriel *phr.* radiant garlanded maiden, name-fem Radiant maiden crowned with a garland - referring to her hair. *SA:kal*;

etymology: From **alata** **Alatáriel** is Telerin

see also: alata, riellë

alya *adj.* rich, wealthy, abundant, prosperous, in-good-health It seems this word encompasses the totality of material good-fortune.

etymology: **GALA-** = thrive

am- *preposition.* up

see also: amba

ama *adj.* blessed, free from evil *WJ:399*

etymology: Adopted and adapted from Valarin.

Aman *n.* the Blessed Realm *SA:mân*

etymology: from the primitive root *mân* - "good, blessed, unmarried"

unusual conjugations: *adj.* : amanya, nominal pl. : Amanyar

amanya *adj.* of Aman, Amanian *WJ:411*

see also: Aman

Amanyar *nom.pl.* Those of Aman

Elves dwelling there. Also fuller **Amaneldi** "Aman-elves" (WJ:373).
see also: Aman
Amandil *n.* Aman-friend *Appendix A, SA:màn*
see also: Aman
Amarië *n.* ?good
etymology: perhaps derived from **mára** "good" (*Silm*)
see also: mára
amaurëa *n.* dawn, early day A poetic word referring to the time shortly after dawn. For the time of "dawn" itself, use **tindomë**
amba *adv.* upward
etymology: **AM**
see also: am-
ambal *n.* flagstone - shaped stone related to **mallë**
etymology: **MBAL** = street
ambalotsë *phr.* uprising-flower Referring to "the flower or floreate device used as a crest fixed to point of a tall [illegible word: ?archaic] helmet". Strangely, the word is asterisked as unattested (WJ:319)
amban *n.* hill-side, slope Specifically the upward slope of a hill.
etymology: **AM**
see also: amba
ambapenda *adj.* uphill Literally: "up-slope", refers specifically "up the hill/slope" - contrast with **ambapendë** which refers to the fact that a slope goes upward, and with **ampendë** an upward-facing slope
etymology: **AM**
see also: amba, ampendë, pendë
ambapendë *adj.* up-sloping An inclined plane that has the propensity to go upwards...

etymology: **AM + PEN**
see also: ambapenda
Ambar *n.* Earth, "the world" Presumably this word denotes earth as the home and dwelling-place of all of us. I am not sure if it also stretched to earth as a planet (among many). To refer to the universe, use **Ëa**. This word is closely linked to the meanings "dwelling" and "habitation" Please Note: do not use the participle: "i Ambar" is never used!
etymology: **MBAR-** = to dwell/inhabit → a-mbar Taryn - what is the **a**?
ambar *n.* doom, bad fate? possibly a variant of **umbar**? in **Turambar** (*SA:amarth*)
see also: umbar
ambartanen *instrumental.* by doom (*Silm ch. 21, UT:138*).
Ambaróna *n.* name-place presumably a variant of **Ambarónë** *LotR2:III ch. 4*
see also: Ambarónë
Ambarónë *n.* up-rising, sunrise, Orient, name-place *LotR2:III ch. 4*
etymology: Etymologies entry **AM**
Ambarto *n.* upwards-exalted, name-masc? alteration of **Umbar**, mother-name (never used in narrative) of **Telufinwë** = Amras (*PM:353-354*)
see also: Umbarto
Ambarussa *n.* top-russet, name-masc? mother-name (never used in narrative) of **Pityafinwë** = Amrod

PM:353, 354

see also: am-,russa

ambo *n.* hill *Markirya*

unusual conjugations: allative
pl. : ambonnar

ambonnar *all.pl.* upon hills in
Markirya (ruxal' ambonnar "upon
crumbling hills")

see also: ambo

amil *n.* mother

etymology: Etym **AM**

see also: ammë, mamil

amilessë *n.* mothername name
given to the child by its mother,
sometimes with prophetic implica-
tions **amilessi tercenyë** "mother-
names of insight" MR:217

see also: amil, essë

ammalë *n.* yellow-hammer A type
of yellow bird

ammë *n.* mother

see also: amil

amorta- *v.* heave, up-rise, rise-up
am- means "up" orta- means "rise"

see also: am-,amortala,orta-

amortala *adj.* heaving, up-rising,
rising-up a participle occurring in
Markirya, derived from 'amorta-'

see also: amorta-

ampa *n.* hook, tengwa #14

etymology: **GAP-** = hook

ampano *n.* building, wooden
hall Taryn - is this related to **ampa**?

ampendë *n.* upward slope An up-
ward facing slope

etymology: **AM+PEN**

see also: am, ambapenda, pendë

an *prep.* for, since, because Used
when indicating a reason such as "I
relied on him for he has ben loyal"

HFs course

an *prep.* to, at-hand This word is
related to **ana** and refers to move-
ment "towards", for example in the
phrase **es sorni heruion an!** "the
Eagles of the Lords are coming/at
hand" (SD:290), **an** denotes motion
towards the speaker

etymology: **ANA**

see also: ana

an- *gram.* grammar-superlative,
very, -est, most-~Can be used
as superlative = English "-est"
or intensive = English "very"
~ For example: 'ancalima' =
exceedingly-bright/brightest

HFs course

ana *preposition.* to, towards

etymology: **ANA**

see also: an

Anamo *gen. form?.* of doom in
Rithil-Anamo, q.v.

ananta *adv.* but yet, however? *FS*

Anar *n.* the sun NB the participle
- 'i Anar' is not used when refer-
ring to Sol. It may be used if you
are talking about some other sun (eg
'the other sun is red' or something)
SA:nár; UT:22 cf. 51; anar "a sun"
(*Markirya*)

etymology: From **ANÁR** = sun
further derived from **NAR** which
refers to flame

Anarina *phr.* my Sun *FS*

see also: anar,úr-anar

Anárior *n.* Sun-son, name-masc
Appendix A.

Anardil *n.* Sun-friend, name-
masc *Appendix A.*

anaróre *n.* sunrise

Anarya *n.* weekday #2 Dedicated to the Sun *Appendix D*

Anarríma *n.* sun-border, constellation-unknown name of a constellation: "Sun-border"? *Silm*; cf. LR:383

etymology: stem Ri

see also: anar, ríma

anc- *v.* bite This may or may not be a valid Quenya word. It is, in fact, valid for Sindarin, but the Quenya word would probably be very similar.

etymology: From **ÁNAK** = bite

anca *n.* jaw, tengwa #15 Despite its English gloss, **anca** is a singular word (in Etym the gloss is indeed "jaw", not "jaws"). *Appendix E, SA*. Despite what Christopher Tolkien says in this entry, the Quenya word **anca** as such does NOT appear in the Sindarin dragon-name **Ancalagon**, but its Sindarin cognate **anc** does.

etymology: From **ÁNAK** = bite

ancalima *adj.* most bright, brightest "bright" with a superlative or intensive prefix *LotR2:IV ch. 9*; see *Letters:385 for translation*.

see also: calima

Ancalimë *n.* Brightest daughter, name-fem *Appendix A*

see also: an-, calima

Ancalimon *n.* Brightest son, name-masc *Appendix A*

see also: an-, calima

anda *adj.* long

unusual conjugations: adv : andavë

Andafangar *phr.* Longbeards, name-group One of the tribes of the Dwarves = Khuzdul Sigin-tarag and Sindarin *Anfangrim PM:320*

see also: anda, fanga, -r

andamunda *n.* elephant Literally "long snout"

see also: anda, munda

andavë *adv.* long *LotR3:VI ch. 4, translated in Letters:308*

unusual conjugations: adj : anda

ando *n.* gate, tengwa #5, entrance *Appendix E*

andon *n.* gate (great), great-gate

see also: ando

Andor

see also: Andóre

Andóre *n.* land of gift, name-place full form of **Andor**, name of Númenor (*SD:247*)

andúnë, andu- *n.* West, sunset, evening *Markirya, SA*, also in *Namárië*: **Andúnë** "West" (but the standard Quenya translation of "west" is **Númen**) (*Nam, RGEO:66*)

etymology: contains primitive **ndu** meaning "down, from on high"

see also: Andúril, Númen

Andúnië *n.* sunset, of-the-west, name-place a city and port on the western coast of Númenor, said to mean "sunset". Apparently a variant form of **andúnë**. *Appendix A, Silm, UT:166*

etymology: contains primitive **ndu** meaning "down, from on high"

see also: andu-

Andúril *phr.* Flame of the West, west-flame, name-obj sword-name (*LotR1:II ch. 3*)

see also: andu-,ril

Andustar *n.* Westlands, name-place spec. of Númenor *UT:165*

see also: andu-

anessë *n.* given (or added) name encompassing both **epessi** and **amilessi** (*MR:217*)

see also: amilessi, epessi

anga *n.* iron, tengwa #7 (*Appendix E, SA, PM:347*)

etymology: From **ANGÁ** = iron

unusual conjugations: genitive : angaina = "of iron"

Angainor *phr.* name-obj The chain with which Melkor was bound (*Silm*)

see also: anga

Angamaitë *n.* Iron-handed, name-masc (*Letters:347*)

see also: anga, -maitë

Angaráto *n.* Iron-champion, name-masc Sindarin *Angrod* (*SA:ar(a)*)

see also: anga

Angamanda *n.* Iron-gaol Sindarin *Angband* - the dungeons below *thangoridium* - dwelling of *Morgoth* (*MR:350*)

see also: anga, mando

Angband This is a Sindarin word...

see also: Angamando

ango [**angu-**]*n.* snake

etymology: From **ANGU** = snake

unusual conjugations: pl : angwi

angulóccë *n.* serpentine-dragon

see also: angó, lóccë

anna *n.* gift, tengwa #23

etymology: **ANA** meaning "to/towards" - refers to action of

giving as movement towards the other

see also: anta-

Annatar *phr.* Lord of Gifts, Gift-lord, name-masc name assumed by Sauron when he tried to seduce the Eldar in the Second Age (*SA:tar*)

see also: anna, Tar-

anta *n.* face

etymology: From **ANA** meaning "towards"

anta- *v.* give, present To present an object to another

etymology: **ANA** meaning to/towards

antalto *phr.* they gave a pl. verb translated "they gave", though in mature Quenya it would rather be the present tense "give" - strangely, no past tense marker seems to be present

see also: -lto

antë, anto *adj.* giver **antë** is feminine while **anto** is masculine. Be careful not to confuse this with **anto** = "mouth".

etymology: **ANA** - towards

see also: anta-

anto *n.* mouth, tengwa #13 (*Appendix E*)

anwa *adj.* real, actual, true Related to the copula **ná**, meaning existence

etymology: **ANA**

anwë *v (tr).* gone (went away), went, went away (arch) archaic past tense of **auta-**, q.v. (*WJ:365*), now replaced by **vánë**

etymology: **auta-**, **vánë**

unusual conjugations:

apa *preposition.* after Variant **ep-** in

epeššë.

apacen *n.* foresight, after-sight
The literal meaning of **apacen** is "after-sight", sc. knowledge of that which comes after.

see also: apacenyë, tercen

apacenyë *phr.* of foresight is translated "foresight" in MR:216; yet the context and the form of the word itself clearly indicates that it is actually the pl. form of an adjective **apacenyä** "of foresight". [Essi] **apacenyë** "[names] of foresight", prophetic names given to a child by its mother (MR:216)

see also: apa-, cen-, -ya

Apanónar *phr.* the After-born, Mortal Men, name-group an Elvish name of Mortal Men as the Second-born of Ilúvatar (WJ:387)

see also: apa-, Minnónar, nóna

apsa *n.* cooked food, meat

etymology: From **AP** = cooked food/meat

aqua *adv.* fully, completely, altogether, wholly (WJ:392)

ar *conj.* and

etymology: From **AR** = "beside"

ara, ar- *preposition.* outside, beside This is purely local in sense (something is outside of where you currently are) rather than a privative sense of "no longer contains" such as is used in the word **avanótë** which means "without reckoning"

etymology: From **AR** = outside

see also: ava

Ara-, ar- *adj.* noble In **Aracáno** contrast with **Arna**

see also: aran, arna

ára *n.* dawn

etymology: From **AR** = day

Aracáno *n.* high chieftain, noble cheiftan, name-masc mothername **amilessë** of Fingolfin (PM:360, cf. 344), **Arafinwë** "Finarfin" (MR:230)

aran *n.* king Taryn - lit "noble-me" (WJ:369)

unusual conjugations: gen.pl. :
aranion

Aran Meletyalda *phr.* king your mighty, your majesty

unusual conjugations:

aranel *n.* princess

aranion *gen. pl.* of kings in asëa
aranion

see also: aran

aranya *phr.* my king (aran + nya) (UT:193).

see also: aran, -nya

arandil *n.* king's friend, royalist (Letters:386)

see also: aran, -dil

Arantar *n.* King-Lord, name-masc (Appendix A)

etymology: aran, -tar

unusual conjugations:

Arandor *n.* Kingsland (UT:165)

see also: aran, -dor

aranel *n.* princess (UT:434) Taryn - is 'el' thus a diminutive? or a feminine-suffix?

see also: aran, -el?

Aranwë *n.* Kingly Person, name-masc (Silm)

etymology: aran, -wë

unusual conjugations:

Aratan *n.* Noble Atan, noble Man (mortal), name-masc

(*Silm*) Taryn - this word seems to stem from **ara-** = noble + **atan** = Man. an alternative might be **ara-** = noble + **-tan** = maker which might have a specific meaning (such as one who performs coronations?)

see also: ara-, Atan

Aratar *n.* the Supreme, noble-high the chief Valar translation of the foreign word **Máhani** adopted and adapted from Valarin (*WJ:402*).

see also: ara-, -tar

Aratarya *n.* her sublimity **Varda Aratarya** "Varda the lofty, Varda in her sublimity" (*WJ:369*)

see also: ara-, -tar

aráto *n.* champion, eminent man, hero? (*SA:ar(a)*)

arca *adj.* narrow, confined

etymology: Etym **AK**

Arcirya *n.* Royal ship

etymology: ara-, cirya

unusual conjugations:

Arciryas *n.* royal ship-something?, name-masc masc. name (evidently derived from **arcirya** "royal ship") (*Appendix A*)

see also: arcirya

Arda *n.* realm, Earth, region, domain, tengwa #26 It is said that **arda** "meant any more or less bounded or defined place, a region" (*WJ:402 cf. 413*), also once translated as "Earth" (*SD:246*) = the kingdom of Arda. Also name of tengwa 26 (*Appendix E*).

etymology: **GAR-** = have/own

unusual conjugations:

Ardamírë *phr.* World-jewel, Masculine name Literally

"world-jewel", but could also mean "jewel of the world" (*PM:348*)

see also: arda, mirë

arë, árë, -rë *n.* day, sunlight, tengwa #31 (*PM:127*) WRT tengwa 31, it was originally pronounced **ázë**. When z merged with r, the letter became superfluous and was given the new value **ss**, hence it was re-named **essë** (*Appendix E*). Also **árë nuquerna** "árë reversed", name of tengwa 32, similar to normal **arë** but turned upside down (*Appendix E*)

etymology: From **AR = day**

see also: essë

árë nuquerna *n.* árë reversed, tengwa #32

see also: árë

Arfanyaras, Arfanyarassë *n.* a "variant or close equivalent" of **Taniquetil** (*WJ:403*) Taryn - need to find out what this means

see also: Taniquetil

arië *n.* daytime

etymology: From **AR = day**

Arien *n.* sun-maiden, name-fem, name-maia The Maia of the sun (*Silm*) Taryn - lit. "day-is-me"? day-maiden?

etymology: From **AR = day**

see also: árë, Maia

arin *n.* morning

etymology: From **AR = day**

arinya *n.* morning (early)

etymology: From **AR = day**

armar *n (pl).* goods, effects Only really makes sense in the plural sense - these are obviously the end-result of neutral ownership. If a reason-

able value is placed on the owned objects, they would be more likely to be referred to with **harwë**

etymology: **GAR** = own

see also: harwë

Armenelos *phr.* royal heaven city?, name-place City of the Kings in Númenor **ar-menel-os** "royal-heaven-city" or even "day-heaven-city"

see also: ara-, arë, menel, osto

arna *adj.* royal Taryn - guessed from

Arnanórë contrast with **ara-**

Arnanórë, Arnanor, Arnor *n.* Royal Land (*Letters:428*)

see also: arna,nórë

arquen *n.* noble, noble-one (*WJ:372*)

see also: ara-, quén

arta *n.* fort, fortress Taryn - Is this valid? how does it relate to **osto**?

etymology: **GARAT-** = fort

arta *adj.* exalted, lofty (*PM:354*)

Artaher, Artahér *n.* noble lord, exalted-one, name-masc (Sindarin **Arothir**) (*PM:346*)

Artamir *phr.* Noble jewel, name-masc (*Appendix A*)

see also: arta, mîrë

arwa-, -arwa *preposition.* having, with Usually followed by the genitive, this is a general word referring to the possessing or in control of something. eg **arwanyet** = "I have it" or "I control it". It is also used in suffix-form (eg **aldarwa**, Literally: "trees-having") to indicate possession of a noun.

etymology: **GAR** = own

arya *n.* day (12hrs) This refers to the

hours of "day" or the 12 daylight hours. Day, as opposed to night, rather than the 24hr period, which seems to be what **arë** or **erë**

etymology: From **AR** = day

see also: arë, erë

Aryantë *n.* day-bringer, day-giver, name-? More literally "day-giver"

etymology: Composed of **ari-** (from primitive **AR**) = "day" + **antë** = "giver"

see also: antë, arië

aryon *n.* heir Taryn - Not sure what functional difference there is between this version of heir and **haryon**. The root **ΞAR**, seems to have a stronger "valued" association than **GAR** (the root for this version), but I don't know if this makes any difference.

see also: haryon

asar *n.* fixed time, festival

etymology: Adopted and adapted from Valarin. (*WJ:399*)

asëa aranion *phr.* kingsfoil, atlas lit. "asëa [foil?] of kings" (*LotR3:V ch. 8*)

see also: aran

assa *n.* hole, mouth, perforation, opening Any form of opening

etymology: **GAS-** = to yawn/gape

see also: cúma

asta *n.* month Introduced in the Númenórian calendar, the year was split into 12 such months, 10 of 30 days and 2 of 31. (*Appendix D*)

Astaldo *adv.* the Valiant a title of Tulkas (*Silm*)

asto *n.* dust

etymology: From **ÁS-AT**

ata *adv.* again

etymology: From **AT(AT)** = again

ata-, at- *v.* back (again), re- Something that has returned.

etymology: From **AT(AT)** = again, back

atalantë *n.* ruin, collapse, downfall

atalantëa *adj.* ruinous, ruined, downfallen, destroyed
Markirya

atalta- *v.* collapse, fall in, fall down *LR:390*

etymology: **ATALAT** from **TALAT** became primitive **ataltá**

unusual conjugations: *sg. adj:* atalantëa, *past pl. adj.:* atalantië

see also: talta-

Atalantë *n.* the Downfallen, name-group name of the sunken Númenor (*Akallabëth*, *SD:247, 310*; also *LR:47*).

see also: atalta

Atan *n.* Man, humanity, the Second Folk, Mortal Man, name-group An Elvish name of Mortal Men, the Second-born of Ilúvatar - in Sindarin they were Edain or Dúnedain

unusual conjugations: *pl.:* Atani

see also: Núnatani

Atanamir *phr.* Man-jewel?, name-masc (*Appendix A*).

etymology: Atan, mírë

unusual conjugations:

Atanatar *n.* Father of Men, name-masc a name, but also common noun **atanatar**, *pl.* **Atanátári**,

"Fathers of Men", a title that "properly belonged only to the leaders and chieftains of the peoples at the time of their entry into Beleriand" (*PM:324, SA:atar*)

see also: Atan, atar

ataquë *n.* construction, building

atar *n.* father (*SA; WJ:402, UT:193*)

Atarinya "my father" (*LR:70*).

Diminutive **Atarincë** "Little father", mother-name (never used in narrative) of **Curufinwë** = Curufin (*PM:353*)

etymology: From **ATA** = father

unusual conjugations: *poss.:* Atarinya, *Dim.:* Atarincë

see also: atto

attendëa *pl. n.* double-middle name of the two **enderi** or middle-days that occurred in leap-years according to the calendar of Imladris (*Appendix D, first edition of LotR*)

see also: atta, endëa

atsa- *v.* catch, hook, claw The act of catching something in a hook-shaped object. Taryn - I wonder how it relates to **ampa**

etymology: **GAT-** = "catch"?

see also: ampa

atta, at-, -t *n* two

etymology: (*Letters:427*), technically **-t** is specifically the dual-form ending for a word. Ordinal two is **tatya** = "second"

unusual conjugations: **-t, tatya**

see also: From **AT(AT)** = again

adj?: atwa = "double"

Attalya *n.* Bipeds, two-you in plural form: Attalyar = Petty-dwarves (from Sindarin *Tad-dail*) (*WJ:389*)

unusual conjugations:

atto *n.* daddy Hypocoristic/pet name for a father (*LR:59*)

see also: from **ATA**

atwa *adj.* double

etymology: From **AT(AT)** = again

unusual conjugations: cardinal :
atta = "two"

see also: atta

au- *verbal prefix.* off, away as in 'to cut off' or 'to send away' contrast with **hó-** - especially between **auciri** and **hóciri**

see also: auciri, hó-

auciri *v (tr).* cut off so as to get rid of or lose a portion; contrast with **hóciri** (*WJ:365, 368*)

see also: hóciri

aulë *n.* invention An innovative object created by someone. Related to **auta-** = "invent"

etymology: **GAWA-** or **GOWO-** = "contrive, devise"

see also: auta-

Aulë *n.* invention This is the Vala of Earth, also called Martan

etymology: Adopted and adapted from Valarin (*WJ:399*)

Aulendur *phr.* Servant of Aulë applied especially to those persons, or families, among the Noldor who actually entered Aulë's service and in return received instruction from him (*PM:366*)

aurë *n.* sunlight, day (*SA:ur*) compare with **arë**

unusual conjugations: loc. : auresse

see also: arë

auressë *phr.* in (the) morning in *Markirya*

see also: aurë, -ssë

Aureldi name-group = **Oarel**, "Elves that departed from Beleriand to Aman" (while the *Sindar* stayed there) (*WJ:363*)

etymology: The Vanyarin (original) form is Auzeldi (*WJ:374*)

auta- *v.* invent, originate, devise The act of invention, related to **aulë**. not to be confused with the other meaning of **auta-** = "to pass from mind"

etymology: **GAWA-** or **GOWO-** = think-out, devise, contrive

see also: aulë, Aulë

auta- *v.* pass *HF's course*

unusual conjugations: past tense : oantë

auta- *v (tr).* go away (mental), leaves (from thought/mind), passes away leave the point of the speaker's thought; for example **Auta i lóme!**, literally "Passes the night", but translated "the night is passing!" in the *Silmarillion* ch. 20. Old "strong" past tense **anwë**, usually replaced by **vánë**. Please note, this is only for such things passing from mind or thought. When the meaning is purely physical "went away (to another place)" words relating to **oantë** are used.

unusual conjugations:

see also: past tense: vánë, past part. : vanwa

ava, au-, ava- *prep.* outside, without Refers to something that is not included in something... something that is without something - this is a so-called

"privative sense". eg **avanótë** = "without reckoning". This should not be confused in meaning with **ara** which refers to something that is "outside" of something else, but more of a physical sense (eg "the cat was outside"). Can also be used in an adjectival sense, eg **avalónë** = "outer island"

etymology: From **AWA** = away/out

áva, avá *neg verb?*. Don't, do not is the verb do in a negative, present tense form. This is not the imperative form eg, a shouted: "don't!", which is better just as "vá". The latter spelling has the word stressed on the final syllable Taryn - this is non-standard for quenya and might easily be mistaken for the other forms of ava. For example **áva carë!** ("kare") "don't do it" (WJ:371), contrast with **úva** - which is more for "shall not" and may possibly be usable as a future tense negative: "will not do"? Taryn - some of this reasoning may be iffy, the original just said "don't" as the meaning for this word... and also for **vá, úva, ávan** and many other words... I have tried to separate out the different types of "don't", if I've stuffed up, please feel free to tell me :)

see also: **ávan, úva, vá**

ava- *v.* refuse, prohibit, forbid, preclude?, revoke permission? (WJ:370)

ava- *adj.* forbidden (2) prefix indicating something forbidden: **avaquetima** "not to be said, that must not be said", **avanyárima** "not

to be told or related" (WJ:370)

Avacúma *phr.* Exterior void beyond the world, name-place Taryn - not sure exactly what this refers to, but obviously it's something from the creation myths

see also: **ava, cúma**

Avallónë *n.* near angel-island?, name-place Haven and city on Tol Eressëa. In the *Akallabèth* the city is said to be so named because it is "of all cities the nearest to Valinor", but the etymology is not further explained. Taryn - a-val-lone ?[a]-angel-island? NB, I don't think it is related to **ava-** in any way

see also: **Lóna**

Avamanyar *n.* refused Aman to go?, name-group Elves that refused to go to Aman (= **Avari**) (WJ:370) Taryn - an alternative might be: **av-** = refuse + **amanyar** = the Aman people

ávan I won't, I will not do, I don't Taryn - lit. "I don't"? - possibly better translated "I will not do" (also **ván, ványë**)

see also: **áva**

avaquet- *v.* refuse, forbid Taryn - I presume the difference between this and **ava-** is that this is a verbal refusal or an instance of "this is my word!"

see also: **ava-, quet-**

avar, avaro *n.* recusant, dissenter, non-conformist one who refuses to act as advised or commanded; **Avari(pl.)** were the Elves that refused to join in the westward march to Aman (WJ:371)

Avasar *n.* name-place name of the

land between the southern Pelóri and the Sea, where Ungoliant dwelt

etymology: said to be "not Elvish" in WJ:404 and must be thought of as an adaption from Valarin; on the other hand, MR:284 states that it is "ancient Quenya" and offers the interpretation "The Shadows". Whatever the case, it must have become **Avasar** in Exilic Quenya. Taryn - can't yet figure out any etymological equivalent, the current word for shadow is *huinë* - derived from PHUY- which has no seeming relp to this stuff - but it seems to have the word "avas" to mean shadow

áya *n.* awe (*PM:363*)

C

caila *n.* sickness, bed-ridden-ness The situation of being abed due to illness

see also: **caima**

caima *n.* bed

etymology: **KAY** = lie down

caimasan *n.* bed-room **-san** is a shortened version of **sambë**

unusual conjugations: pl : caimasambi

see also: **caima**, **sambë**

caimassë *adj.* bedridden, sick, abed Generally used to refer to someone that has taken to bed out of illness, but is not literally so.

see also: **caima**, **-ssë**

cainen *n.* ten Cardinal ten

etymology: **KAYAN** = ten

caita- *v.* lie, lies, rest upon as in rest upon, not as in a falsehood For example: **Sindanóriello caita mornië** "out of a grey land darkness lies". (*Nam, RCEO:67*)

etymology: **KAY-** = lie down

cal- *v.* shine, give-light This refers to "to light" in it's most generic form. Taryn - How does this differ from **calya**? If you wish to refer to "a light", use **calma**, or to refer to "light" (as in something that comes out of "a light"), use **cala**. To refer to something as light in the adjectival sense, use **calina**. Also compare

with the more specific variant: **sil-** which refers only to white or silver, gleaming light.

etymology: **KAL-** = shine

unusual conjugations: n : **cala**, adj: **calima**, synonym : **sil-**

see also: **cälë**, **calima**, **calya-**, **sil-**

cala *n.* light This is light in it's general form, as in the stuff that comes out of lights. If you wish to refer to "a light" (eg a lamp), then use **calma**

etymology: **KAL-** = shine

see also: **cal-**, **calma**

Calacilya, Calacilyan *phr.* light-cleft, name-place lit. shining-cleft Taryn - also spelt **Calaciryra**, but this would be more like shining-ship, of course **ciryra** also derives from **cilya**, so perhaps it is closer to shining cleaver? Etymologies has it as **Calacilya**, and thus i have kept it here **Calaciryran** is "the Cleft of Light", the pass in the **Pelóri**, apparently a variant of **Calaciryra** (*WJ:403, SA:kal-, kir-*). This the great ravine in the mountains of **Valinor**, the passage leading from **Valmar** to the region where the **Teleri** lived. Genitive **Calaciryo** in **Namárië** (*Nam, RCEO:67*), **Calaciryandë** is "the region of **Eldamar** (Elvenhome) in and near the entrance to the ravine, where the Light was brighter and

the land more beautiful" (*RGEO:70*)

see also: cala, cirya, cilya

Calamandos *phr.* Light Mandos
Another name for **Manwë** - where the stem **MAN** (spirit) is used for this alternative, positive version of **Mandos** (otherwise used of the dark Vala known as **Mandossë**). The opposite of this word is **Morimandos** which does refer to the other Vala more generally known as **Mandos**.

etymology: Cala- (light) + **MAN** (spirit)

unusual conjugations: Antonym : Morimandos

see also: cala-, Mandos, Morimandos

calarus *n.* burnished-copper, polished-copper Literally "shining copper"

see also: cal-, rus

calarya *adj.* brilliant With lots of light Taryn - I am uncertain of the etymology, but it seems to be: **calar** = "lights" - **-ya** = "belonging to"

see also: cala-, -r, -ya

Calaquendi *n.* Elves of the Light, Light-elves Taryn - So which group is this? (I think they're listed in Etym - I'll get to these names of groups when I'm through with the general words) (*SA:kal-*, *SA:quen-/quet-*, *WJ:361*, *WJ:373*)

see also: cal-, quendë

calima *adj.* bright seems to incorporate the verb-form 'cal-' *HF's course*

etymology: cal-

unusual conjugations:

see also: synonym : calina

Calimehtar *phr.* Bright

Swordsman, masculine name (*Appendix A*) Taryn - interesting given that the word for sword appears to be **macil** and the word for swordsman is attested as **macar**, but then "warrior" is **ohtar** - perhaps there's a relationship there.

see also: cal-, macar, macil, mehtar, ohtar

Calimmacil, Calmacil *phr.* Bright Sword, masculine name Taryn - I would suggest the extra m in the first spelling is to keep it as derived from: Cal- macil and to distinguish this from Calaima-cil which might get mixed up with Calima-sil which would be as redundant as it is incorrect (*Appendix A*)

see also: calima, macil

calina *adj.* light This word refers to something that has the property of being light. Not in the sense of weighing less, or even of being pale in colour, but in giving forth light Taryn - I think. Taryn - I speculate that the diff between this as **calima** is that "bright" can refer to reflected light, whereas light refers only to light given off by the object itself...

etymology: **KAL-** = shine

unusual conjugations: synonym : calima

see also: cal-, calima

Calion, Tar-Calion *of lights, Name of king.* The Quenya name of *Ar-Pharazôn* = "the Golden"; (*Silm*)

etymology: cal-, -on, tar-

unusual conjugations:

callo *n.* hero, noble-man This doesn't refer to a "noble" (as in

the aristocracy) but of someone pure of heart and noble in nature.

*Etym:*KAL-

etymology: The word is compounded of **cal-** = shine + **-ro** = he

see also: cal-

calma *n.* lamp, tengwa #3, lantern? This the equivalent of saying "a light" which makes it the other noun-form of the verb **cal-**. "light" as a noun can refer also to the stuff that comes out of "a light", and that is referred to as simply:

cala

unusual conjugations: synonym : cala

see also: cal-, cala

calmatéma *n.* k-series of the tengwar (*Appendix E*) lit. "lamp-series" but possibly better described as a series of objects that are light (a lamp being an object of light). Contrast this with **Sardi Tengwë** which literally means signs that are stones... but refers to heavy sounds. I find this an interesting correlation in that the properties of an abstract construct (a sound or series of sounds) is described by a real-life object that has a similar aspect

see also: calma, téma

calpa *n.* water vessel This word is not elaborated on. Given the surrounding words, it appears to be a generic word for any vessel that holds water.

etymology: **KALPA** = water vessel

see also: calpa-

calpa- *v.* draw water, scoop out,

bale out A general word referring to the act of drawing out of a liquid. Obviously related to the generic word for water vessel: **calpa**

etymology: **KALPA** = water vessel

see also: calpa

shine Yet another light-related word, this one means to shine with light. Taryn - I postulate that this differs from the others this way: **cal-** means to give off any sort of light in any sort of way - it is the generic word and can be used transitively or intransitively. **calya-** means to specifically give light to another object, whereas this word means to give off a goodly amount of light on its own. **KAL-** = shine cal-, calya-

calya- *v.* illuminate Taryn - This is interesting, it seems there are two similar verbs here: cal- to shine (seemingly the light comes from the object) and calya- to illuminate (to shed light upon). Obviously my interpretation is dubious, but it seems that the ending **-ya** may turn the verb "shine" (which can be intransitive or transitive) into one that is purely transitive... of course I may have mistaken what the difference is. perhaps the difference is that one the light comes from the important object and the other the light goes to the important object... need more grammar!

etymology: from **KAL-**

see also: cal-

cambë *n.* palm, hollow-of-hand Refers to the hollow of the hand - and perhaps simply an open hand

etymology: **KAM** = hollow

Canafinwë *n.* skilled-commander, name-masc

lit. "commands-skilled". His Sindarin name was *Maglor* (see *Macalaurë*). Short Quenya name *Cáno*. (PM:352).

see also: can-, finwë

cánë *adj.* valour Taryn - This set of words is interesting given that there is also the set related to **verya-** from **BER-**. I wonder if one or the other is invalid, or if there is a fine distinction not made clear by JRRT. the thing I find interesting is that **KAN** = "to dare" and **BER** = "valiant" and yet **cánë** = "valour" and **verya** = "to dare"

etymology: **KAN-** = to dare

see also: verya-

cáno *n.* commander, cheiftan, name-masc This is one nounced version of the verb **can-**, indicating the person performing the ordering (contrast with **canwa**). It is usually as the title of a lesser chief, especially one acting as the deputy of one higher in rank (PM:345, SA:káno; PM:362 indicates that **cáno** originally meant "crier, herald"); "ruler, governor, chieftain" (UT:400) Masc. name **Cáno**, see **Canafinwë**

see also: can-

can- *v.* order(v), command(v), demand(v) demand is only appropriate of an object (PM:361-362)

unusual conjugations: noun : cánó (orderer), noun : canwa (an order)

canta *n.* four cardinal four

etymology: **KÁNAT** = four

canta *adj.* shaped, fashioned As both "acted upon to trun into a shape", but also used qualitatively,

eg **lassëcanta** = "leaf-shaped"

etymology: **KAT-** = to shape

see also: canta-

canta- *v.* shape, fashion To mold a creation into a certain shape or design. Contrast with **car-** = "to make"

etymology: **KAT-** = to shape

canwa *n.* announcement, order(n), command(n) this is another noun-form of can-, indicating the result of the verb compare with **cáno**. (PM:362)

see also: can-

canya *adj.* bold Taryn - see notes in **cánë** for discussion of diff betw this and the **verya-** series of similar meaning

etymology: **KAN-** = to dare

see also: cánë, verya-

cap- *v.* jump, leap

etymology: **KAP-** = leap

car [card-] *n.* building, house Taryn - presumably something physical that's been "made"

etymology: **KAR-** = make/build

car- *v.* make, build, construct, form? To mak something physical.

etymology: **KAR-** = make/build

unusual conjugations:

see also: past participle (adj) : carna

cár [cas-] *n.* head As in the round bit on top of a body.

etymology: **KAS** = head

caracsë, caraxé *n.* teeth (jagged) A row of jagged teeth.

etymology: **KÁRAK** = sharp fang

see also: carcanë

carca *n.* fang, spike, sharp tooth *Markirya*, there translated "rocks", evidently referring to

sharp, pointed rocks.

etymology: **KÁRAK** = fang, sharp tooth, spike

see also: carcanë

carcanë *n.* teeth/fangs A row of sharp teeth or fangs.

etymology: **KÁRAK-** = sharp fang

see also: carca

carma *n.* helmet Taryn - Seems to be related to the word **cár** = head, but what is the semantic difference between this and **cassa**?

see also: cassa

Carnë *n.* art (*UT:459*) Taryn - is this art = "doing artistic stuff" or art = "the art of X" (any skill)?

carna *adj.* built, made in **Vincarna** "newly-made" (*MR:408*). **Carna** would seem to be the past participle of **car-**. This should not be confused with the past tense of make - **cárnë** eg "he made it yesterday", this word is of the form: "the house has been built/made"

carnë *adj.* red Not to be confused with the past tense of **car-**, note the short a as differentiator.

etymology: **KARÁN** → karani = red

Carnil *n.* Mars Taryn - lit. red one? - the ending **-il** seems to occur in this context also for **luinil** = blue-planet name of a star (or planet), identified with Mars (*MR:435*)

see also: carnë, -il

Carnimírië *n.* rowan, Red-jewelled The rowan-tree in Quickbeam's song *LotR2:III ch. 4*, also translated "with adornment of red

jewels" (*Letters:224*; where the reading "carnemírië" occurs)

unusual conjugations: synonyms : lassemista, orofarnë

see also: carnë, mírë

Carnistir *phr.* red-face, name-masc mother-name (never used in narrative) of **Morifinwë** = Caranthir (*PM:353*) Taryn - still looking for that reference to "face" = ?stir?

see also: carnë, stir

Casar *n.* Dwarf

see also: Adapted from Dwarvish *Khazâd*

Casarrondo *phr.* dwarf-vaults A vaulted hall belonging to the dwarves = Moria or Khazad-dûm (*WJ:388, 389*)

see also: casar, rondo

cassa *n.* helmet Taryn - Obviously this is a head-thing or a head-protector or something like that, as the word **cár** (head) has as its stem-from "cas-"; but I haven't yet been able to identify what "-sa" came from (it looks like it's been subject to assimilation). I also don't know the semantic difference between this and **carma**

see also: cár, carma

Castamir *phr.* name-masc, casta[?]-jewel (*Appendix A*)

cel- *v.* stream, flow, run To issue forth and go from a place - usually used of water as in **celumë**

etymology: **KEL-** = go/run (of water)

celma *n.* channel Obviously related to **celumë** = "a stream or flow"

etymology: **KEL-** = go/run (of water)

see also: celumë

celumë *n.* stream, flow

etymology: **KEL-** = go/run (of water)

see also: cel-

celva *n.* animal Generally used in the plural to refer to "living things that move" (*Silm*) - ie the animal kingdom in general

cemen, cén *n.* earth, soil This word refers to earth (as in the floor beneath **menel**, the heavens (*SA*)) but mainly to "earth" as in the soil beneath the feet. Taryn - *Etym:KEM* also lists **cén** in this entry, but doesn't list the difference (or similarity). I postulate that it is a quick, shortened form of the word

etymology: **KEM** = soil/earth

unusual conjugations: adj: ceminina

Cementári *phr.* Earth-Queen Title of Yavanna

see also: cemen, tári

Cemendur *phr.* Earth-servant, masculine name (*Appendix A*)

see also: cemen, -dur

cemina *adj.* earthen, earthy, of-earth

etymology: cemen, =ina

unusual conjugations:

see also: n: cemen

cemnaro, centano *n.* potter Taryn - seems to be "earth-smith", but I can't precisely figure out the final part. I postulate **-tar** which seems to mean "maker" of a sort.

see also: cemen, táro

cen- *v.* see, behold, heed, understand? *Markirya*

see also: cen

cen *n.* sight, understanding as the final element of some nouns (eg **apacen, tercen**) Taryn - possibly similar to the Scots word: eg "within mortal ken"?

cenda- *v.* read, watch-closely related to cen-, but do not confuse "watch closely" with **tir-** - which is closer to "being on watch"

see also: cen-, tir-

centa *n.* communication, enquiry, essay **ósanwë-centa** "Communication of Thought", an appendix to Pengolodh's *Lammas* or "Account of Tongues" (*MR:415*)

Cermië *n.* July, month #7 (*Appendix D*) Taryn - trans? ? of runes?? of earth?

certa *n.* rune

etymology: adapted from Sindarin *certh* (an inherited Quenya form of primitive *kirtë* would have been *cirtë*). (*WJ:396*)

cil- *v.* divide Taryn - I have assumed this word from the base stem. It was not listed in etymologies.

etymology: **KIL-** = divide

see also: cilya

cilma-? *v.* choose Taryn - guessed from **cilmë** → not sure if it has the ma-ending rather than just a- or even no ending...

cilmë *n.* choosing isolated from **Essecilmë** "name-choosing", q.v. (*MR:214*)

cilmessë *phr.* choice-name, self-name Literally names of personal choice (*PM:339*) (**cilmë** + **essi**, hence "choice-names")

see also: cilmë, essë

cilya *n.* chasm, cleft, gorge, narrow pass Something or somewhere that was divided.

etymology: **KIL-** = to divide

círa- *v.* sail, "cut the waves" Apparently the continuative stem of **cir-**, then made idiomatically into sail *Markiryá*

see also: *cir-*, *ciryá*

cir- *v.* cut, cleave

etymology: **KIR-** unattested in Etym, but listed in SA as "cut/cleave" - obviously related to **KIL-** = "divide"

circa *n.* sickle Taryn - I presume the etymology directly means "cutting crescent"

etymology: **KIRIK** - not described, but **KIR-** = cut/cleave

cirincë *n.* bird-species? pl. *cirinci* (as species). A species of birds, "no bigger than wrens, but all scarlet, with piping voices on the edge of human hearing" (*UT:169*). Taryn - possibly means "little-cut" - either referring to the red chest or to the high-pitched chirrup?

see also: *cir-*, *incë*

cirissë *n.* slash, gash

etymology: **KIRIS-** = cut

ciryá *n.* ship Refers to a sharp-prowed ship and is related to **ciryá** = "divide". It seems to mean "cut/cleave" in the sense of a ship cutting swiftly through water - in the same vein as the English ship, the "cutter". *SA:kir-*. The more general form for the word boat is **luntë**.

etymology: **KIR-** unattested in Etym, but listed in SA as

"cut/cleave" - obviously related to **KIL-** = "divide"

unusual conjugations: synonyms : *luntë*

Ciryaher *n.* Ship's-master, masculine name I presume this works for the captain of a ship. (*Appendix A*)

see also: *ciryá*, *her-*

Ciryandil *n.* Ship-friend, masculine name (*Appendix A*)

see also: *ciryá*, *-dil*

ciryaquen *n.* ship-man, sailor

see also: *ciryá*, *quen*

Ciryatan *n.* Ship-builder, masculine name (*Appendix A*)

see also: *ciryá*, *-tan*

ciryamo *n.* mariner **Indis i-Ciryamo** "the Mariner's Wife" (*UT:8*) Taryn - The specific difference between this and **ciryaquen** is able to be pointed out in *quenya*, but not sure if I can grasp any significance... **-quen** makes it into "ship-person", whereas **-mo** is of agential significance, so "ship-doer, "ship-agent" or something like that. The difference I would point out is that a sailor belongs to the ship, whereas the mariner - the ship belongs to them.

see also: *ciryá*, *-mo*

Ciryon *phr.* "From a ship", masculine name Isildur's son

see also: *ciryá*, *-on*

coa *n.* house (*WJ:369*)

coacalina *n.* light of the house, soul a metaphor for the soul [fëa] dwelling inside the body [hroa] (*MR:250*)

see also: *coa*, *cal-*

coi- *v.* live Taryn - a guessed, and probably wrong version of live - but it is used in this shorthand in **coimas**

coimas *n.* life-bread = Sindarin *lembas* (SA:*cuivië*, PM:395); **coimas Eldaron** "the coimas of the Eldar" (PM:395)

see also: coi-, massa

coirë *n.* stirring, spring (early), living?, quickening? In the calendar of Imladris a precisely defined period of 54 days (*Appendix D*), but translated "the first day of Spring" in the *Silmarillion Appendix* (SA:*cuivië*)

see also: coi-

coirëa *adj.* living **coirëa quenya** "living speech" (PM:399) Contrast with **cuina**

see also: coi-, cuina

col- *v.* bear as in to carry

unusual conjugations: pres participle: *cólila*?

colindo *n.* bearer in **cormacolindor** = "ring bearer"

see also: col-

colla *adj.* borne, worn also used as a noun = "vestment, cloak" (MR:385). Variant form **collo** "cloak" (SA:*thin(d)*) in the name **Sindicollo** (q.v.), sc. **colla** with a masculine ending.

see also: col-

cor, cor- *adj.* round, circular Often used in prefix form, eg **coranar** = "sun-round"

etymology: **KOR-** = round

coranar *n.* year, "round the sun" lit. "round-sun" = solar year *Appendix D*. A single year as observed

astronomically, but a year is usually referred to as **loa** when seasonal/vegetational cycles are concerned.

see also: anar, cor-, loa

corco *n.* crow Compare with **quáco**

etymology: **KORKA** = crow

see also: quáco

corin *n.* circular enclosure, ring

etymology: **KOR-** = round

corma *n.* ring, circle? In **cormacolindo** "Ring-bearer" (*LotR3:VI ch. 4, translated in Letters:308*) Taryn - but what sense of ring is this? does it refer to an actual metal object to put on your finger, or does it refer to a physical item of encirclement (a la **corin**). Is there significance in **-ma** being like **má** = hand? or is it a primitive suffix (one of the many -a endings I haven't figured out?)

see also: cor-

Cormallen *phr.* golden circle The field of Cormallen was named after the **culumalda** trees that grew there

see also: corma, malta, nen?

Cormarë *n.* Ringday a festival held on **Yavannië** 30 in honour of Frodo (*Appendix D*)

see also: corma, arë

corná *adj.* round, globed

etymology: **KOR-** = round

Corollairë

etymology: Coron Oiolairë

unusual conjugations:

coromindé *n.* cupola, dome A rounded dome forming, or adorning a roof. Taryn - Literally "rounded tower"?

see also: coron, mindë

coron *n.* rounded mound, globe, ball "globe" is more corectly what this word is for, but it is also used of a rounded mound. Compare with **hahta** which is just any pile or mound

see also: cor, hahta

Coron Oiolairë *phr.* mound-of-eversummer, name-place the Mound of Eversummer where the Two Trees grew. Also contracted **Corollairë** (WJ:401)

see also: coron, lairë, oio

costa- *v.* quarrel, strive, battle

etymology: **KOTH-** (strive, quarrel) → (kot-t) = quarrel

unusual conjugations: n : ohta

cotumo *n.* enemy Obviously the other party in a quarrel/battle (related to **costa-** = quarrel/battle)

etymology: **KOTH-** = quarrel/strive

see also: costa-, ohta

cotya *adj.* hostile Taryn - possibly could also be used for "quarrelsome"

etymology: **KOTH-** = quarrel/strive

see also: costa-

cu, cua *n.* dove Taryn - Etymology is uncertain due to lack of base stem.

etymology: **KU-** (not described) → kukuwa = dove

cú *n.* bow, arc, crescent, arch Refers to the curved shape of anything bow-shaped, just as with Englishi. The name of the weapon used for shooting, however, is **quina**

etymology: **KUΞ** (bow) → kuw = bow

see also: quinga

cuilë *n.* life, being alive Taryn - No idea how this relates to **coirëa**, perhaps this is more correctly "life" wheras the other is the "quickenig"

etymology: **KUY-** = come to life

unusual conjugations: synonym : coirëa

cuina *adj.* alive

etymology: **KUY-** = come to life

unusual conjugations: n : cuilë

cuiva- *v.* wake Taryn - Guessed from **cuivëa**, but could be slightly wrong

cuivë *n.* awakening, a coming to life Most aptly described in **Cuiviënen** = "waters of awakening" whihc is where the Elves' first **cuivë** occurred

etymology: **KUY-** = come to life/wake

cuivëa *adj.* wakening

etymology: **KUY-** = awake/come to life

Cuiviënen *phr.* Waters of awakening The place where the Elves first awoke in the world.

see also: cuivëa, nen

cul- *adj.* golden-red An archaic/poetic use

etymology: **KUL-** = golden-red

unusual conjugations: n : cullo

culda *adj.* flame-coloured, orange-red Taryn - The exact difference between **culda** and **culina** is not specified in the Etym entry

etymology: **KUL-** = orange-red

unusual conjugations: synonym : culina

culina *adj.* flame-coloured, orange-red Taryn - The exact

difference between **culda** and **culina** is not specified in the Etym entry

etymology: KUL- = orange-red

unusual conjugations: synonym

: culda

cullo *n.* red-gold An archaic/poetic use

etymology: KUL- = golden red

see also: malta

culuina *adj.* orange The colour only - the fruit is **culuma**

etymology: KUL- = golden-red

culuma *n.* orange As in the fruit rather than the colour (which is **culuina**)

etymology: KUL- = golden-red

culumalda *n.* Red-orange tree

Taryn - not sure which tree this refers to The Field of **Cormallen** was named after these trees (which grew there)

see also: alda, culuma

Culúrien *phr.* Laurelin Another

name of Laurelin; (*Silm; LR:365*)

Taryn - not sure about the Etymology of this one... obviously contains **cul-** = golden, but what is "rien" from? Also, is the **cul-** the older version (ie the earlier construction from Tolkien) which meant simply "gold" (whereas now it means "golden-red")?

etymology: KUL- = "golden-red"

cúma *n.* The Void, void This refers to the absence of everything. For "a void" (simply as an empty thing) use **lusta**

etymology: KUM = void

unusual conjugations: prep :

cumna, synonyms : lusta

cumbë *n.* heap, mound Compare with **hahta** which refers to a pile/mound Taryn - I speculate that

the difference lies in the unruliness level. A pile is an ordered pile of things, whereas a heap is bunch of randomly tossed things, both forming a mound, one orderly, one not

etymology: HUB = pile?

unusual conjugations: synonyms : hahta, coron

cumna *prep?*. empty

etymology: KUM- = void

unusual conjugations: n : cúma

cúna *adj.* bent, curved obviously related to **cú-** = crescent

unusual conjugations: n : cúna-

see also: cú

cúna- *v (intr).* bend This has been attested in the intransitive form (ie "I bend"), but we do not know whether it can also be transitive (ie "I bend this object")

unusual conjugations: adj : cúna

see also: cú, cúna

cundu *n.* prince Taryn - The stem isn't directly explained. It means Prince... but there are other words for Prince too.

etymology: KUNDÚ = prince

unusual conjugations: synonyms : haryon, ingwë

curu *n.* skill, cunning In Curufin, Curufinwë, Curunir. (*SA*) Taryn - this is listed as skill, but also as "cunning" when it comes from **Curumo**, but also seems to be specifically based around **curwë** = "technical skill"... However, **curu-** is only listed in Etym as a Noldorin form.

see also: curwë

Curufinwë *phr.* magic-skill Skillful Finwë Taryn - see **curu** for a discussion of this , a name of Fëanor (*PM:343*); also the origin of

the Sindarin name *Curufin*; Fëanor named his favourite son after himself. Short Quenya name **Curvo**. (PM:352)

see also: curu, finwë

Curumo *n.* Cunning One, Saruman (UT:401)

see also: curu, -mo

Curvo

etymology: Curufinwë

unusual conjugations:

curwë *n.* craft, technical skill
Specifically refers to technical skill or "craft".

etymology: **KUR-** = craft

see also: curu

cyerm- *v.* pray Taryn - guessed from **cyermë**

unusual conjugations: n : cyermë

cyermë *n.* prayer isolated from **Erukyermë** (UT:166)

unusual conjugations: v : cyerm-?

D

Please note: Quenyan words never start with the letter d. Most old d-words changed to l or r. The words listed below are used as a suffix in compound words.

-dacil *adj.* victor Contained in several masculine names. note: only ever used in the suffix form as Quenyan words cannot start with d

-dil, -ndil *adj.* friend This is an ending in many names, like **Amandil**, **Eärendil**; it implies devotion or disinterested love and may be translated "friend" (*SA:(n)dil*); this ending is "describing the attitude of one to a person, thing, course or occupation to which one is devoted for its own sake" (*Letters:386*) Note: the n is inserted where it is mopre euphonic to do so - especially where the word would have multiple 'd' or 't' sounds such as: **Eldandil**

see also: -dur

dom- *v.* fade, dim Taryn - guessed from **timdomë** = "star-fading" and the root **DOMO** = faint, dim

etymology: from **DOMO** = faint, dim

unusual conjugations: synonyms: quel-

-dol, -ndol *adj.* head (hill) Often used of hills or mountains, but also used of the actual head, eg in **Rus-**

sandol = "copper top"

-dor, -ndor *n.* land ala more-dor, black-land. *Silm*

see also: nor

-duinë *n.* flow, river Refers to "a flow" - guessed from numerous sources eg **Anduinë** Taryn - currently I have no supporting evidence to figure out whether I've missed a letter or grabbed one too many...

-dul *adj.* dark Taryn - guessed from attested source: terendul

-dur, -ndur *adj.* servant, helper?, loyalist? This is an ending in some names, like **Eärendur**; as noted by Christopher Tolkien in the *Silmarillion* Appendix it has much the same meaning as **-dil** "friend"; yet **-dur** properly means "servant of" (*SA:(n)dil*), "as one serves a legitimate master: cf. Q. **arandil** king's friend, royalist, beside **arandur** 'king's servant, minister'. But these often coincide: e.g. Sam's relation to Frodo can be viewed either as in status **-dur**, in spirit **-dil**." (*Letters:286*) Note: the n is inserted where it is mopre euphonic to do so - especially where the word would have multiple 'd' or 't' sounds such as: **Eldandur**

see also: -dil

E

e ?. indeed? unidentified word in the sentence **e man antaváro?** (LR:63), "what will he give indeed?" It may be an adverbial particle "indeed"; on the other hand, one very early "Qenya" text may suggest that it is the pronoun "he", though "he" is also expressed as the ending **-ro**: "He - what will he give?"

-ë *gram.* grammar-pluralisation-adjectives-general adjectives, like verbs, must agree with their nouns in number. An adjective usually pluralises by removing the final vowel and replacing with **-ë**, unless the adjective already ends in **-ë** (in which case it pluralises in **-i**) or in **-ëa** (in which case the **-ëa** is removed and replaced by **-ië**)

etymology: pluralisation of adjectives used to be done by the addition of **-i**. For example: **lantai**. Then **-ai** become **-ë** (thus why we must remove the **a** and replace with **-ë**). But an adjective ending with **-ëa** would become **-ëai** - which would have become **-ëe**, thus it became **-ië**

see also: **-i**, **-ië**

-ë *gram.* grammar-verbs-aorist-final The aorist is generally formed in **-i**, but where it is final, it is formed in **-ë**. It should still be formed in **-i** if an ending must be ap-

plied.

etymology: in primitive elvish, the aorist was probably formed in **-î** which became **-ë** in quenya when final

see also: **-i**

Eä *n.* creation, universe, it is, it be "is" in a more absolute sense than the copula **ná** = "exists" (CO); **Eä** "it is" or "let it be", used as a noun for "All Creation", the universe (WJ:402; Letters:284, footnote) Taryn - ? the great "I am"?

-ëa *gram.* grammar-verbs-present-tense a-stem verbs form the present tense by changing the **-a** into **-ëa** and lengthening the stem-vowel. This is the equivalent of adding **-es** or sometimes "is =ing" to an English verb. eg **do** becomes "does" or "is doing" → **lanta-** becomes **lantëa**. Pure verbs from present tense in **-a**

see also: **-a**

ëala *n.* being, spirit spirits whose natural state it is to exist without a physical body, like Balrogs (MR:165), contrast with **Vala** and **Maia**

ëar *n.* sea (WJ:413; see Letters:386 for etymology) **Eär** "the Great Sea", ablative **Eärello** "from the Great Sea", et **Eärello** "out of the Great Sea"

- (EO)(**ëar-celumessen** is translated "in the flowing sea", lit. "in the sea-streams")
etymology: From **AYAR** and **AIR**
 = sea
- Eärendil** *phr.* Sea-friend, name-masc SA
see also: ëar,-dil
- Eärendil** *n.* Venus Taryn - it was given in the Elvish vocabulary - but I'm still not sure of it
see also: ëar,-dil
- Eärenya** *n.* weekday #7 The Númenoreans inserted this day between **Menelya** and **Valanya** as they loved the sea so much - and thus turned a six-day week into a 7-day week.
see also: eär
- Eärrámë** *phr.* Sea-wing, name-ship More correctly: "Wings of the sea", the name of Tuor's ship. (SA)
see also: ëar, ráma
- Eärendur** *phr.* Sea-servant, name-masc in effect a variant of **Eärendil** (*Appendix A*) Also used to mean (professional) marine (*Letters:386*).
see also: ëar,-dur
- Eärwen** *phr.* Sea-maiden, name-fem (*Silm*)
see also: ëar,-wen
- Eärnil** contraction of **Eärendil** (*Appendix A*)
- Eärnur** contraction of **Eärendur** (*Appendix A*)
- eäruilë** *n.* seaweed lit. sea-trailing Plant
see also: eär,uilë
- Ecçaia** *n.* outer-ocean name of the outer ocean: for *et-gaya*? (*Silm*) Taryn - not sure of this one at all → et is in here, but gaya isn't.
- ecco** *n.* spear
see also: ehtë
- ecet** *n.* sword (short and broad) a particular type of short, broad-bladed sword. (*UT:284*)
- ehtar** *n.* spearman
etymology: Etym: **EKTE-** = "spear"
- ehtë** *n.* spear Also **ecco**
etymology: Etym: **EKTE-** = "spear"
see also: ecco
- ehtë** *v.* spear
etymology: **EKTE-** = "spear"
- ehtelë** *n.* spring Specifically an issue of water.
etymology: **KEL-** = "run" (of water) → **et+kele** = "issue of flowing"
- ehtyar** *n.* spearman Taryn - does **yar** = "-man"?
see also: ehtë
- ela** *interjection.* behold, look! directing sight to an actually visible object (*WJ:362*)
- elda** *adj.* of the stars
unusual conjugations:
Elda *n.* Elf, star-folk one of the people of the Stars, high-elf (*SA:ël, elen*), chiefly in the pl **Eldar** (*WJ:362*). Gen. pl. **Eldaron** (*WJ:368, PM:395, 402*); dative pl. **eldain** "for elves", for **Eldar** (*FS*); possessive sg. **Eldava** "Elf's" (*WJ:407*); possessive pl. **Eldaiva** (*WJ:368*), **Eldaivë** governing a plural word (*WJ:369*). The word **Eldar** properly refers to the non-Avari Elves only.
unusual conjugations: adj : Eldarin

Eldacar *phr.* elf-head?, name-masc Taryn - this was in the corpus wordlist - not sure where the head comes from as it isn't listed separately in teh wordlist... I'll get back to it (*Appendix A*)

see also: elda,-car?

Eldalambë *n.* Elven-tongue the language of the Eldar (*WJ:368*)

see also: elda,lambë

Eldalië *n.* Elven-folk often used vaguely to mean all the race of Elves, though it properly did not include the Avari (*WJ:374; possessive Eldaliéva in the name Mindon Eldaliéva, q.v.*)

see also: elda,lië

Eldamar *n.* Elvenhome, name-place according to *MR:176* another name of **Tirion** (see **tir-**)

see also: elda,-mar

Eldameldor *phr.* Elf-lovers (*WJ:412*)

see also: elda,melda-

Eldandil *adj.* elf-friend, aerwine *WJ:412* by the Edain confused with **Elendil**, properly "Star-friend" (*WJ:410*)

see also: elda,-dil

Eldanor *n.* Elvenland, name-place regions of Valinor where the Elves dwelt and the stars could be seen (*MR:176*)

see also: elda,-nor

Eldarin *adj.* Elvish derived from **Elda** (*Silm*)

unusual conjugations: n : elda

see also: elda

Eldo *n.* archaic variant of **Elda**, properly one of the "Marchers" from

Cuiviénen, but the word went out of use (*WJ:362, 374*)

see also: elda

Elemmirë *n.* Star-jewel, name-planet, Mercury? from **elen** + **míre**, note assimilation "nm" becomes **mm**, name of a star/planet (possibly Mercury, *MR:435*, where the spelling is **Elemmirë** Taryn - I'd be more likely to guess Venus, or even Jupiter?); also name of an Elf. (*SA:mir*)

see also: elen,mírë

elen, ellen, elena, el-, -el *n.* star (*SA:ël, elen*) gen. pl. **elenion** in the phrase **Elenion Ancalima** "brightest of stars" (*LotR2:IV ch. 9; see Letters:385 for translation*) ablative pl. **elenillor** "from stars" in *Markirya*. Elen was also misinterpreted by the Edain to mean elf (see **Elendil**)

unusual conjugations: adj : elenya

elena *adj.* stellar (of/from a star) of the stars (*SA:ël, elen*)

unusual conjugations: n : elen

see also: elen

Elenarda *n.* Star-realm, heavens The realm of the stars above the earth.

see also: arda, elen

Elendë *n.* elven-home, name-place The regions of Valinor where the Elves dwelt and the stars could be seen (*MR:176*)

see also: elen

Elendil *phr.* Star-friend, name-masc Lover or student of stars, applied to those devoted to astronomical lore. However, when the Edain

used this name they intended it to mean "Elf-friend", confusing **elen** "star" and **elda** "elf" (WJ:410). This idea that the name was misapplied seems to be late; Tolken earlier interpreted the name as an ancient compound **Eled** + **-ndil**; see Letters:386.

see also: elen,-dil

Elendur *phr.* Star-servant, name-masc probably intended to mean "Elf-servant"; in effect a variant of **Elendil** (*Appendix A*)

see also: elen,-dur

elenna *allative.* starwards a name of Númenor: **Elenna-nórë** "Starwards-land", "the land named Starwards", genitive **Elenna-nórëo** in *Cirion's Oath*

see also: elen

Elentári *phr.* Star-queen title of Varda/Elbereth (*SA:tar*)

see also: elen, tári

Elenwë *phr.* Star-person, name-masc (*Silm*)

elenya *adj.* stellar (like a star) only defined as an adjective referring to stars by Tolkien (WJ:362) compare with **elvëa**

unusual conjugations: n : elen

see also: elen, elvëa

Elenya *n.* day #1 name of the first day of the Eldarin six-day week, dedicated to the stars (*Appendix D*)

see also: elen,elenya

Elerossë *phr.* star foam, starlit foam, name-masc Sindarin *Elros* (*PM:348*) Taryn - this makes no sense as **rossë** means "dew" - foam is given as **vingë**

see also: elen,rossë,vingë

Elerrína, Elerína *phr.* Stars-crowned **elen** + **rína**, a name of Taniquetil (*Silm*)

see also: elen,rína

Elessar *n.* Elf-stone, star-stone **Elen** + **sar**, **elen** "star" again being mistakenly used in place of **elda** to mean "Elf" (*LotR3:V ch. 8*)

see also: elen,sar

Ellairë *n.* star-summer, June alternative name of June obviously from **el** + **lairë** = star + summer (*PM:135*)

see also: elen,lairë

ello *interjection.*

see also: yello

elvëa *adj.* starlike, like stars Taryn - apparently often pronounced as: albëa, can't rem where I found this out *Markirya*

see also: elen

Elwë *phr.* Star-person, name-masc (*PM:340, WJ:369*)

see also: elen, -wë

elyë *emphatic pronoun.* even thou emphatic 2. person sg. pronoun (*Nam, RGEO:67*)

en- *pre.* again, re- in **enquantuva** "shall refill", **entuluva**, "shall come again" *Nam, RGEO:67, LotR3:V ch. 8, MR:405*

end- *adj.* mid- see **endya**

Endamar, Ambarenya *phr.* middle-earth The name of the lands in the middle- can refer either to the actual land that most of LotR takes place (in the "middle" of the general world-map type of area) or can also refer to earth - as between heaven and the underworld... as far as I've been told.

etymology: ambar (earth) + end- (middle)

see also: ambar, endë

endë *n.* centre, middle When a "middle" is considered as a noun - eg "his middle"

etymology: ÉNED = middle

see also: endya

endëa *n.* middle as in "the middle" when referred to - as opposed to a property of something as being in the middle which is more in the line of end- or endya

Enderi *n.* middle-days In the calendar of Imladris three days inserted between the months (or seasons) yávië and quellë (*Appendix D*). These days were doubled every 12 years as the "leap year" equivalent to catch up extra required days. The exception was for the last year of every third yén. There would surely have been other adjustments for inaccuracies, but these are not recorded.

unusual conjugations: sg : enderë

see also: end-, erë

Endien *n.* autumn (alt) Alternative name for "autumn" - probably meaning "mid-year" where yen has been corrupted into "-ien" (*PM:135*)

see also: end-, yen

Endorë, Endor *n.* Middle-earth (*SA:dör, Appendix E*)

etymology: from primitive ened = "middle" and ndor = "land"

unusual conjugations: allative : Endorena

see also: end-, -orë

endya, enya, end- *adj.* middle, central ie "the middle child" rather than "it's the middle" - which is more appropriate to endë. The prefix is used in many words such as Endorë = "middle earth"

etymology: ÉNED = middle

see also: endë

enga *preposition.* save-for, except-for (*FS*)

engwa *adj.* sickly

etymology: GENG-WA = sickly

Engwar *n.* The Sickly Elvish name of Mortal Men (*Silm*)

see also: engwa, -r

engwë *n.* thing, object *HF's course*

enquanta *v.* refill from enquantuva = "shall refill" (*Nam*)

see also: en-, quanta-

enquë *n.* six Cardinal six

etymology: ÉNEK = six

enquië *n.* week Eldarin six-day week (*Appendix D*) obviously related to the word for six. The week was generally used for ritual practice rather than of practical function. One yén contained exactly 8766 enquier

see also: enquë

enta, en, en- *n/adj.* thither, yonder, over there A prefix or element indicating "over there"-ness eg en kárë = "yonder earth" *FS* or in full form: Entaarda = enta + harda = "yonder lands" or "outer lands"

etymology: EN- = "over there/yonder"

unusual conjugations: adj : enta

see also: enta

envinyanta *adj.* healed, renewed

(MR:405)

see also: en-, envinya-, vinya, -tar

envinya- *v.* heal, renew

see also: en-, vinya

Envinyatar *n.* renewer, healer
Aragorn's title **Envinyatar** "the Renewer" envinya is lit. again-new, with tar = "high" (*LotR3:V ch. 8*)

unusual conjugations: en-, vinya, -tar

enwina *adj.* old Taryn - which version of "old" is this? how does it differ from the others? Is it related to **engwë**?
Markirya

enyal- *v.* recall, commemorate, remember To summon something back into memory. *UT:317*
Eg **enyalie** "the re-calling" *Cirions's Oath*

see also: en-, yal-

enyárë *phr.* in that day pointing to the future (*FS*) Taryn - really not sure about how this is constructed - obviously **árë** is day - but where does en-y- come in?

see also: eny-???, árë

Eönwë ?. name-maia (*WJ:417*)

etymology: adopted and adapted from Valarin

see also: ön-?, -wë

ep- *preposition.* after [taryn, I'm not sure if it is the adjective meaning "towards the end" (as for **end-**) or the conjugative after, but this is guessed from **epessë** = after-name]

epessë *n.* after-name, nickname mostly given as a title of admiration or honour (*PM:339, UT:266*)

see also: ep-, essë

ephel *n.* outer Fence LorR App E

equë *pseudo-verb.* say, says, said a tenseless pseudo-verb used to introduce quotations or a "that"-construction; with affixes **equen** "said I", **eques** "said he/she" (*WJ:392, 415*)

see also: quet-

eques *n.* saying, dictum, quotation generally from someone's uttered words, a current or proverbial dictum (*WJ:392*); eg **I Equessi Rúmilo** "the Sayings of Rúmil" (*WJ:398*)

see also: equë

er *n.* one, alone Taryn - quite possibly also the singular pronoun at times - such is common to most languages Taryn - wondering if this is the same as **er-** below - that the months really are "first spring" or something?

er- *adj.* beginning?, early? Taryn - guessed from the four alternative names for the months: **ercoirë**, **erquellë**, **erríve** and **ertuilë** → which seem to include the name of the season that begins after them. See also **nó**

see also: nó

erca *n.* prickle, spine A small sharp thorn

etymology: **ÉREK** = thorn

erca- *v.* prick Make a hole in something with a sharp thing.

etymology: **ÉREK** = thorn

see also: erca

ercassë *n.* holly Taryn - Seems to mean "sharpity"

see also: erca, -ssë

Ercoirë *n.* February (alt) Taryn - beginning of stirring (early-spring) (*PM:135*)

see also: er-?,coirë

erdë *n.* seed, germ, person The one centre of a thing - or beginning of a thing. Also used to refer to a person as a whole as the seed is the essence of the person (MR:216)

etymology: ERÉD = "seed"

erë *n.* day this would be the 24-hour-type of day, as opposed to **árë** Taryn - guessed from **Enderi**

see also: árë

ereg *n.* thorn, holly [taryn - not sure if this is Quenya or primitive or sindarin - from SA]

eressë *n.* solitude Alone-ness

etymology: ERE- = be alone

see also: eressëa

eressëa *adj.* lonely Often used by itself for **Tol Eressëa**, the Lonely Isle (Silm)

etymology: ERE-

erma *n.* matter physical substance (MR:338, 470)

Erquellë *n.* September (alt) alternative name of September (PM:135) [tarynbeginning of fading (autumn)]

see also: quel-

Errivë *n.* November (alt) alternative name of November (PM:135) Taryn - beginning of snowing? (winter)

see also: er-,hrivë

Ertuilë *n.* April (alt) alternative name of April (PM:135) Taryn - beginning of coming??? (tuile) (late-spring)

see also: er-,tuilë

Eru *n.* the One, God A name reserved for the most solemn occasions (WJ:402), genitive **Eruo**

(MR:329)

etymology: ERE- = be alone

see also: er

Eruhantalë *phr.* Thanksgiving to Eru A Númenórean festival (UT:166, 436) Taryn - hantalë = thanksgiving → **anta-** = give - so where does the "thanks" come in?

see also: Eru,han?,anta-,lë

Eruhíni *n.* Children of Eru Elves and Men (WJ:403; SA:híni)

see also: Eru, hin

Erukyermë *phr.* Prayer to Eru A Númenórean festival (UT:166, 436)

see also: Eru, kyermë

Erulaitalë *phr.* Praise of Eru A Númenórean festival (UT:166, 436)

see also: Eru, laita,lë

erumë *n.* desert A lonely and isolated place, devoid of anything and anyone

etymology: ERE- = "be alone, deprived

see also: Eruman

Eruman *n.* Desert? The desert NE of Valinor

etymology: ERE- = "be alone/deprived"

see also: erumë

Erusén *phr.* children of Eru *RGEO:74* this is a weird form with no plural ending. The normal form seems to be **Eruhíni**.

see also: Eru, sén

erya *adj.* single, sole Refers to something that is the only one of a kind

etymology: ERE- = be alone/deprived

see also: er-

es ?. behold!, look there! Used as an indication, eg **es sorni heruion**

an! "the Eagles of the Lords are at hand" (SD:290) can be reworded: "Behold the Eagles..."

etymology: **ES-** = to indicate

see also: esta-

escë *v.* rustle The sound of noisy leaves

etymology: **EZGE-** = rustle

essë *n.* name, tengwa #31 This word means "name" - it is incorporated into a number of subwords, such as: **amilessë** and **epessë** which refer to the formal, and nick-nams of a person (respectively). **essë** is also the new name of the tengwar formerly known as: **árë** or **ázë**. (*Appendix E*)

etymology: **ES-** = to indicate/name

Essecarmë *phr.* name-making (MR:214, 470), Eldarin ceremony where the father announces the name of his child.

see also: essë, car-, -më

Essecenta *phr.* Name-essay (MR:415) Taryn - what is this?

see also: essë, centa

Essecilmë *phr.* name-choosing an Eldarin ceremony where a child named him- or herself according to personal **lámatyávë** (q.v.) (MR:214, 471)

see also: essë, cilmë

essi tercenyë *phr.* names of insight, mother-names The names given to a child by its mother, indicating some dominant feature of its nature as perceived by her (MR:216)

see also: essë, tercen

esta *v.* name The act of giving something a name.

etymology: **ES-** = indicate/name

see also: essë

estë, Estë *adj.* repose, rest used both to refer to the adjective "rest" and also the name of a Valië (Lórien's wife) (WJ:404)

etymology: **EZDÉ** = rest and also the name of the Valië

estel *n.* trust, hope (WJ:318, MR:320)

et *preposition.* out-of Usually followed by the ablative SD:290

etymology: **ET-** = from out of

etsir *n.* river-mouth, outflow Literally: "outflow", this is used to refer to the head of a river

etymology: **ET-** + **sir** = out + flow

see also: et, sir

ettul- *v.* come forth, come out SD:290

see also: et-, tul-

etya- *v.* exile, cast-out? Probable etymology has this as the act of "casting out" Taryn - from **Etyangoldi**

etymology: **ET-** + ya-?

see also: et-

etya *adj.* exiled, cast-out? Taryn - from **Etyangoldi**

Etyangoldi *phr.* Exiled Noldor (WJ:374)

etymology: from **Etyañgoldi**

ezel, ezella *adj.* green (arch) This is valid in Vanyarin Quenya only. (WJ:399)

etymology: Adopted and adapted from Valarin

Ezellohar *phr.* Green Mound Taryn - lit. green (ezel) - lo? - sit? (= "har") or green (exell) - "ohar" = ? Where the Two Trees grew in Vali-

nor also translated as **Coron Oio-
lairë, Corollairë** (*WJ:401*)

etymology: Adopted and
adapted from Valarin

see also: ezel

F

faila *adj.* fair-minded, just, generous (PM:352)

faina- *v.* emit-light, glow, shine there are so many light-emitting words it's hard to tell the difference between them... in this case it seems that the act of emitting light is what is important - "radiate" might be an equivalent, but in English that can mean more than just light. *HF's course*

fairë *n.* phantom, disembodied spirit, ghost, spirit when seen as a pale shape *Markirya* (MR:349)

falassë *n.* shore, line of surf, beach? (SA:falas)

falasta- *v.* foam *Markirya*

unusual conjugations: adj :
falastala

falastala *adj.* foaming, surging *Markirya*

unusual conjugations: v :
falasta-

Falastur *phr.* Shore-lord, name-masc (*Appendix A*)

fallë *n.* foam

unusual conjugations:

falma *n.* wave Generally referred to as a crested or foaming wave. eg **falmalinnar** "on the foaming waves" in *Nam*

Falmari *n.* wave folk, name-group A name of the Teleri - the

third group of Eldar, who chose to live by the sea in both Valinor and Beleriand. (PM:386)

see also: falma

fana *n.* veils The "veils" or "raiment" in which the **Valar** presented themselves to physical eyes, the bodies in which they were self-incarnated, usually in the shape of the bodies of Elves (and Men) (RGEO:74) Taryn - seems to be related to **fánë**, but maybe not. if it is the case, tehn it means they appeared wreathed in misty cloud?

fána, fánë *adj.* white This refers to white like the clouds → compare with **ninquë** which refers to "silver-white" *Markirya*

fanga *n.* beard in **Andafangar** "Longbeards", one of the tribes of the Dwarves (= Khuzdul, Sigin-taräg [taryn, what lang is this in?] and Sindarin: Anfangrim) (PM:320)

etymology: anda

unusual conjugations:

Fantur *phr.* Cloud-lord Part of the surnames for both **Mandos** = "lord of death-cloud" and **Lorien** = "lord of dream-cloud"

Fanturion, Arfanturion *n.* Week-day #4 of the Valian week The second-to-last day of the Valian week, dedicated to the two "could" gods: **Mandos** and **Lorien** (referred

- to as the **Fanturi** = "cloud-lords").
The word for week is **lemnar**.
- see also:** Fantur, Lorien, Mandos
- fanya** *n.* cloud specifically a white cloud (thus it seems related to either **fánë** or **fana**) - Taryn - probably cumulus (FS)
- see also:** fana, fánë
- fanyarë** *n.* air, sky, skies not heaven or the firmament, but the upper airs and clouds. Note that **fanyarë** is a singular word and therefore takes a singular adjective/participle, as in **fanyarë rúcina** "ruined skies" in *Markirya*
- fárë** *n.* sufficiency, plenitude
etymology: Etym **PHAR**
unusual conjugations: farya-
adj : fárëa, v : varya-
- fárëa** *adj.* enough, sufficient Appears to be related to **farya-** (FS)
unusual conjugations: neg : ufárëa
see also: farya-,ufárëa
- farnë** *n.* dwelling, house? in **oro-farnë** Taryn - is this related to **varya-**? as a "place of sufficiency", or just an unrelated word?
- farya-** *v.* suffice LR
etymology: Etym **PHAR**
unusual conjugations: past tense : farnë
- Fayanáro** archaic form of **Fëanáro** (PM:343)
see also: Fëanáro
- fëa** *n.* soul, radiant-one, spirit The Incarnates are said to live by necessary union of **hroa** (body) and **fëa** (WJ:405)
- fëalócë** *n.* spark-dragon Taryn - I'm really not sure what sort of a dragon it refers to. Glossed as "spark-dragon" I would think it meant something electrical, but consider the fact that **fëa** means "radiant sun" - so maybe it's some big, glowy dragon or something...
see also: fëa, lócë
- Fëanáro** *n.* radiant-sun, Spirit of Fire Fëanor (SA:nár)
see also: fëa,nárë
- Fëanor** Quenya-Sindarin hybrid for pure Quenya **Fëanáro** "Spirit of Fire"
see also: Fëanáro
- Fëanturi** *phr.* Masters of Spirits, name-vala The name of the two Valar Mandos and Lórien (SA:tur)
see also: fëa, -tur
- fenda** *n.* threshold
- feren** [fern-]*n.* beech WJ:416
etymology: From **BERÉTH** → phéren
unusual conjugations: pl : ferni
- filit** [filic-]*n.* small bird
etymology: From primitive **PHILIK** LR:381
- fin-** *adj.* skilled not related to the fin-that means hair
etymology: Etym **PHIN-**
see also: Finwë
- fin** [find-]*n.* hair The many words for hair are a little confusing, but this is the breakdown for them: **fin** seems to be hair as a material, **finë** is a single hair, while **findessë** is someone's head of hair, leaving **findë** which is a bunch of hair - a tress or plait of it. *HF's course*
unusual conjugations: adj : finda
see also: findë

finda *adj.* having hair, -haired
(PM:340)

unusual conjugations: n : fin

see also: fin

Findaráto *phr.* hair-champion
Taryn - ?hairy-champion? haired-champion? or is it a champion that fights for hair? Sindarized as *Finrod* (SA:ar(a))

see also: fin

findë *n.* hair, tress, plait, braid
An amount of hair - especially of the head (PM:340)

see also: fin, findessë, finë

Findecáno *phr.* Hair-commander
Sindarized as *Fingon* (PM:344)

see also: fin

findessë *n.* hair Mainly a whole head of hair, or a person's hair as a whole (PM:345)

see also: fin, findë, finë

finë *n.* hair (sg) (PM:340)

see also: fin, findë, findessë

finë *n.* larch Any of several deciduous, coniferous trees of the genus *Larix*, having needlelike leaves clustered on short shoots and heavy, durable wood

Finwë *n.* skilled one From the old word for skill **PHIN** + **-wë** = "the abstract suffix" Taryn - it was in Etym, don't ask me Note: this is in no way related to **fin** = "hair"... they are from separate roots.

etymology: Etym: **PHIN-** = skill/nimbleness

fir- *v.* die, fade, expire, breathe-forth, sigh? Seems to mean fading slowly away, but also idiomatic of death, purportedly with refer-

ence to the slow release of breath (also seems to be expressed thus in **Fíriel**). (MR:250, 470)

unusual conjugations: adj : firin, synonym : qualmë, antonym : cuilë

see also: Fíriel

Fíriel *phr.* she that sighed, she that died The later name of **Míriel**(MR:250) obviously related to **fir-**

see also: fir-

firin *adj.* dead *HF's course* Compare with **qualin**

unusual conjugations: v : fir-

see also: qualin

Fírimar *n.* those that die, mortals, name-group an Elvish name of Mortal Men (WJ:387)

see also: Atan, fir-, Firyar

Firyar *n.* Mortals, dying-ones? Another Elvish name of Mortal Men (WJ:387) Taryn - ?those who die?

see also: Atan, Fírimar, fir-

fólima *adj.* secretive Note: this is from one of the earliest 'qenya' dictionaries, so may be shaky

Formen *n.* North, tengwa #10 (SA:men)

etymology: Etym **PHOR** meaning "right-hand"

unusual conjugations: men

Formenos *phr.* Northern Fortress, name-place SA:formen

etymology: formen,osta

unusual conjugations:

Forostar *phr.* Northlands, name-place Specifically the northlands of Númenor (UT:165) Taryn - not sure of the compound here: **formen?** + **tar?** or **For-** + **osta?**

forya *adj.* right (opp left) This is right as opposed to left = **hyarya**

see also: hyarya

fuinë *n.* shadow deep, or heavy shadow - identical to **huinë** Taryn - AFAIK

etymology: Etym **PHUY**

see also: huinë

Fuinur *phr.* shadow-?, name-masc This word was misprinted "Fuinar" in the Silmarillion Index. It is evidently derived from **fuinë** "deep shadow" Taryn - but not sure about the suffix

see also: fuinë

G

Galadriel Altáriel Note: this is a Sindarin word. **Altáriel** is the Quenyan version of her name.
see also: Altáriel

H

háca- *v.* yawn *Markirya*

hahta *n.* pile, mound Compare with **coron** = "a mound" (refers to a rounded mound) and **cumbë** - which refers to a heap. Taryn - I speculate that the difference lies in the unruliness level. A pile is an ordered pile of things, whereas a heap is bunch of randomly tossed things, both forming a mound, one orderly, one not. This is further helped by the fact that the Noldorin words coming from this stem include "grave" - whereby a large amount of dirt is tossed into a pile.

etymology: **KHAG** → khagda = pile/mound

unusual conjugations: synonyms : coron, cumbë

see also: coron

haima *n.* custom, habit Related to **himya-** = "to stick to" to "abide by", this word reers to any habitual tendency that is adhered to.

etymology: **KHIM-** = adhere, stick to

see also: himya-

haira *adj.* remote, distant, far Something that is at a far remove.

etymology: **KHAYA** = far, distant

haiya *adv.* far-away, distant, far-off Note that this is the adverbial form for this meaning. To use "far" or "distant" in an adjectival sense,

use **haira**

etymology: **KHAYA** = far, distant

hala *n.* fish (small)

etymology: **SKAL-** = a small fish

see also: lingwë

halatir *n.* king-fisher Literally "fish-watcher" (from **halatirno**)

see also: hala, tirno

halla *adj.* tall (*Appendix E, footnote*)

halya- *v.* screen, conceal, veil

etymology: Etym **SKAL-**

ham- *v.* sit

etymology: **KHAM** = to sit

handa *adj.* intelligent, understanding This is an adjective that a person can have of a subject to be understood (rather than a property of the subject being understandable).

etymology: **KHAN-** = understand/comprehend

handassë *adj.* intelligence The capacity of someone's intellect. Use **handelë** for intellect = the faculty used to understand/think with

see also: handa, -ssë

handë *n.* knowledge, understanding, comprehension In a general sense.

etymology: **KHAN-** = to understand/comprehend

handelë *n.* intellect The faculty by which someone attempts to under-

stand things. Contrast with **handassë** = intelligence = the capacity of a person's intellect.

etymology: **KHAN-** = to know

hanu *n.* male This is the generic word that refers to a male of any species, sentient or otherwise. If the word is to refer to a male of a sentient species, use **nér**. By contrast, the inter-species word for "female" is...Taryn - not sure, really...

etymology: **ΞAN** = a male

unusual conjugations:

see also: adj:hanwa

hantalë *phr.* thanksgiving From **Eruhantalë** (*UT:166*) Taryn - from here i hould be able to separate "thanks", but as **anta** is give, that would only leave **han-...** which would be possible... but doesn't fit with **hanu** = male

see also: anta-

hanwa *adj.* male Used when referring to anything that is male. Compare with the noun "man" = **nér** (though this refers specifically to a sentient male). By comparison, referring to something as female, use **inya**

etymology: **ΞAN** = man + **-wa**

unusual conjugations: n:nér, antonym:inya

see also: hanu, inya, nér, -wa

hanya- *v.* understand, comprehend, know about Refers to something that someone is "skilled at dealing with"

etymology: **KHAN-** = understand/know about

har- *v.* sit *UT:305,317* Note that the perfect tense of this verb can be-

come confused with that of **harya-**
haran *n.* king Taryn - There seem to b multiple words for King - i will try and guess the difference between them. This particular word seems to be related to the concept of treasure (they are the treasure of the nation) or the concept of ownership/possession (they possess the nation). The word **tár** refers to the "rightful heir to the throne", and the word **cáno** refers to someone that gives the orders (often elevated to cheiftain)

etymology: **ΞAR-** = have/hold

see also: cáno, harya, tár

Haranyë *phr.* name-century last year of a century in the Númenórean calendar (*Appendix D*) this year is the one in which was *not* a leap year - for the purposes of adjusting for the real year-length

harma *n.* treasure, **tengwa** #11 (arch), possession This word refers to something that is not only owned, but treasured by someone. A valued possession. When referring to "treasure" in a general sense (as in "a pile of treasure") use **harwë**. WRT **tengwar**, it is the archaic form later called **aha**

etymology: **ΞRAO** = have/hold

unusual conjugations: v : harya-

see also: aha, harwë

harna *adj.* wounded *HFs Course*

harna- *v.* wound

etymology: from primitive **SKAR-** Note: SK- become h- in Quenya

unusual conjugations: adj : harna

harwë *n.* wound, rent, tear (rent)

etymology: Etym **SKAR**

harwë *n.* treasure, treasury A large amount or store of treasured things. use this when referring to "a pile of treasure" as opposed to one, single item of treasure (in which case use **harma**)

etymology: Ξ **AR** = have/hold

see also: harma

harya- *v.* possess, have, own Related to **harma** = possessed object/treasure

etymology: Ξ **AR** = have/hold

haryon *n.* prince, heir (male) This word is related to the concept of possession, however it is not clear whether the prince is the valued possession or the heir is to gain possession of the valued treasure. Taryn - I like to think that the prince is the valued treasure - and also the valuable storehouse of treasure like to think that the prince is the valued treasure - and also the valuable storehouse of treasure

etymology: Ξ **AR-** = have/hold

unusual conjugations: synonym : cundu, ingwë

hasta- *v.* mar To disfigure or injure. *HF's course*

hat- *v.* break-asunder

etymology: Etym **SKAT**

hauta- *v.* cease (temp), rest, take-break Indicates someone that takes a momentary break in activity for a rest. *HFs course*

etymology: **KHAW** = rest/lie at ease

hec?(ë) *adj.* forsaken, cast-out

Taryn - guessed from **hecel** = "forsaken elves" (where the **-el** is an oft-used shorthand for **elda**) and also **hecil** = "forsaken one"

heca! *interj.* be gone!, stand aside! also with pronominal suffixes **hecat** dual and **hecal** pl. (*WJ:364*)

see also: ?hec?

Heceldi *phr.* forsaken-elves, group-elven *WJ:371* - uses the same base as **hecil**, especially applied to the Eldar left in Beleriand

see also: elda, hec?

hecil *n.* forsaken one, waif, outcast, outlaw masc: **hecilo**, fem: **hecilë** "one lost or forsaken by friends, waif, outcast, outlaw" (*WJ:365*)

see also: hec?

hehta- *v.* put aside, leave out, exclude, abandon, forsake, cast out *WJ:365*

helca *adj.* icy, icecold Comprae with **ringa** which just means "cold"

etymology: **KHELEK** = ice

unusual conjugations: synonym : ringa

Helcar *n.* ices, name-place The Inland Sea in the north-east of Middle-earth, and **Helcaraxë**, the Grinding Ice between Araman and Middle-earth (*SA*)

see also: helca

Helcaraxë, helcaracsë *phr.* jagged fangs of ice Literally: "Ice - jagged fangs". The Grinding Ice between Araman and Middle-earth (*SA*)

etymology: from **helcë** + **caracsë** = ice + jagged teeth

see also: helcë, caracsë

helcë *n.* ice

etymology: **KHELEK** = ice

Helcelmar, Heceldamar *phr.*

Land of Forsaken Elves, name-place Taryn - lit. "Forsaken elves' earth" The name used by the loremasters of Aman for Beleriand. (WJ:365)

see also: Heceldi, mar

hellë *n.* sky This seems to refer to the blue vault above us, rather than the specific terms meant for the different layers of the "heavens". It also explains the related word: **helwa** = pale blue.

etymology: **ΞEL** = sky

Helluin *n.* Sirius Taryn - don't know the basis of this translation, given that Sirius is red and **luin** means blue, perhaps it incorporates some form of assimilation... but I cannot find an appropriate word for it yet. It could also be based on **hellë** - in which case, where does **-uin** come from?

helwa *adj.* pale-blue, sky-blue, pale Specifically refers to pale, sky blue (related to **hellë** = sky), but can be used to describe other colours as pale, referring to their being light in colour. Contrast this usage with **néca** = "faint", but also with **vanya** = "fair" (beautiful or fair-complexion)

etymology: **ΞEL-** = sky

helyanwë *n.* rainbow, sky-bridge

Taryn - not sure exactly how these words combine into this compound, perhaps it is "sky-bridged"?

see also: hellë, yanta

hén [**hend-**]*n.* eye

etymology: **KHEN-D-E** = eye

unusual conjugations: dual :

hendu

hequa *preposition.* leaving aside, not counting, excluding, except Taryn - note that the definitions here do not count the conjugation-version of "except" - ie = "but", this may still be a valid use, but I would use **ananta** instead (WJ:365)

-her *adj.* master, lord Used to describe somethings mastery over something, rather than simply as being "master" eg **ciryaher** = "ship-lord" or "ship-master". By contrast, **heru** is a stand-alone word.

etymology: **KHER-** =

rule/govern/possess

see also: heru

héra *adj.* cheif, principal, governing?, ruling? Taryn - Etym only gives "cheif, principal" and doesn't go into whether or not this is an adjective or whatever... this is what makes sense to me - that the word is adjectival and describes something as performing the function of being "the cheif something" which I interpret here as: "the governing something". I could be way out and welcome any alternatives (backed up by why).

etymology: **KHER-** =

rule/govern/possess

heren *n.* order (group) ie "an organization of people united by a common fraternal bond or social aim." eg **Heren Istarion** "Order of Wizards" (UT:388)

heren *n.* fortune, fate, governance Literally "governance" and

listed as "what is in store for one and what one has in store"
Etym:KHER-

etymology: **KHER-** = rule/govern

Herendil *phr.* Fortune-friend, "Lucky", masculine name Also known as Eadwine/Audoin, this is the son of **Elendil** LR:52, 56

see also: -dil, heren

herenya *adj.* fortunate, wealthy, blessed, rich Meaning anything of good fortune

see also: heren, -ya

heri *n.* lady, mistress, governess? Feminine title of rulership used in the same fashion as for **heru** but with a feminine inflection.

etymology: **KHER-** = rule/govern/possess

see also: heru

heru *n.* master, lord, governor? Used when referring to one that governs or is in control of something. Is equally used of the captain of a ship (see **-her**) as for a political leader. Also found in names and titles such as **Herumor** "Black Lord" and **Herunúmen** "Lord of the West" (SA:heru)

etymology: **KHER-** = rule/govern/possess

see also: -her

Herunúmen *phr.* Lord-of-West A title of Manwë (LR:47)

see also: heru, númen

hérincë *phr, diminutive?.* little lady (UT:195) Taryn - is this from **heru** or is there a feminine form: **héru?**, or possibly only just **hé-?**

see also: heru,rincë

hildë, hildo *n.* follower, heir EO

unusual conjugations: v : hilya-

Hildi *phr.* The Followers, Mortal Men Another Elvish name of Mortal Men - referring to their being the Second-born of Ilúvatar, following the **Quendi** (WJ:387)

see also: hildë

Hildórien *phr.* follower's-land The land where Men first awoke, like the Elves did at Cuiviénen *Silm* Taryn - constructed: **hildë + norie ?**

see also: hildë, norië

hilya- *v.* follow

etymology: **KHIL-** = to follow

unusual conjugations: n : hildë

himya- *v.* cleave by, stick to, abide by To stick to something or remain true to someone/something. Compare with **vor-** = "make a promise/give an oath"

etymology: **KHIM-** = stick, cleave, adhere

unusual conjugations: present tense: adhering, sticking

hina *vocative.* child (voc) used in the vocative to a (young) child, also **hinya** "my child" for **hinanya** (WJ:403)

see also: hina

hína, -hin *n.* child (n) (WJ:403)

unusual conjugations: pl : hini

see also: hina

Híni Ilúvataro *phr.* Children of Ilúvatar Elves and Men - created specially by **Ilúvatar**, rather than with the help of the **Valar** *Silm*

see also: hina,Ilúvatar

hir- *v.* find Taryn - I postulate that this

differs from **tuv-** as a more general form - finding of something that was lost, and now is found, rather than finding something new (ie discovering it) *Nam*

see also: **tuv-**

Hirilondë *phr.* Haven-finder, name-obj name of a ship (*UT:192*)

see also: **hir-**, **londë**

Hírilorn *phr.* found-tree? This is the alterative name for the great beech-tree with three trunks, also known as **Neldorn** = "three tree"

see also: **hir-**?, **ornë**

hísië, híšë *n.* mist, fog Taryn - the difference between the two seems to be that when stated as a singular thing (eg "fog") **híšë** is used, whereas if it is a singular plural (eg mists) where the mists are one writhing mass, use **hísië**

etymology: **KIS-/KHITH-** → **híthi** = fog/mist

Hísilómë *phr.* Misty-twilight Literally: Mist-night, or mist-gloom, it is also called *Hithlum* in Sindarin, and refers to an area to the North-West of the iron mountains, a land of shadow and gloom. (*SA:hith*)

see also: **hísië**, **lómë**

Hísimë *n.* month #11, November (*Appendix D, SA:hith*) Taryn - seems to be related to **hísië**, see also my speculations on **-më**

see also: **hísië**

hiswa *adj.* grey Misty grey

etymology: **KHITH-** → **khithwa** = grey

hiswë ?. ? Taryn - This entry was listed under **KHIS-/KHITH-** but unidentified. it was listed as coming from **khithme**, but that also was not identified. It was sandwiched between (and thus presumably

related to) **híšë** = mist and **hiswa** = grey. perhaps it is the long-lost word for smoke?

etymology: **KHITH-** (mist) → **khithme** = ???

see also: **híšë**, **hiswa**

hlapu- *v.* blow, fly (in wind), stream (in wind) to blow, stream or fly in the wind - as of spray blowing like streamers of foam off the top of a foaming, crested wave... *Markirya*

hlar- *v.* hear *Markirya*. Compare with **lasta-** = "listen"

hlócë, lócë *n.* snake, serpent, dragon (*SA:lok-*)

hlonë *n.* sound as something heard - not as the "material" sound (*WJ:394*)

hlonítë *adj.* phonetic From *UT* eg **hloníti tengwi** = phonetic signs

hloníti tengwi *phr.* phonetic signs (*WJ:395*)

see also: **hlonítë**, **tengwë**

ho *gram.* from, away from Taryn - Not sure if this is different to **hó-**, but I have a feeling that it is. This is the one listed in Etym with **-on**

etymology: **ΞÓ-** = from, away from

see also: **hó-**, **-on**

hó- *gram.* away, from, from among The point of view being outside the thing, place, or group in thought (*WJ:368*) Contrast with **au-** - especially between **auciri** and **hóciri**. Also compare with the genitive ending **-on**

etymology: **ΞÓ-** = "away-from, out-of"

see also: au-, -on

hóciri *v (tr)*. cut off As in to cut of a required portion, so as to have it or use it (WJ:365, 368) contrast with **auciri**

see also: auciri, hó-

hón *n*. heart Refers to the physical heart, as opposed to **indo** which refers to the spiritual one

etymology: **KHÓ-N** = heart

hópa *n*. haven, harbour Refers to a "small, land-locked bay" - protected. The entrance to a bay like this is **londë**.

etymology: **KHOP** = harbour

see also: hopassë

hopassë *n*. harbourage A place of shelter for ships, usually a small bay used as a haven

see also: hópa, -ssë

hórë *n*. impulse Related to **horta-** = "to urge on", this refers to a force acting to urge something on.

etymology: **KHOR-** = speed, urge on

see also: hórea

hórea *n*. impulsion Related to **horta-** = "to urge on", this refers to a mental force acting to urge someone on. Compare with **hórë** which is a general "impulsive force"

etymology: **KHOR-** = speed, urge on

see also: hórë

hormë *n*. urgency Related to **horta-** = "urge on", this is the sense of rushing onward following that action. It also appears related to **ormë** = "haste" and "rushing onward"

etymology: **KHOR-** = to urge on

see also: ormë

horta- *v*. send-flying, urge, speed

To put in motion or send on it's way. Taryn - Etym listed **hortalë** as = "urgins"/"speeding" - which does look like and unusual present tense form of this verb. i have listed it as such, but I may have been mistaken.

etymology: **KHOR-** = set going

unusual conjugations: pr. tense : hortalë

hossë *n*. army Taryn - Seems to be related to **hosta** - so this is assemblage of armed people? so what is **-së** and is it merely a assimilation of something else? This word is from early material so may not be appropriate any more.

hosta- *v*. gather, collect, assemble

etymology: **KHOTH-** (gather) → khotsë = assembly

hosta *n*. assembly, crowd, host, large number, large gathering These words are generally used of a large number of people. Taryn - some forms I've implied from the verb and noldorin words under this stem

etymology: **KHOTH-** (gather) → khotsë = assembly

Hravani *n*. The Wild (pl), name-group, wild-men The name of the non-Edain Men (WJ:219) Taryn - seems to be related to **hrávë** = flesh?

hrávë *n*. flesh (MR:349)

hresta *n*. shore, beach ablative: **hrestallo** "from (the) shore" in *Markirya* Taryn - another word for shore... what's the difference between them?

hrívë *n*. winter In the calendar of Im-ladris a precisely defined period of

72 days, but also used without any exact definition (*Appendix D*)

hroa, hróa *n.* body In *MR:330* Tolkien notes that **hroa** is "roughly but not exactly equivalent to 'body'" (as opposed to "soul"). The Incarnates live by the necessary union of **hroa** (body) and **fëa** (soul) (*WJ:405*).

etymology: Changed by Tolkien from **hrondo**, in turn changed from **hrón**

hróta *n.* underground dwelling, cave-made, artificial cave, rockhewn hall (*PM:365*)

huan, húnen *n.* hound Compare with **huo** = dog. Taryn - I'm not sure what **húnen** means, but it is listed next to this word in parentheses, so I took it as the full version of this word, with **huan** as the common way of saying it.

etymology: **KHUG-** (bark/bay) → khugan = hound

see also: huó

hui, fui *n.* night Related to the word **huinë** = "shadow"

see also: huinë

huinë *n.* shadow, gloom, darkness specifically deep or heavy shadow. Also used for "shadow" = Sauron (*LR:56*)

etymology: Etym **PHUY**

see also: fuinë

huo *n.* dog While listed under **KHUG-** = "bark/bay". Taryn - It also appears related to the word **huorë** = courage, but whether this is intended or not is speculation

etymology: **KHUG-** = bark/bay

huorë *n.* courage Literally "heart-vigour"

etymology: **khó-górë** = heart + vigour

hwan *n.* sponge, fungus

hwarin *adj.* crooked *HF's Course*

hwarma *n.* crossbar

hwermë *n.* gesture-code (*WJ:395*)

Taryn - some myth-background here would be good

hwesta *n.* breeze, breath, puff of air, zephyr?, **tengwa #12** Regarding the **tengwa**, it represents the sound "hw" - which is a breath of air. *Appendix E*

hwesta sindarinwa *n.* Grey-elven-*hw*, **tengwa #34** This **tengwa** also represents a breath of air Taryn - can't rem diff and means literally "*hw* of [the] Sindarin [language]" (*Appendix E*)

see also: hwesta, Sindarin, -va

hwesta- *v.* puff (v)

see also: hwesta

hwindë *n.* eddy, whirlpool

hyalma *n.* shell, conch

hyand- *v.* cleave Taryn - from **sangahyando** = "throng-cleaver"

hyapat *n.* shore Taryn - yet another word for shore...

hyar- *v.* cleave

etymology: Etym **SYAD**

unusual conjugations: past tense : hyandë

hyarmaitë *adj.* left-handed

see also: hyarya, maitë

hyarmen, hyar- *n.* south, **tengwa #33** **Hyarmen** appears to be the proper noun, and the name of the **tengwë**, but **hyar-** is used in conjunctions of directions eg: **hyarnus** appears to be "southWest" etc (*SA*,

SA:men) The origin of this word is based on the association for Elves for the West. **hyarmen** Literally means "left-hand place" and can be understood when you consider the fact that when you face to the West (ie toward Valinór) the South will be on your left.

etymology: **KHYAR** = left-hand

see also: men

Hyarmendacil *phr.* South-victor, masculine name (*Appendix A*)

see also: dacil, hyarmen

Hyarmentir *phr.* south-watch The name of a mountain. A more liberal translation might be: "Southern watching point" (*SA*)

see also: hyarmen, -tir

hyarnus *n.* south-west

see also: hyar,nus

Hyarnustar *phr.* Southwestlands South-western parts of Númenor

see also: hyarnus, -tar

hyarros *n.* south-east

see also: hyar,ros

Hyarrostar *phr.* Southeastlands (*UT:165*)

see also: hyarros,-tar

hyarya *adj.* left Contrast with: **forya** = right

etymology: **KHYAR** = left-hand

unusual conjugations: antonym

: forya

see also: -ya

hyellë *n.* glass

etymology: **KHYELES** (glass) →

khyelese = glass

hyóla- *v?*. trump (*SD:419*) Taryn - I think this is a verb (given it's 'a' ending (note: - added by me)) but it could be the noun "a trump"

I

i *article.* the indeclinable definite article *Nam*, *RGEO:67*, *Markirya*, *WJ:369*, *WJ:398*; may be written with or without a hyphen or space eg: **i cirya i cilyanna** or **i-mar** depending mainly on taste (as far as I can see). Occasionally used as a relative pronoun: **i** "the one/they who" (both article and relative pronoun in *Cirion's Oath*): **i Eru i or ilyë mahalmar äa**: *the One who is above all thrones*", **i hárar** "they who are sitting" Taryn - *afaik*, technically this is "the sitters" - the "they is an English gloss. Before a verb, **i** means "the one(s) who, the one who, those who": **i carir quettar ómainen** "those who form words with voices" (*WJ:391*). Taryn - again: the formers of words with voices"?

etymology: **I-** = "that"/ deictic particle

-i *gram.* grammar-pluralisation-nouns-consonant-ending, grammar-pluralisation-verbs-pure, grammar-pluralisation-adjectives-e-ending, grammar-pluralisation-adjectives-consonant-ending This is the regular plural ending for a noun ending in a consonant. Contrast with **-r**. Note, the only adjectives

that pluralise in this way are those that end with a consonant, or those that already end in **-ë** (in which case, the **-ë** is removed and replaced with **-i** (eg **luinë** becomes **luini**)). Usually, adjectives form their plurals in **-ë**

etymology: This is apparently the more "ancient" form of pluralisation, stemming from primitive **-í**

see also: **-li**, **-r**, **-ië**

-i *gram.* **grammar-verbs-aorist-suffixed** The aorist is generally formed in **-i** for pure verbs, whereas for a-stems you simply take the stem itself as the aorist form. Where the **-i** is final, however, it should be converted to **-ë**. As for when the aorist is used, it is unclear. In other languages, the aorist is used to denote a "timeless" or "indefinite" action - often for an action that always occurs, or is habitual for this person/thing etc. However, Tolkien's writings confuse this usage as sometimes the more standard present-tense form is used in this context. See *HF's course* for a more thorough discussion of all the whens/whyfores of the aorist tense. *HF's course*. Taryn - I personally prefer to use it in a case where (in English) to express a timeless or habitual action

and just ignore the other possible uses. This seems fairly safe to me until we receive more information.

etymology: in primitive elvish, the aorist was probably formed in **-î**
see also: -ë

-ië *gram.* grammar-pluralisation-adjectives-ea-ending adjectives, like verbs, must agree with their nouns in number. An adjective usually pluralises by removing the final vowel and replacing with **-ë**, unless the adjective already ends in **ë** (in which case it pluralises in **-i**) or **-ëa** (in which case the **-ëa** is removed and replaced by **-ië**). An adjective ending in a consonant is rare, but we guess it also pluralises in **-i**

etymology: Pluralisation of adjectives used to be done by the addition of **-i**. For example: *lantai*. Then **-ai** become **-ë** (thus why we must remove the **a** and replace with **-ë**). But an adjective ending with **-ëa** would become **-ëai** - which would have become **-ëe**, thus it became **-ië**
see also: -ë, -i

-ië *gram.* grammar-tense-perfect The perfect tense has no direct English equivalent, but is used in English with supporting words such as "has ~" or "have ~". It is used to describe an action that occurred in the past, but has some sort of ongoing nature or is still relevant to the present. For example: "the guests have eaten" or "I have come". The latter being present in Elendil's declaration as: "utúliën". As is evident in this word, the perfect tense

is formed by addition of **-ië** but also a lengthening of the stem vowel (where acceptable) and the addition of the stem-vowel augment. Note: for verbs beginning with a vowel, the entire syllable may be used as the augment (thus **ora-** becomes **orórië**). A-stem verbs lose the **a** before the application of **-ië**. A verb ending in **-yawill** also drop the **y** (thus **hanya-** becomes **ahánië**) both for reasons of euphony. Note also that the perfect tense must agree in number with the subject, thus being "pluralised" usually by addition of **-r** when referring to a plural subject. note also that it is valid to use the word without the augment for phonological reasons and this is often employed in poetry where the meter requires.

-ië ?. ? Taryn - I'm not sure if this is still valid *quenya*... I will come back to this one when I'm done with the course] (1) infinitive (or gerundial) ending, attested in **enyalië**, q.v. (CO) [taryn - a gerund is where a verb has been made into a noun, such as "we admired the choir's singing" - where singing is an object referred to, rather than used as a verb

il- ?*adj.* not A prefix for use in compounds such as **Ilcorin** = "not fenced"

etymology: **LA-** (no/not) → [vocalic]l- → il-

unusual conjugations: synonyms : *lá*, *umë*

see also: *lá*

-il *adj.* ones? Taryn - another guess based on **hecil** = "forsaken ones" and probably based on the plural form of

hec (heci) and the ending **-I** - this could also account for the other possible meaning - **luinil** = "blue one?" - note this is all highly speculative! It could even possibly be related to **Ilm-** which refers to the region where the stars are (esp as referring to **luinil** and **carnil**)

ilca- *v.* gleam specifically gleaming white *Markirya* eg **axor ilcalannar** = "on bones gleaming"

Ilcorin *phr.* outside the fence, name-place Literally meaning "not fenced", this refers to the lands outside of Doriath (In the Ilcorin tongue, called **Eglador**) especially applied to West Beleriand, where there was a considerable dwelling of dark-elves.

etymology: From a combination of **LA** = "not" with **AR** = without + **corin** = "circular enclosure/fence"

Illuin *phr?*. ?-blue?, name-obj The name of one of the Lamps of the Valar; apparently incorporating the element **luin** "blue" (*Silm*) Taryn - but what is **Il-**? - this continues to elude proper translation...

see also: -il?, **luinë**

ilma *n.* starlight

etymology: **GIL-** = to shine white

Ilmarë *phr.* high-air-dweller?, name-maia Taryn - lit: high-air dweller? The name of a Maia, obviously incorporating **Ilm-**

see also: ilm-, mar

Ilmarin *phr.* high-air mansion, name-place "The mansion of the high air", was the dwelling of Manwë and Varda upon Oiolossë (SA)

see also: ilm-,mar

ilmë? *high airs, sky-planetary distance, space-solar-system?*. This stem appears in **Ilmarë**, and refers to the region above the air where the stars are.

unusual conjugations:

ilqua *n.* everything (FS) Compare with **ilya** which can be used either as the noun "all/everything" or as an adjective "all" ~

see also: ilquen,ilya

ilquen *n.* everybody (WJ:372)

unusual conjugations: il, quen

see also: ilqua

Ilu *n.* World (the), all Taryn - not sure how this differs from **Ambar** given that **Ilúvatar** means "all-father" perhaps it more rightly mean "All" (referring to all creation) whereas **Ambar** simply refers to this world? a difference between "the universe" and "earth"? (FS, LR:47, 56)

etymology: **IUL-** = universe

see also: Ambar

Ilúvatar *n.* All-father, God (FS)

see also: ilúvë,atar

ilúvë *n.* whole, All

ilúvë *n.* allness, All In **Ilúvatar** "All-Father". (SA; WJ:402, MR:471)

ilya *n.* all, the whole (LR:47, 56; SD:310)

etymology: **IL-** = all

ilya *adj.* every, all *Nam*

etymology: **IL-** = all

see also: ilya

-ima ?. ? Taryn - will get back to this once I'm through the course adjectival suffix. Sometimes it is used to derive simple adjectives, like **van-ima** "fair" or **calima** "bright"; it can

also take on the meaning "-able", as in **úquetima** "unspeakable" (from **quet-** "speak"; note that the stem-vowel is lengthened in the derivatives where **-ima** means "-able"). "X-ima" may mean "apt to X", as in **Fírimar** "mortals", literally "those apt to die" (WJ:387)

Imbar *n.* Habitation, Earth, name-place, solar-system? "The habitation" also "the principal part of Arda" (= the Solar System) (MR:337, also WJ:419 note 29) Taryn - stil a bit confused about this - will come back to it

see also: Ambar, Arda

imbë *prep.* between (Nam, RGEO:67)

imë *gram.* -able Taryn - not sure about this - guessed from **unótimë**

ímen ?. ? Taryn - given uncertainty in given explanation I'll get back to this a word occurring in FS, translated "in them" (**ar ilqua ímen** "and all [that is] in them"). Probably not valid in mature Quenya.

in [**ind-?**]*n.* mind UT

-in ?. ? Taryn - all grammatical words I'm leaving til I finish the course dative pl. ending, seen in **eldain**, **fírimoin**, q.v.

-ina *gram.* passive participle: a-stem verbs The passive participle for an a-stem verb is formed with this suffix. The passive participle is where a verb has become an adjective. eg **hasta-** = "to mar" becomes **hastaina** = "marred" HF's course

-incë *diminutive.* little, diminutive eg **hérincë** = little woman. Note

pluralisation: **cirinci**.

indil *n.* lily, single-flower Can be used to refer to any large, single flower. Adopted and adapted from Valarin. (WJ:399)

indis *n.* bride, wife More appropriately bride - but a woman can be referred to as "my bride". (UT:8) Taryn - I wonder if it is related to **indo** = "heart"

see also: vessë

indo *n.* heart, mood Refers to the spiritual heart as opposed to **hón** which refers to the physical one. It also refers to moods, based on feelings of the heart. Taryn - is this the same as what we refer to as "feelings" or the general mind-spaces we refer to as "moods"?

etymology: **ID-** → **ídí** = desire, heart, wish

indo-máreo *n.* heart of the house, fire, hearth? translated into a mature form from early "Qenya" version: "hondo-maren"

see also: indo,mar-

indyo *n.* grandchild, descendant

-inen ?. ? Taryn - all grammar I'm leaving until I've finished the course instrumental pl. ending. In **ómainen** (WJ:391)

inga *n.* first, foremost, top, peak This s the general word that refers to the first and foremost of things - either the highest peak of a mountain or the princes of elves and men (**ingwë**). More specific words are available for each of these circumstances (eg **minya** = ordinal one = first and **aicassë** = mountain peak),

but this is for the general situation Taryn - I can imagine it being used in a more emphatic sense than the purely descriptive specific words. .

etymology: **ING-** = first/foremost

see also: *ingwë*

ingaran *n.* high-king (*PM:340*)

see also: *aran, inga*

Ingolë *n.* Science, Philosophy, lore, knowledge? This refers to science etc as a whole *PM:360; WJ:383*

etymology: from primitive *iñgole* = "lore"

ingólemo *n.* sage, wise one, wizard, lore-master, scientist? Specifically refers to one with very great knowledge, a 'wizard', applied only to great sages of the Eldar in Valinor, like **Rúmil** (*PM:360*)

see also: *Ingolë, mo*

ingolmo *n.* lore-master Taryn - compare with **ingolemo** - what is difference with the **e**? (*WJ:383*)

see also: *Ingolë*

ingor *n.* mountain-summit, summit (*PM:340*)

see also: *inga*

Ingwë *n.* prince, chief, masculine name This word means approximately "first among men", thus it is used for Princes and Chiefs, but can also simply be used in a familiar way. (*PM:340*)

etymology: **ING-** + **WEG-E** = "foremost" + "manly/masculine"

unusual conjugations: synonym : *cundu, haryon*

Ingwer *n (pl).* Chieftains This was

used by the Valarin to refer to themselves. This is an irregular plural construction in later Quenya, however, more normally being **Ingwi**

see also: *Ingwë, -r*

Ingwë Ingweron *phr.* Chief of the chieftains This was the proper title of *Ingwë* as high king (*PM:340*)

see also: *Ingwë*

-inqua *gram.* grammar-adjective-from-noun, full This is the adjectival ending, turning a noun into an adjective. It is seen in words like **alcarinqua** = "glorious" (*WJ:412*) from **alcar** "glory". Taryn - I am not sure if this is a universal usage as English has many such ending for different situations. Etymologically, **-inqua** means "-full", like "glory-full" in this case.

intya *n.* guess, supposition, idea

etymology: **INK-** = to guess

intya- *v.* guess, suppose, hypothesise? To formulate a possible idea.

etymology: **INK-** = guess

intyalë *n.* imagination That with which to think/guess/suppose

etymology: **INK-** = to guess

see also: *intya-*

inwisti *n.* mind-mood (*MR:216, 471*) Taryn - not sure if this is a feeling or emotion or something else entirely - will wait til I see confirmation

inya *adj.* female Used when referring to something that is female. Compare with the word **ní** which refers to something that "is" a female (though this is an archaic word and hardly used) or **nis** = "woman". Also contrast with **hanwa** = "male"

- (adj)
etymology:
unusual conjugations: n:ní,
 antonym:hanwa
see also: hanwa, ní, nis
- inya**
etymology: -nya
unusual conjugations:
inyë *pron.* I the emphatic form of "I" used when you are speaking about "I in particular" Taryn - I'm guessing the emphatic is the quenya equivalent of the Gaelic "fein"
- ion** *gram.* grammar-genitive-plural This is known as the genitive pl. ending, making a noun into a reference to the fact that something comes of the noun: eg **Heren Istarion** = "Order of Wizards" Taryn - will get back to it when I get to that in the course
- írë** *conj.* when This is used as a relational word, not the questioning form. Taryn - eg "x is done when y has happened" or "when the moon has risen..." (FS)
- írë** *n.* wish, desire
etymology: **ID-** → ídí = desire, heart, wish
unusual conjugations: adj:írima
- írima** *adj.* lovely, desirable FS
etymology: **ID-** → ídí = desire, heart, wish
unusual conjugations: n:írë
- írissë** *phr.* lovely-woman, feminine name (PM:345)
see also: írima, -issë
- Irmo** *n.* desirer, Vala The name of the Vala normally called **Lórien**, (though Lorien is properly the place where he dwells) (WJ:402)
see also: írë, -mo
- Isil** *n.* Moon NB no article is used if talking about "The moon" (FS; SA:sil, Appendix E, SD:302)
etymology: **I** + **THIL** = "the sheen" and also **I** + **SIL** = "the silver-light"
- Isildi** *phr.* moon-stuff? The metal that reflects only moonlight and starlight (referred to in LotR and used to mark the gates of Moria)
see also: Isil
- Isildur** *phr.* moon-servant, masculine name The heir to the throne of Gondor in the last days of the 2nd age. It was Isildur that cut the ring from the finger of Sauron, but also was enslaved by it and caused it to be lost. SA:sil, Appendix A
see also: -dur,Isil
- isilmë** *n.* moonlight occurring in *Markirya*; MC:215
see also: Isil,-më
- Isilya** *n.* day #3 The third day of the Eldarin six-day week, dedicated to the Moon (Appendix D)
see also: Isil
- issë** *gram.* grammar-feminine-ending A feminine ending, as in **írissë** (PM:345) Taryn - I've been guessing it as "woman" but maybe it's not so specific as that...
- ista-** *v.* know
etymology: **IS-** = to know
unusual conjugations: past tense : sintë
- Istar** *n.* Wizard from **Heren Istarion** "Order of Wizards" (UT:388) Taryn -

I got this from the Corpus Wordlist and i am leery of it - given that you can't have "one Istar" when it's in the plural. I think maybe "Istarion" means "of knowledges", and doesn't refer specifically to it's members, in which vase "Istar" means "knowledges" - as it appears to do, and thus has nothing specifically to do with referring to a wizard.

istima *adj.* wise, learned, knowledgeable Refers to someone that has great Knowledge. Taryn - Note the i - it really isn't a plural of **ista-** - so I'm interested to see how it's formed

etymology: **IS-** = to know

see also: ista-

Istimor *phr.* The Wise, Noldor This is a name referring to the Noldor as "The Wise". Taryn - I don't know why they were considered wise. I also find the pluralisation strange a- to or ?

see also: istima, -r

istya *n.* knowledge Taryn - There appears no differentiator in Etym between this and **ista**.

etymology: **IS-** = to know

see also: ista

istyar *n.* scholar, learned man One who studies knowledge Taryn - but how does pluralising make it into an agential form? What does -ya do anyway?

see also: istya, -r

ita- [**iti**] *v.* sparkle This is the act of sparkling note there is also the act that causes an object to sparkle: **tinta** (*SA:ril, PM:363*)

unusual conjugations: n : tinwë, causative : tinta

see also: íta, tinta, tinwë

íta *n.* flash (*PM:363*)

itila *v (active).* twinkling, glinting

Taryn - I feel this is most likely just the active participle of **ita-** (see **-la**) which would mean that ita- has a stem form of iti- - but I have to confirm this before supposing that - it may be that sparkle and twinkle are two separate things in quenya - sparkle being many lights and twinkle/glint being a succession of single flashes.

see also: ita-

Itaril, Itarillë, Itarildë *phr.* sparkling flame, name-fem

All variants of the same female name, Sindarized as *Idril* (*PM:346, 348; SA:ril*) Taryn - I theorise this as "sparkling flame" but could be "sparkling fire" or even "sparking fire" - also: not sure what the ending **-dë** means

see also: ita-, ril, -lë

-iva, -ivë ?. ? Taryn - I know possessives are in the course so I'll leave this until I read that section plural possessive ending in *Eldaiva, Eldaivë* (*WJ:369*)

L

-l *gram.*

see also: -lyë

-la *gram.* **grammar-active-participle** This suffix is used to turn a verb into an adjective - in conjunction with stem-vowel-lengthening and the possible addition of an intervening vowel. The resulting adjectivised-verb is usually known either as an active participle or a past participle (a somewhat misleading term which means I tend to use the former). For a-stem vowels, the stem-vowel is lengthened (if possible) and the suffix added (eg **mapa-** becomes **mápala**). For non-a-stem vowels an intervening vowel is added between the verb-stem and the suffix. It would be my advice to add the stem-vowel, but the attested forms are so-far non-existent (eg **tul-** becomes **túlula**). It seems to be that if the vowel-lengthening would produce a sound that is not permitted in Quenya (eg a long vowel before a consonant cluster) then it is not lengthened, but there is no supporting doc for this - just some examples that seem to be this way Taryn - can't rem which ones they are .

lá *?adj.* no, not Taryn - I am unsure

about this as I was told this word did not exist. In any case, I've left it in here until I get confirmation that it has been overridden, as it is not listed in Etym as "struck out". I am not sure whether it mean "the lack of", rather than "no!" (in the imperative form). At this moment your guess is as good as mine. I am also aware that this stem (**LA-**) causes interference with words descended from the stem **G-LADA-**.

etymology: **LA-** = no, not

unusual conjugations: synonyms : il-,umë

see also: lala-

lá *comparative.* beyond, more-than **lá** has other uses, but can be used in the comparative form of an adjective thus: "A **ná calima lá** B" to mean "A is bright beyond B" (or substitute adjective as appropriate)

lac- *v.* swallow Also related to the word **lanco** = throat

etymology: **LAK-** = swallow

lahta- *v.* ? Taryn - no clue what this word means - HF says it is "not clearly glossed" *QL:50*

unusual conjugations: past tense : lahantë

laicë *adj.* acute, keen, sharp Also used of acuteness or keenness of perception.

etymology: **LAIK** = acute, keen,

sharp

laimë *n.* shade The run-together shadows or general state of shadow, either caused by casting of shadows by objects or a dark night or enclosed room etc etc. tor efer to a specific shadow or shade caused by a single object, use **lëo**

etymology: From **DAY** = shadow
see also: **lëo**

laiqua *adj.* green

etymology: **LÁYAK** → laik-wa = green

Laiquendi *phr.* Green-elves, name-group Taryn - Not sure what group of elves this refers to, poss the **Teleri**? Interesting the infusion of laiqua into quendi... (WJ:385, SA:quen-/quet-)

etymology: Translated from Sindarin *Laegil, Laegelrim*

see also: laiqua, quendi

laira *adj.* shady Something covered or enclosed in shade, or something that is inherently shady (eg the area under trees)

etymology: From **DAY** = shadow
see also: **laimë**

lairë *n.* summer In the calendar of Imladris a precisely defined period of 72 days, but also used without any exact definition (*Appendix D*) Taryn - seems to be related to **laiqua** = "green" - pos a ref for the "generic" green of **lai**?

lairë *n.* poem

etymology: **GLIN** = poem or lay : related to **LIN-** = to sing

Lairelossë *phr.* Summer-snow, name-tree The name of a tree per-

haps with white flowers. (UT:167)

Taryn - what tree? is there a more definite ref?

see also: **lairë**, **lossë**

laita- *v.* bless, praise From the famous phrase: **a laita, laita te! Andavë laituvamet! ... Cormacolindor, a laita tárienna** "bless them, bless them! Long shall we bless them! ... [The] Ring-bearers, praise [them] to [the] height!" (*LotR3:VI ch. 4, translated in Letters:308*)

lailalë *n.* praising Isolated from **Eru-lailalë** (UT:166, 436) Taryn - This is a nouned-verb... as yet I'm not sure if this is an unusual form or regular so will come back and remove it if it is regular.

see also: **laita**, **lë**

laivë *n.* ointment, salve

etymology: **LIB-** → laibë = ointment

lala *?adj.* not Taryn - see **lá** for discussion

etymology: **LA-** = no/not

see also: **lá**

lala- *v.* laugh Do not confuse with the homonym that means "deny", which is descended from the stem **LA-** = no/not. *PM:359*

etymology: Etym **G-LADA**

unusual conjugations: past tense : landë

lala- *v.* deny Do not confuse with the homonym that mean "laugh" which is descended from the stem **G-LADA**

etymology: **LA-** = no/not

Lalwendë, Lalwen *phr.* laughing maiden, name-fem (*PM:343*) Taryn - this is listed as "lalwendë" - how-

ever. the consonant cluster "lw" is non-standard and i don't know if it is actually allowed

see also: lala-, wendë

láma *n.* ringing sound, echo Related to **lamya-** = "to sound", obviously bells can be sounded to cause **láma**. To refer to "a sound" in a more general way (not necessarily a ringing one), use **lamma**.

etymology: **LAM-** = to sound

see also: lamma, lamya-

laman [**lamn-**]*n.* animal, beast, mammal usually applied to four-footed beasts, and never to reptiles and birds (*WJ:416*) contrast with **celva** which refers to all types of animals

unusual conjugations: pl : lamni

see also: celva

lámatyávë *n.* sound-taste Refers to the individual pleasure in the sounds and forms of words (*MR:215, 471*)

see also: lamma, tyávë

lamba *n.* tongue This word refers to a physical tongue as part of the body rather than a language which is **lambë** (relating itself to the physical version).

etymology: **LAB-** = lick

lambë *n.* tongue (lang), language, tengwa #27 This is the usual word for 'language' in non-technical/vernacular use. For example: **Lambë Valarinwa** = "the valarin tongue" (*WJ:368, 394*). The formal word is Taryn - probably **quetil**

unusual conjugations: synonym : quetil

Lambengolmor *phr.* Language-masters, linguists More properly: "Loremasters of Tongues", a school founded by Fëanor (*WJ:396*)

see also: lambë, ngolmo

lámina *adj.* echoing

etymology: **LAM-** = to sound

see also: láma

lamma [**lám-**]*n.* sound This refers in general to a sound made by something.

etymology: **LAM-** = to sound

lamya- *v.* to sound The exact nature of this word is not made clear, but I presume it means to cause something to make sound eg "sound the horns".

etymology: **LAM-** = to sound

lanco *n.* throat

etymology: **LAK-** = swallow

landa *adj.* wide Ued in a sense of "wide, open and empty" as in **I Nori Landar** = the wide/great lands. (note: the use of r to pluralise an adjective ending in -a is an older idea. Mature Quenya would normally require an adjective like **landa** to be pluralised as **landë**).

etymology: **LAD-** = wide

lango *n.* sword (broad), broadsword This is also used idiomatically for the prow of a ship.

etymology: **LAG-** = ?broad?

lannat *n.* weft Taryn - There does not seem to be a word for warp.

etymology: **LAN-** = weave

see also: lanwa, lanyä-

lannë *n.* cloth, tissue Presumably, anything material made through weaving.

etymology: **LAM-** = weave

see also: lanwa

lanta *n.* fall A fall - when a person has fallen

etymology: From **DAT** = fall down

see also: lanta-

lanta- *v.* fall (*Nam, RGEO:66*)

etymology: From **DAT** = fall down

lanwa *n.* loom That which you weave upon. Weave = **lanya-**

etymology: **LAN-** = weave

see also: lannat

lanya- *v.* weave

etymology: **LAN-** = weave

lappa *n.* hem Refers to the hem of a robe Taryn - not sure if it could be then generalised

lapsë *n.* babe, infant Taryn - I postulate that this may mean something like "dribble" - due to it's similarity to **lapsa** = the frequentative form of **lav-** = lick

etymology: **LAP** = babe

lár *n (pl).* ears A pair of ears, presumably the singular would be **lá**, but this is not attested in Etym.

etymology: **LAS-** = listen

lár *n.* league, pause A linear measure, 5000 **rangar** in length. A **ranga** is approximately 38 inches (96.4 cm), so a **lár** would be approximately 5277 yards, two feet and four inches (4826 m) - close enough to the length of an English league (5280 yards) to justify this translation. The basic meaning of **lár** is "pause"; in marches a brief halt was made for each league. (*UT:285*)

lára *adj.* flat *HF's course* Taryn - is this in any way related to a **lár**?

etymology: From **DAL** = flat

larca *adj.* swift, rapid, fast Also related to **alarca** = "rushing"

etymology: **LAK-** = swift

lassë *n.* leaf

etymology: **LAS** = leaf

Lasselanta, lasse-lanta *n.* leaf-fall, Autumn, October This is used (as is **quellë**) for the latter part of autumn and the beginning of winter (*Appendix D, Letters:428*); It is thus also used as an alternative name for October (*PM:135*).

unusual conjugations: dual : las-set

see also: lanta, lassë, lassewinta

lassemista *phr.* leaf-grey Another name for the rown-tree of Quickbeam's song *LotR2:III ch. 4*, translated in *Letters:224* - referring to the grey-green leaves of a Rowan tree.

unusual conjugations: synonyms : carnimírë, orofarnë

see also: lassë, mista

lassewinta *n.* leaf-scatter This is a variant of **lasselanta** (*PM:376*)

see also: lassë, winta-

lasta *n.* hearing, listening An ability to listen/hear.

etymology: **LAS-** = listen

lasta- *v.* listen compare with **hlar-** = "hear"

etymology: **LAS-** = listen

Lastalaica *phr.* sharp-eared, sharp-hearing Taryn - Not glossed as to whether it is a masculine or feminine name

see also: laicë, lasta

latin(a) *adj.* open, clear/free of obstacle, cleared (in ref to

land)

etymology: **LAT-** = lie open

latta *n.* strap eg a leather strap holding something.

etymology: **LATH** = string, thong

latta *n.* hole, pit Something to fall into

etymology: From **DAT** = fall down

see also: lanta-

latya- *v.* open *ELF*

lauca *adj.* warm

etymology: **LAW** = warm

laumë, lau no indeed not, on the contrary Used for asking incredulous questions.

etymology: Comes directly from:

lá + umë = "no" + "not"

see also: lá, umë

laurë *adj.* golden Refers to golden light and colour, not of the metal, and, more specifically, to the light of the Golden tree **Laurelin**.

etymology: **GLAW(-R)-** = "golden"

laurëa *adj.* golden, gold-like Refers to golden light and colour, not of the metal.

see also: laurë

Laurelin *phr.* gold-dew? The name of the Golden Tree of Valinor. Taryn - a guessed translation for **-lin** but it makes sense given the context (*SA, Letters:308*)

see also: laurë, -lin

Laurenandë *phr.* Gold-valley Also known as **Lórien** (*UT:253*) Taryn - what is the meaning of **-dë** in this case?

etymology: laurë, -nan

unusual conjugations:

laurinquë *n.* golden one The name of a tree, more literally, it means "Gold-full one" (*UT:168*).

see also: -inqua, laurë

Laurelindórinan *phr.* Valley of Singing Gold, name-place An earlier name of **Lórien** (*UT:253*); From the entish name: **laurelindórenan lindelorendor malinornéliion ornemalin** literally: "Goldenlight-music-land-valley music-dream-land of yellow-trees tree-yellow", Quenya elements agglutinated in Entish fashion; this supposedly means something like "the valley where the trees in a golden light sing musically, a land of music and dreams; there are yellow trees there, it is a tree-yellow land" (*LotR2:III ch. 4, translated in Letters:308*).

see also: laurë, lind-, -nan

lav- *v.* lick Can be used poetically to mean cover as in **Namárië** (*Nam*)

etymology: **LAB-** = lick

unusual conjugations: past tense : **lávë**, frequentative : **lapsa**

see also: lamba

lav- *v.* yeild, allow, grant To give way and allow something, or to make room for something to occur.

etymology: From **DAB** = give way/make room

lavaralda *n.* name-tree some kind of tree Taryn - possibly "yielding tree"? sounds like willow, but that's **tasar**. "licking tree" would be interesting, but not sure how :) (*LR:57*)

see also: alda, lav-?

-lda ?. ? Taryn - leaving this one til

confirmed "your" (sg.), possessive suffix attested only in the phrase **Arwen vanimalda** "Arwen your beauty", sc. "O beautiful Arwen", and in **meletyalda** "your majesty" (WJ:369) **Arwen vanimalda** was changed to **Arwen vanimelda** in the second edition of LotR, so Tolkien may have decided to re-interpret the phrase as "Arwen, beautiful Elf (Elda)". The ending for "your" appear as **-lya** elsewhere; **-lda** may be used in vocatives only. (*LotR1:II ch. 6*)

-lë *gram.* ? Taryn - seems to be some sort of "verb to noun" or something - possibly "adjective to noun" - can't rem the example now...

lehta *adj.* free, released as in **lehta tengwë** VT39:17, no doubt there is also a secondary, noun-meaning to **lehta** as in **sarda**

lehta- *v.* loose, release, slacken Taryn - Both **leuca** and **lehta-** were listed together with the gloss as "loose/slacken" - so I don't know whether they both refer to the same thing, or what the subtle difference is.

etymology: **LEK-** = set loose

see also: **leuca-**

lelya- *v.* go, proceed, travel To move in a direction. This is a highly irregular verb. WJ:362

unusual conjugations: past t. : **lendë**, active participle : **elendië**

lemba *adj.* left behind One who carries adn stay's behind while others go on - related to **Lembi** = the Teleri/Ilkorin that were left behind while the others went on the Valinor.

etymology: **LEB-/LEM-** (tarry/stay) → **leb-na** = left behind

Lembi *n.* Those left behind The elves that were left behind as the others went on to Valinor - generally used of the Teleri and Ilkorin. Related to **lamba** = "left behind"

etymology: **LEB-/LEM-** (tarry/stay) → **leb-na** = left behind

lemnar *n.* The valarin week "The Valian week had 5 days, dedicated (1) to **Manwë**: (Ar)Manwen (2) to **Ulmo**: (Ar)Ulmon (3) to **Aulë** and **Yavanna**: (Ar)Veruen (of the spouses) (4) to **Mandos** and **Lorien**: (Ar)Fanturion Taryn - ?veil-controllers? (5) to the three younger gods: **Ossë**, **Oromë** and **Tulkas**: **Nessarón** or **Neldion**. The 73 weeks were divided into 12 months of 6 weeks." *Etym:LEP-*

etymology: **LEP** = five

lempë *n.* five cardinal five

etymology: **LEP-** = five

lendë *v (pa t).* went, departed Past tense of the general verb **linna-** = "to go". This is the general form of the word, as compared to **vanwa** which refers to things that have departed and will never return, or **auta-** which is used of things that pass from mind, rather than physically go.

etymology: **LED-** = go, travel

unusual conjugations: synonyms : **auta-**, **vanwa**

lenëmë *phr.* permitted, with leave ie with permission granted.

Genitive: **lenémeo** = "with leave of" (SD:246)

Lenwë ? . ?, name-masc? Taryn - is there a translation? The leader of the Nandor (Nandorin *Denweg*, primitive *Denwego*) (WJ:412)

lëo *n.* shade, shadow Refers to a single shadow, or patch of shade caused by the blocking of light by an object. General, run-together shade is **laimë**

etymology: From **DAY** = shadow
see also: **laimë**

lepsë *n.* finger

etymology: **LEP** (five) → **LEPET** = finger

lerya- *v.* release, free, let-go HF:8

lesta *n.* measure, measurement? A word occurring in *FS* - this is "a measure" Taryn - not sure of exactness, but I'd guess something like "taking a person's measure" as an example - possibly more like a "measurement"

Lestanóré *phr.* Doriath, name-place Taryn - not at all sure what "Doriath" is as a translation - I'm assuming this is translated "measure-land" or perhaps "measured land" (WJ:369)

see also: **lesta**, **nóré**

leuca- *v.* loose, release, set-free, slacken Taryn - Both **leuca** and **lehta-** were listed together with the gloss as "loose/slacken" - so I don't know whether they both refer to the same thing, or what the subtle difference is.

etymology: **LEK-** = set loose
see also: **lehta-**

leuca *n.* snake (*Appendix E*)

-li *gram.* plural suffix, many Pluralises a word in such a way as to

denote a group or subsection of a larger group. For example: **Eldar** refers to the larger group of Elves, whereas **Eldali** refers to a certain group of elves, or "several elves". Note: some people still do not trust this definition enough to use it. This word is related to **lië** = a people-group = "many people"

unusual conjugations: synonyms : -i, -r

líco *n.* wax This is the sticky substance, rather than to do with moons. (*Markirya* comments, MC:223)

lícuma *n.* taper, candle

see also: **líco**

lië *n.* folk, people, race, ethnic-group Note that this is a singular word (regardless of it encompassing many individuals) and thus verbs and adjectives are not pluralised when referring to it.

etymology: **LI** = many

lin- *adj.* many-having A suffix often used in compound words implying that there are many for the subject belonging to the object. Related to the partitive **-li**

see also: **-li**

lillassëa *phr.* many leaves From **ve tauri lillassië**, lit. "like many-leaved forests", is translated "like leaves of forests" in MC:215

see also: **lassë**, **lin-**

lilta- *v.* dance

etymology: **LILT-** = dance

limba *n.* drop Refers to a drop of liquid (something that might drip) rather than the effect of dropping something.

etymology: **LIB-** = to drip

limpë *n.* wine The drink of the Valar. Literally meaning just "drink" (as a noun)

etymology: **LIP** (unglossed)

-lin *n.* dew?, mist?, falling-water? Taryn - guessed from **Lórellin** but perhaps this is related to the song of the Ainur? Water was meant to be closest to the song... unfortunately then there's **laurelin** which is the golden tree - but then that made a golden dew - perhaps this word bemans dew?

lin [**lind-**]*n.* music More precisely "a musical sound" (*Letters:308*) Taryn - what is the diff between this and **lírë**?

see also: linda-, lindë,lírë

linda- *v.* sing *HF's course*

see also: lir-

linda *adj.* beautiful, fair, sweet-sounding Used especially of the voice. When referring to looks, it is better to use **vanya** or **vanima**

etymology: **LIND** = fair (esp of voice)

unusual conjugations: synonyms : vanima, vanya

lindalë, lindelë *n.* music

Lindar *n.* Singers, name-group what the Teleri called themselves (*WJ:380, MR:349, UT:253*)

lindë *n.* air, tune, song

etymology: **LIN** = to sing

lindelë *n.* music

etymology: **LIN-** = to sing

see also: lindë

Lindi *n.* singers What the Green-elves called themselves; also used in Exilic Quenya (*WJ:385*)

see also: Lindar

lindo *n.* singer, song-bird Generally refers to a singing bird, a sentient singer is usually referred to as **nyello**

Lindon, Lindónë *phr?*. Lindon, name-place Taryn - possibly a "London" gloss? does it mean "song-place" or something? (*WJ:385*)

see also: lin

Lindórië *phr.* name-fem Perhaps "She that arises in song" (compare **Melkor** "He that arises in Might") (*Silm*)

see also: linda-

lindornëa *adj.* oaked Having many oak trees. Taryn - I am unsure of the etymology of this word, but it was glossed as such in the etymologies

linga- *v.* hang, dangle

etymology: **LING-** = hang

lingwë *n.* fish Note also **hala** = "little fish"

etymology: **LIW** → líñwi = fish

unusual conjugations: synonyms : hala

lingwelókë *n.* sea-dragon, sea-serpent Literally "fish dragon"

see also: lingwë, lókë

linna- *v.* go, fare, depart, travel

This is the general form of the word "go", as compared to **vanya** which refers to depart and will never return, or **auta-** which is used of things that pass from mind, rather than physically go, or **lelya-** which refers to travelling only.

etymology: **LED-** = go, travel

unusual conjugations: synonyms : auta-, lelya-, vanya-

-linnar

etymology: -li,-nna,-r

unusual conjugations:**linquë** *adj.* wet**etymology:** **LINKWI** = wet**linta** *adj.* swift (*Nam, RGEO:66*)**linya** *n.* pool**etymology:** **LIN** = pool**linyenwa** *adj.* old, many-yearred

Please note that this word does not connote weakness as Elves are immortal. The Noldorin word for that is *ingem* = "year-sick" Taryn - I'd like this word translated into Quenya - possibly "yenenqwa" - though this seems too cumbersome

lipsa *n.* salve**etymology:** **LIB-** → **GLIB** → libda = salve**lir-** *v.* sing, trill, chant**etymology:** **LIR-** = sing/trill**lirë** [**liri-**]*n.* song instrumental
lirinen "in [the] song" or "by [the] song" (*Nam, RGEO:67*)**see also:** lin**lirulin** *n.* lark (*MR:238, 262*) Taryn - instrument of song? but is song = **lin** or **?lirë?****see also:** lir-,lin**lis, lissen** [l i]**etymology:** s**unusual conjugations:** -**see also:** s]nhoney**LIS** = honey**lissë** *adj.* sweet *Nam* Idiomatically from **lissen** = "honey"**etymology:** **LIS** = honey**litsë** *n.* sand**etymology:** **LIT** = sand**-llo** ?. ? Taryn - this seems right but I won't add it until I get to that part in the course ablative ending, "from" or "out of", e.g. **sindanóriello** "outof a grey land", **Rómello** "from the East", **Mardello** "from Earth" (*FS*)**-lma** ?. ? Taryn - will leave this until I reach it in the course pronominal ending "our", attested (with the genitive ending **-o** that displaces final **-a**) in the word **omentiemo** "of our meeting". This "our" is plural inclusive. Frodo (it seems) improperly used it in the greeting "a star shines on the hour of our meeting": Since he and the Elf he was speaking to constituted only two persons, he should have used the *dual* inclusive instead. The correct form **omentielvo** occurs in some of the manuscripts of the Red Book. See Letters:447.**-lmë** ?. ? Taryn - will leave this until I do it in the course pronominal ending for inclusive "we", sc. "we" including the person that is spoken to. Exemplified in **laituvalmet** "we shall bless them" (**lait-uva-lme-t** "bless-shall-we-them") (*LotR3:VI ch. 4, translated in Letters:308*)**ló** *n.* night A single night - referring to "a night" such as one might refer to "a day" without meaning specifically "Night"**etymology:** From **DÓ** = night**see also:** **lómë****loa, lo-?** *n.* growth, year (seasonal) This word literally means "growth" but is generally used for a solar year when seasonal changes are considered (**coranar** is used in for the strictly astronomical sense) In PM:126 **loa** is translated "time of growth" and it is this year that is

generally split up into the seasons (as they are related to the different stages of the growth cycle). The year began with **vestárë**, the day before **tuilë** and ended with **mettarë**, the day immediately after **coirë**

loc- *v.* bend, loop (SA)

lócë [lóci-]*n.* snake, serpent, dragon Literally "looped"

etymology: **LOK-** = great serpent
see also: loc-

locsë *n.* hair Taryn - Was Tolkien obsessed with hair? there are just so many words for it! what's the difference between them all? I can't figure it out - i've guessed a few times (probably incorrectly) and I'm just going to stop until I can be a little more certain. I have a vague idea that this really is a play on words - it is a "lock" of hair - but who knows? it isn't glossed as such, though there is a related word that means "ringlet". The word is obviously related to **LOK-** which seems to refer to something bent or looped, so a lock of hair makes some sense in this case, but I'm sure there's another word for it somewhere else...

etymology: **LOKH-** = hair

loëndë *phr.* year-middle Refers to the middle (183rd) day of the Númenroean year, inserted between the months of **Nárië** and **Cermië** (June and July) (*Appendix D*)

see also: endëa

loico *n.* corpse, dead body From **loicolícuma** "corpse-candle" in *Markirya* Taryn - I'd like to know where this word stems from - must get

to etym

lómë [lómi-]*n.* night, night-time, gloom Refers to "night" as a general material, rather than "a night" in particular (which can be referred to simply as **ló**).

etymology: From **DÓ** → primitive **dóchmë**

lómëa *adj.* gloomy in **Lómëanor** "Gloomyland"

see also: lómë

lómelindë *phr.* nightingale Literally means "dark-song" or even "night-song"

etymology: **lómë** (dark) + **lindë** (song)

Lómion *phr.* dusk-child, twilight-child "The Child of Twilight [dusk]" is the Quenya name Aredhel secretly gave to Maeglin SA

see also: lómë

lóna *adj.* dark Taryn - or is it the noun "the dark"?

etymology: From **DÓ**

see also: lómë

lónë [lono-]*n.* island Refers to any piece of land alone, remote or hard to reach.

etymology: **LONO-** = ?alone

see also: Avallónë

londë *n.* narrow pass, strait or path generally used idiomatically of the entrance to a harbour as a "road in the sea", thus: **Alqualondë**

etymology: **LOD** → **londë** = strait/pass

lorë *n.* slumber, sleep

etymology: **LOS-** = sleep

loren, lor- *n.* dream (*Letters:308*) Taryn - but how does this relate to

olos? perhaps this is a dream as sleeping-dream, whereas olos is a waking-dream or vision? or perhaps olos is more a Dream, than a dream especially as it seems to be closely related to **lorna** = "sleep". I speculate that this word may in fact be the verb "sleep" rather than "dream"... I'll have to recheck the reference.

see also: olos

Lórellin *phr.* dream-lake More literally "slumber-lake", this is the name of the lake where the **Valië Estë** sleeps; (*Silm*)

see also: loren, -lin

Lórien *n.* ?slumberer This is the name of a Vala, but more properly the place where he dwells, while his real name is **Irmo** (*WJ:402*) *Taryn* - Not sure exactly what it means, but it is obviously related to **lorë** = slumber/sleep

see also: lorë

lorna *adj.* asleep

etymology: **LOS-** = sleep

see also: lorë

lossë *n.* blossom technically refers to small, massing blossoms, but, due to it's close association with **olossë** (snow), it is generally used only of white blossoms. *Taryn* - Though I have some speculation that this relation flows both ways.

etymology: **LOT(H)** = flower

lótë *n.* flower A single, large flower. For small or massing flowers, use **lossë** (though this is generally used of white blossom).

etymology: **LOT(H)** = flower

Lótessë *n.* May, month #5 The fifth month of the year, "May" (*Appendix*

D). this word obviously refers to May as a time of "flowering".

see also: essë, lótë

-lmë *pron.* WE the pronoun-ending meaning a group including oneself
lú *n.* a time/occasion *Taryn* - Possibly can refer to a time or date set for an occasion.

etymology: **LU** = time

lúcë *n.* enchantment *Taryn* - possibly interchangeable with "magic" also, but not specifically glossed as such

etymology: **LUK** = magic/enchantment

unusual conjugations: v : luhta

luhta- *v.* enchant

etymology: **LUK** = magic/enchantment

unusual conjugations: n : lúcë

luinë, luin *adj.* blue *Nam, RGEO:66.* In **Helluin**, name of the star Sirius, and **Luinil**, name of another blue-shining star (or planet). (*SA; Luinil is tentatively identified with Neptune, MR:435*)

unusual conjugations: pl : luini

Lumbar *n.* name-planet, Saturn? Refers to a star (or planet), tentatively identified with Saturn (*MR:435*), evidently connected to **lumbo, lumbulë** (*Silm*)

lumbë *n.* gloom, shadow *Taryn* - There are a number of words glossed as such - I haven't yet the understanding to discriminate between them, though comparing with the Noldorin offshoots of this root, I'd say it was truly aligned with "shadow" whereas numerous others are more closer to darkness. Compare also with **lumbulë** which refers to heavy shadow.

etymology: **LUM** = gloom/shadow

unusual conjugations: synonyms : *lumbulë, lómë*

lumbo *n.* cloud Taryn - I would guess this refers specifically to dark cloud - probably storms. This given that **lumbulë** means shadow *Markirya*

see also: *lumbulë*

lumbulë *n.* shadow refers to heavy/dark shadow *Nam, RGEO:67*

lúmë *n.* darkness *Markirya* Taryn - probably a mistaken refernce to **lumbë**

lúmë *n.* hour, time Allative **lúmenna** "upon the hour", elided **lúmenn'** in the greeting **elen síla lúmenn' omentielvo** because the next word begins with a similar vowel. The complete form **lúmenna omentielvo** is found in *WJ:367* and *Letters:424*.

etymology: **LU** = time?

lúmequentialë *n.* history, chronological account Taryn - It's not glossed in *Etym*, but my guess is that this is a told or remembered history - as opposed to the generic "History".

see also: *lúmë, quenta*

lúmequentialë *n.* history Taryn - The specifics of this are not noted in *Etym*. but I am assuming that this means "History" as opposed to "a history" = a written, told or remembered history = **lúmequenta**

see also: *lúmë, quentalë*

lumna *adj.* burdensome, oppressive, ominous, heavy Often used of cloud-cover

etymology: From **DUB** = lie

heavy

see also: *lumna-*

lumna- *v.* lie heavy, loom This is a stative verb basically meaning "to lie heavy" or "to hang over oppressively" and is often used of heavy cloud.

etymology: stem **DUB-** = lie, lie heavy

lúnë *adj.* blue Taryn - A far cry from **luin** - which seems to be Doriathrin perhaps? I'll need to figure out what's going on here sometime...

etymology: **LUG** → *lugni* = blue

lunga *adj.* heavy

etymology: **LUG** = heavy

Lúnoronti *phr.* Blue mountains Presumably this is the range to the far West of Eriador.

see also: *lúnë, oron*

luntë *n.* boat Likely to refer to a small craft, rather than a "cutter" style ship = *cirya*

etymology: **LUT-** = float/swim

unusual conjugations: synonyms : *cirya*

lusta *adj.* void, empty I presume the refernce to "void" refers only to something empty, and not to a complete absence of anything (referred to by **cúma**)

etymology: **LUS** = empty

unusual conjugations: synonyms : *cúma*

lúva *n.* bow Taryn - The weapon is **quina** and to refer to something bent or bow-shaped, use **cú** so i don't know where this one comes from... (*Appendix E*)

-lva ?. ? Taryn - leaving this ala all the other grammatical bibs and bobs

til I've reached that point in the course pronominal ending, "our", of two persons where one addresses the other (*Letters:447*). Only attested in the genitive **-lvo** in the word **omen-tielvo** (see **-lma**). For this reason it has been argued that the ending may actually be **-lwa**, since there is some evidence that **wo** would change to **vo** in Quenya and the **w** of **-lwa** could be derived from the dual ending **-u**. (*FG*)

-lya ?. ? Taryn - leaving it as always until I reach this point in the course... seems to be the possessive pronoun "your" rather than "you" pronominal suffix "thy, your" in **tielyanna** "upon your path" (*UT:22 cf. 51*)

see also: **-lyë**

-lyë, **-l** *pron.* you (plural), thou (polite) 2nd person plural "you all" or Polite Second person singular: "thou" eg: **hiruvalyë** "thou shalt find" (*Nam, RGEO:67*) Note the full form **-lyë** is usually only used either in polite speech, or when another suffix must be added to the end (esp when there is both a subject and object pronoun on the same word as in **mellyen** = "you love me")

see also: **-nyë**

M

ma, man *interrogative*. who Taryn - obviously this is a little hazy as yet so I'll get back to it as I'm sure the course will cover this *Nam* cf. PM:357 note 18, where a reference is made to the Eldarin interrogative element **ma, man**. However, **man** is translated "what" in LR:59. Either Tolkien later adjusted the meaning of the word, or it covers both "who" and "what".

má *n.* hand

etymology: MA Ξ → má Ξ = hand

unusual conjugations: dual :

mát

see also: maitë

mac- *v.* cut, hew, cleave

etymology: MAK- = cleave (with sword)

Macalaurë *n.* Gold-cleaver This is the mother-name (never used in narrative) of **Canafinwë** = *Maglor* in Sindarin - he fifth son of **Feanor** (PM:353)

see also: laurë, mac-

macar *n.* swordsman, cleaver? from **Menelmacar** Taryn - Perhaps would be usable to make the word "wood cutter"

see also: macil, mehtar

macar *n.* tradesman One engaged in commercial activity - related to **manca-** = "to trade"

etymology: M BAKH- = exchange
macil *n.* sword Related to **mac-** = cut

etymology: MAK- (cleave with sword) → makla = sword

see also: mac-, macar, maica

macsa *adj.* soft, pliant Glossed in reference to making dough - but could also be general in nature.

etymology: MASAG = knead, make soft by rubbing

see also: macsë

macsë *n.* dough As a substance made soft and pliant through kneading.

etymology: MASAG = knead/make soft through rubbing

see also: macsa

mahalma *n.* throne locative pl. **mahmassen** in *Cirion's Oath*. (WJ:399)

etymology: Adopted and adapted from Valarin.

Máhan *n.* ? Refers to one of the eight chiefs of the Valar (Adopted and adapted from Valarin, but usually translated as **Aratar**) **Máhanaxar** the "Doom Ring" of Aman; adopted and adapted from Valarin. (WJ:399) Taryn - I'm still to confused by this one to untangle it today - this word would seem to me to be "máhan-bones" to me - possibly the "ring" is just an English gloss for a committee of influential

people and the Quenya term refers to a skeleton - which makes some sense to me. but this would leave máhan to mean doom... which wasn't precisely specified here so I'll have to look this up to check

mahta- *v.* handle, feel

etymology: MAË (hand) → maË-ta = "to handle"

mahta- *v.* wield a weapon, fight
Blended somewhat with the other form of **mahta-**

etymology: MAK- (cleave) → maktá = wield a weapon

mahtar *n.* fighter, warrior More the former than the latter (which is more literally translated with **ohtar**)

etymology: MAK- (cleave) → maktá = wield a weapon

Maia *n.* Beautiful (the) (MR:49), the lesser (= non-Vala) Ainur that entered Eä.

maica *adj.* sharp, piercing eg **hendumaica** = "sharp eyes" (SA:maeg)

see also: macil

mailë *n.* lust Presumably this is more likely to refer to desire and greed (related and referred to with **milmë**) rather than being of a specifically sexual nature (as the modern definition generally means)

etymology: MIL-**IK-** = desire/greed

unusual conjugations: adj : mailëa

see also: milinë

maitë *adj.* handed Used when referring to properties of hands - eg **Angamaitë**, **morimaitë**, **Telemaitë**, but also could be used for "heavy handed"

see also: mât

maitë [**maisi-**]*adj.* handy, skilled

etymology: MAË (hand) → maËiti = handy

Maitimo *phr.* well-shaped one mother-name (never used in narrative) of **Nelyafinwë** = Maedhros (PM:353) Taryn - not sure how this is created - **maitë** means handed, so how does this create shaped? perhaps sculpted?

maiwë *n.* gull

etymology: MIW- = whining/mewling

see also: aiwë

malda *n.* gold This is the word that refer to the actual metal. Compare with **laurë** which refer to golden light.

malda *comparative.* more HFs course

malina *adj.* yellow (Letters:308)

Malinalda *phr.* Yellow-tree A name of Laurelin SA:mal- evidently **malina** + **alda** The translation "Tree of Gold" in the Silmarillion Index is free; **malina** means "yellow", not "gold(en)".

see also: alda, malina

malinornë, mallorn *phr.* yellow-trees **Malinornë** is partitive pl. genitive of **malinornë** (Sindarised as "mallorn") UT:167

unusual conjugations: pl : malinorni

mallë *n.* street, road

etymology: MBAL = street

mallorn This is a Sindarin word. The quenya word is **mallinornë**

see also: mallinornë

málo *n.* friend Glossed as an "irreg-

ular vocalism", this word is related to the word **mel-** (platonic love).

etymology: **MEL-** = love (as friend) → **málo**

see also: mel-

malta, mal- *n.* gold, tengwa #18
(Appendix E)

máma *n.* sheep in the singlar -
(WJ:395)

mamil, amil *n.* mother Taryn -
is **amil** a familiar form = "mummy"?
(UT:191)

mana ?. what is Taryn - to go in same category as **man** at present - ie I'll get back to it A word translated "what is" in the sentence **mana i-coimas Eldaron** "what is the **coimas** of the Eldar?" (PM:395, a variant reading in PM:402) Either it is **ma** "what" + **ná** "is", or **mana** may itself be a unitary word "what", and there is not really any word meaning "is" in the sentence.

mána, man- *adj.* blessed, good, pure, unmarred (FS)

manar ?. doom/fate etc As for **mandë**, not glossed. Taryn - I don't know what form this word is in so i don't know the exact translation...

etymology: **MANAD** = fate/doom/fortune

see also: mandë

manca- *v.* trade To swap, buy or otherwise perform commercial activity

etymology: **MBAKH-** = exchange

mancalë *n.* commerce The trade or exchange of goods/credit...

etymology: **MBAKH-** (exchange) + **-lë**

manda *n.* prison, gaol, duress,

doom

etymology: **MBAD** = prison/doom

see also: Angamanda

mandë *n.* doom, final end, fate, fortune (final bliss) Though not specifically glossed as such, this word came directly under the stem and seems to have the basic form

etymology: **MANAD** = doom/fate/final end etc

see also: manar

Mando *n.* The Imprisoner, The Binder Generally lengthened to **Mandos** = "dread imprisoner". Also known as **Námo** and **Mori-mando** (the latter when **MBAD** is combined with **MAN** (spirit))

etymology: **MBAD** (gaol) + ?"-o"

see also: Mandos

Mandos, Mandossë *phr.* Dread Imprisoner, The Binder The short form is generally used. His real name is **Námo** (WJ:402)

etymology: **MBAD** (prison) + **ossë** = "dread"

see also: Mando, ossë

Mandos, Mandost *phr.* Castle of Custody MR:350 The contracted form, is also used of the Vala (though is actually a contracted form of **Mandossë**), but the full form of this word is the place where he dwells.

see also: Mandos

manen ?. how Taryn - unsure if this is the preposition or whatever - will get back to it (PM:395)

manu *n.* departed spirit One who has departed from life and become

a spirit

etymology: **MAN-** = a spirit (either departed or unborn)

Manwë *n.* Blessed Being, holy spirit This vala was in charge of the air and winds.

etymology: **MAN** = holy-spirit (unborn or dearly departed) + **-wë**
OR Valarin: *Mānawenüz*

Manwen, Armanwen *n.* Week-day #1 of the Valian week The start of the Valian week, dedicated to **Manwë**. The word for week is **lemnar**.

see also: Manwë

mapa- *v.* grasp, seize

etymology: **MAP** = lay a hold of with a hand

unusual conjugations: past tense : mampë

maquet- *v.* ask Taryn - seems to be "question-speak" or something similar (PM:403)

see also: ma,quet-

mar *n.* earth earth as a substance and "element" rather than "The earth" (which is **Ambar**) ablative **Mardello** "from earth" (FS)

már, -mar *n.* home, house, land of persons or peoples; also appearing as **-mar** in such words as **Valimar**. Properly referring to where a person/people abides so can thus encompass the small and large.

etymology: from **mbár**

see also: mar-

mar-,-mar *v.* abide, settle, fix oneself UT:317 eg **maruvan** "I will abide" (EO) Also in names like **Val(i)mar, Vinyamar, Mar-nu-Falmar, Mardil** (SA:bar)

mára *adj.* useful, fit, good Generally used of things to express their fitness and usefulness

etymology: **MAG-** (handle, use) → **magrá** = useful

maranwë *n.* destiny Taryn - How does Tolkien differentiate between fate and destiny? The only difference I can find is that fate often refers to just the final end-point - whereas destiny always encompasses the whole of the path to get there also.

etymology: **MBARAT** = fate/doom + **-wë**

unusual conjugations: synonyms: **umbar**

marcirya, Markirya *n.* ark lit. "settling-ship" also the name of the poem

see also: cirya, mar-

mardë *n.* hall *Nam*

Mardil *phr.* name-masc, house-friend "House friend" is simply a literal translation which is more properly translated as: "(one) devoted to the house", sc. of the kings (Appendix A; interpreted in Letters:386)

etymology: mar-, -dil

unusual conjugations:

Mar-nu-Falmar *phr.* Home under Waves, Land under waves A name of Númenor after the Downfall. (SA:falas)

see also: falma, nu, mar

marta *adj.* fey, fated With a fate, doom or wyrd upon one

etymology: **MBARAT** = fate/doom

see also: marta

martya- *v.* destine To prophecy, or predict one's fate/doom/destiny

etymology: **MBARAT** = fate/doom

see also: marta, maranwë

marya *adj.* pale, fallow, fawn

etymology: **MAD-** = pale

massa *n.* bread *HF's course* Taryn - so how does this differ from **masta**?

massánië *phr.* breadgiver, lady
This is used as a title of the highest woman among any Elvish people, since she had the keeping and gift of the **coimas**. Also simply translated "Lady" (*PM:404*) Taryn - wondering about hte **-ië** ending - and whether this should be updated.

see also: massa

masta *n.* bread Probably refers to bread as baked goods, due to its close relation to **masta-**

etymology: **MBAS-** = knead

unusual conjugations: synonym : massa

masta- *v.* bake Specifically referring to the act of baking bread (rather than, say, a lamb roast), but baking here refers to the entire process due to the stem **MBAS-** meaning "knead"

etymology: **MBAS-** = knead

see also: masta

mat- *v.* eat

etymology: **MAT-** → **mát-** = eat

maurë *n.* need Something that one is compelled to have

etymology: **MBAW-** = compel/force

unusual conjugations: v:mauya-

see also: mausta

mausta *n.* compulsion

etymology: **MBAW-** = to compel/force

unusual conjugations: v:mauya-

see also: maurë

mauya- *v.* compel, force To forcefully compel someone. To urge or impel the same action, one would use **ora-** instead.

etymology: **MBAW-** = compel/force/oppress

see also: ora-

me ?. ? Taryn - leaving it til the usual "us"; **mel-lumna** "us-is-heavy", sc. "is heavy for us" (*LR:47*, **mel-** is evidently an assimilated form of **men** "for us", dative of **me**); dual **met** "us (two)"

-më *n.* Taryn - seems to be used when referring to the light shed by somethin g- possibly specific to the ambient light when certain bodies are present/absent (eg **lómë** vs **Isilmë** - guessed from many words incorporating light - now I think about it it may in fact be a more general grammatical word referring to the creation of an object from another object - so moonlight (from moon) or shadows (from dark), but there's also: **cilmë** → a choosing, so a nouned verb? → I'll hafve to come back to this.

mehtar *n.* swordsman? Taryn - not sure about this given that sword = macil, so far my only example is **Calamehtar** - attested to be "bright swordsman", also given that swordsman is also defined as **macar** which sounds more reasonable to me. Perhaps it's related to **ohhtar** and thus means - word-warrior?

etymology: Calamehtar, macil

unusual conjugations:

mel- *v.* love (platonic) A person saying "I love you" in this sense probably means "you are dear to me"

etymology: **MEL-** = love (as friend)

unusual conjugations: *n* : melmë, past tense : mellë, *adj* : melin (loved), *adj* : melima (lovable)

see also: melissë, melindo

Melco *n.* Greedy One? Taryn - not sure of the translation ehre as there is no specific gloss, but it does state the etymology through the primitive Mailikó which seems to be related to **mailë** = "lust" and **milca** = "greedy"

etymology: **MIL-İK-** (desire/greed) → Mailikó = ?

Melcorë, Melcor, Melco *n.* name-vala, mighty-rising the rebellious Vala, the devil of the Silmarillion mythos. (WJ:402) Taryn - I'm not sure how either mighty or rising came out of this word, so will wait until i've gone through the etym before commenting further

etymology: Older form **Melcorë** "Mighty-rising" (hence the interpretation "He that arises in power"). Oldest form mbelekôro

Melcorohíni *phr.* Children of Melkor, Orcs "but the wiser say: nay, the slaves of Melkor; but not his children, for Melkor had no children" (MR:416)

melda *adj.* beloved, dear Please note that this is a word formed from the verb **mel-**, and therefore refers strictly to platonic love, rather than "two lovers"

etymology: **MEL-** = love (as friends)

unusual conjugations: *v* : mel-
meletya *adj.* mighty Taryn - what is the difference between this is **taura**?

meletyalda *phr.* your mighty, your majesty This is the shortened form of the title **Aran Meletyalda** "king your mighty" (WJ:369)

see also: -lda, meletya

melima *adj.* loveable, pretty This is the adjective: "loveable". Contrast with **melin** which is also an adjective in **mel-**, but means "loved"

etymology: **MEL-** = love (as friends)

unusual conjugations: *v* : mel-
melin *adj.* dear This is the adjective: "loved". Contrast with **melima** which is also an adjective in **mel-**, but means "loveable"

etymology: **MEL-** = love (as friends)

unusual conjugations: *v* : mel-
melindo *n.* male lover Remember, the word **mel-** (love) is used in a purely platonic sense.

etymology: **MEL-** = love (as friends)

unusual conjugations: *v* : mel-
melisse *n.* female lover Remember, the word **mel-** (love) is used in a purely platonic sense.

etymology: **MEL-** = love (as friends)

unusual conjugations: *v* : mel-
melmë *n.* love The concept of love itself... or should that be Love?

etymology: **MEL-** = love (as friends)

unusual conjugations: v : mel-
men *n.* place, spot Related to **ména**
 = region

etymology: **MEN** = place/spot
see also: ména

ména *n.* region

etymology: **MEN** = place/spot
see also: men

méné *phr.* ON US Taryn - not sure if this is needed, but have kept it here just in case it's some sort of unusual form of something - will get back to it (SD:310)

Menel *n.* heavens, sky "the apparent dome in the sky"(MR:387)

Meneldil *n.* Heaven-friend, astronomer, name-? (Appendix A; Letters:386)

see also: -dil, menel

Meneldur *phr.* name-masc, Heaven-servant (Appendix A)

Menelmacar *phr.* sky-swordsman, orion, name-constellation "Swordsman of the Sky", the Orion constellation (also called **Telumehtar**, Appendix E, first footnote); the older name was **Menelmacil** = "Heaven-sword" (WJ:411);

Menelmacil

see also: macil, menel, Menelmacar

Meneltarma *phr.* Pillar of Heaven, name-place This is the name of the great mountain of Númenor (SA:tar).

see also: menel, tarma

Menelya *n.* day #5 The fifth day of the Eldarin six-day week, dedicated to the heavens (Appendix D)

see also: menel

mentë *n.* point, end The final point of something. Related to **metya** = "to put an end to", thus implying that this is not only a physical point/nd, but can also be temporal
etymology: **MET-** = end

see also: metya-

mer- *v.* wish, desire, want Also related to **meren** = feast

etymology: **MER-** = wish/desire/want

merca *adj.* wild violent and sudden - similar to **verca**

etymology: **MBERÉK** = wild

merë *n.* a wish or desire Note this a "a desire" not Desire itself

etymology: **MER-** to wish

meren, menendë [merend-] *n.* feast, festival the shortened form **meren** is often used when speaking of it as singlar - which is why the longer version is provided as the stem-form.

etymology: **MBER** = feast

unusual conjugations: pl : merendi,adj:merya

merya *adj.* festive

etymology: **MBER-** = feast

unusual conjugations: n:meren

meryalë *n.* holiday, festivity

unusual conjugations: adj:merya,n:meren

see also: merya,-lë

met *pron.* us (two) This word includes the dual ending -t. **Me** (LR:56) evidently means "we"

see also: me

Metelairë *phr.* August (alt) An alternative name of August (PM:135) Taryn - "end of summer"?

see also: lairë, metta

- Meterrivë** *phr.* January (alt) An alternative name of January (*PM:135*) Taryn - end of winter?
see also: metta, hrivë
- métima** *adj.* last (*Markirya*) This is obviously related to **metta** = "last"
see also: metta
- metta, met-** *n.* end For example in **Ambar-metta** "world-end" meaning: "the end of the world" (*EO*)
- mettarë** *phr.* end-day, new-years-eve New Years' Eve in both the calendar of Imladrais and of Númenor (*Appendix D*) In Imlaidris it falls directly after **coirë**, in the Calendar of Númenor, it falls as does the calendar of men.
see also: arë, metta
- metya-** *v.* end, stop To put an end to or cause to stop. This word seems to relate to the forced ending of something at once, as opposed to **telya-** which appears to refer to the conclusion/ending of something in a natural way. It refers in general to the "creation of an end-point" for something - as evidenced by its root **MET-** = "end"
etymology: **MET-** = end
see also: mentë
- mi** *adv.* in, within
etymology: **MI** = inside
- mí** *phr.* in the This is an unusual abbreviation of the longer: **mi i Nam**
see also: i, mi
- micsa** *adj.* wet
etymology: **MISK** = wet
- milca** *adj.* greedy
etymology: **MIL-IK-** desire
unusual conjugations: n : milmë
- milmë** *n.* Desire, greed This is the proper form for Desire, rather than "a desire"
etymology: **MIL-IK-** = desire?
unusual conjugations: synonyms : mailë (lust) mer- (want), *adj:* milca (greedy)
- milya-** *v.* long for
etymology: **MIL-IK-** = desire
see also: milmë
- Minalcar** *phr.* name-masc, First-glory? Taryn - but first = **minya** so not sure at all, and I'd say **car** = "made" so first-made? perhaps "first-born?", but this contrasts with **Minnónar** (*Appendix A*)
- Minardil** *phr.* name-masc "minar[?]-friend". Perhaps **minar** is to be understood as a variant of **minas** (*s* being voiced to *z* by contact with the voiced plosive that follows, and then regularly becoming *r*); if so, the name means "Tower-friend" (*Appendix A*) Taryn - I disagree with this one, but don't have a solution to offer in return yet
see also: -dil
- minas** *n.* tower Generally refers to singular or isolated prominent things and is probably related to **minya** = "first"
- Minastan** *phr.* name-masc, Tower-maker (*Appendix A*)
see also: minas, -tan
- Minastir** *phr.* name-masc, Tower-watcher, tower-guard (*Appendix A*)
see also: minas, tir-
- minda** *adj.* prominent, conspicuous

etymology: **MINI-** = to stand alone or stick out

mindó *n.* isolated tower

etymology: **MINI-** to stand alone/stick out

mindon *n.* great tower, lofty tower Taryn - this is listed as a Noldorin word in Etym, however, there are multiple Quenya words that seem to descend from it... so I'll leave it here for the time being until I figure out the real deal

etymology: **MINI-** (to stand alone) + **TUN** ?hill → minitaun

Mindolluin *phr.* Blue Tower

This is the name of a mountain. Note the assimilation from **Mindon** to "**mindol**" (Christopher Tolkien translates the name as "Towering Blue-head" in the *Silmarillion* Index, but this seems to be based on the questionable assumption that it includes the Sindarin element *dol* "head, hill". Unless this translation is given in his father's papers, the name is better explained as a Quenya compound.)

see also: luin, mindon

minë *n.* one cardinal one

etymology: **MINI-** = to stand alone/stick out

unusual conjugations: ord : minya

minna *prep.* into To the inside

etymology: **MI** = inside

see also: mi

Minnónar *phr.* First-born, name-group Elves (as contrasted to **Apanónar**, the After-born, Men). (*WJ:403*) Taryn - could this be more correctly "before-born" (given the

meaning of **apa-** = after). Thus **min-** = "before"?

see also: minya, nóna

minquë *n.* eleven cardinal eleven.

Note it's obvious relation to **minë**

etymology: **MINIK-W** = ?to stand alone + "K-W"

see also: minë

minya *n.* first ordinal one

etymology: **MINI-** = to stand alone/stick out

unusual conjugations: card : minë

Minyar *n.* Firsts the original name of the Vanyar (or rather the direct Quenya descendant of the original Primitive Quendian name) (*WJ:380*)

see also: minë, minya

Minyatur *phr.* First-ruler As in **Tar-Minyatur** = "High First-ruler", title of Elros as the first King of Númenor (*SA:minas*, *PM:348*, *SA:tur*)

see also: minya, tur-

mírë, -mir *n.* jewel, precious thing or treasure

etymology: **MIR** = jewel

unusual conjugations: synonyms: harma

Míriel *phr.* Jewel-woman (*Silm*)

unusual conjugations: genitive : Míriello

miril *n.* shining/glittering jewel Presumably a cut-stone like a diamond where the facets glitter and shine.

etymology: **MBIRIL** = **MIR** + **RIL** = jewel + glitter

see also: mírë

mirilya- *v.* glitter As like a jewel of

many facets

etymology: MBIRIL = MIR + RIL
= jewel + glitter

unusual conjugations: n:miril

see also: mirë

mirima *adj.* free Free as in "born free" (rather than costing nothing)

etymology: MIS- = go free, wander, stray

Mirimor *phr.* the Wanderers A name for the teleri, also called "the Free" - for their wandering ways. this word is generated from: **miri-** (to stray) + **-mo** (agenetial) + **-r** (pluralisation) and not from what at first can appear to be: **miri** + **morë**

etymology: MIS- = wander, stray + **-mo** + **-r**

see also: -mo, -r

miruvóre, miruvor *n.* mead, honey-wine *Nam* Taryn - lit. trans: jewel-oath? perhaps a mythological reference? or perhaps I've missed something I'll pick up later

mirroanwi *n.* incarnates Those (spirits) 'put into flesh' (*MR:350*) Taryn - looks like a compound, but can't break it down right now - I assume sg = **mirroanwë**

mista *adj.* grey Taryn - how does this word differ from **sinda**?

see also: sinda

mista- *v.* stray about, wander? Taryn - note: wander is not a given gloss, but a reasonable guess

etymology: MIS- to wander, stray or go free

mistë *n.* fine rain, drizzle

etymology: MIZD → mizdé= fine rain

Mittalmar *phr.* midlands, name-place Specifically, the "Midlands" of Númenor (*UT:165*) Taryn - currently no reference for **mittal**

see also: mittal, mar

mitya *adj.* interior The "inside" part of something

etymology: MI = inside

see also: mi, minna

miulë *adj.* whining, mewling, mewling Taryn - it wasn't specifically glossed whether this is an adjective "the mewling kitten" or a noun "the kitten's mewling". I've guessed adjective here, but couldn't have easily been wrong

etymology: MIW = whining/mewing

-mmë ?. ? Taryn - yet another grammatical term to leave til later pronominal ending, exclusive "we", seen in **vammë** "we won't" (*WJ:371*)

-mo ?. ? Taryn - another to leave til later ending frequent in names and titles, sometimes with an agential significance (*WJ:400*) eg **ciryamo** = mariner, or "shipper"

moina *adj.* familiar, dear Taryn - still not entirely sure of the difference between this and **mel-** but I'm guessing that is used for true friends that you really love, whereas this is a more relaxed and comfortable feeling?

etymology: MOY = dear

mól *n.* slave, thrall

etymology: MÓ → mól = slave/thrall

mor *n.* darkness probably just an Elvish "element" rather than a complete word; *Namárië* has **mornië** for "darkness" *Letters:308*

see also: mornië

morco *n.* bear

etymology: **MORÓK** → moróco
= bear

mordo *n.* shadow, obscurity, stain

etymology: **MORI** = black
see also: morë

morë *adj.* black Note: don't get this confused with **mórë** which is the noun, they are subtly different words.

etymology: **MORI** = black
unusual conjugations: *n* : mórë

mórë *n.* blackness, darkness, night Note: don't get it confused with **morë** = the adjective version for this word

etymology: **MORI** = black
unusual conjugations: *adj* :
morë

Morifinwë *phr.* dark Finwë, name-masc He was called "Caranthir" in Sindarin. Short Quenya name **Moryo**. (*PM:353*)

see also: finwë, morë

morilindë *n.* nightingale

unusual conjugations: *syn-*
onyms : tindömerel

see also: lindë, mórë

Morimandos *phr.* Dark Mandos
Another name for **Mandos** - where the stem **MBAD** = prison (for **Mandos** = Imprisoner) is blended with the stem **MAN** (spirit). This was moreso for the "antonym" for this word = **Calamandos** = **Manwë**

etymology: Mori- (dark) + **MBAD** (prison) blended with **MAN** (spirit)

unusual conjugations: Antonym : Calamandos

see also: Calamandos, Mandos, mor-

Moringotto *phr.* Black Foe Another name for **Melcor**. The oldest form is said to have been **Moriñgotho** (*MR:194*).

see also: Morë, ngotto

Morion *phr.* dark one A title of Melcor (*FS*)

see also: Morë

Moriquendi, Morquendi *phr.* Dark Elves Those elves that chose to stay behind in cuivienen rather than travel to the lighted Valinor (*SA:mor, WJ:373*)

see also: morë, quendë

morna *adj.* gloomy, sombre, dark and shadowed Presumably can refer to the mood of a place as well as specifically the physically shadowed nature (as in **tumbalemorna**)

etymology: **MORI** = black

mornië *n.* darkness Taryn - this seems to be a nouned-verb and seems to mean more "gloominess" than "darkness" (per se) *Nam, RGEO:67*

Moryo

see also: Morifinwë

motto *n.* blot Taryn - Given that this word was accompanied by doriathrin words meaning "puddle" or "pool", I would guess that this means a splotch of water or ink. Personally I'd like to know the Quenyan word for puddle, but that isn't glossed, only blot

etymology: **MBOTH** = pool

móta- *v.* labour, toil, work (labour) *HF's course*

mú *not.* no, not This appears to be the adjective "no" (as in not any " ")

as opposed to **umë** which more directly means "is not". They are obviously related, **umë** coming from the stem **UMU** and this from **MÚ**. Taryn - Though **umë** seems to be more often quoted amongst the stuff I've reada, I see nothing wrong with this as yet - I'd welcolm discussion as to why

etymology: MÚ = no/not

unusual conjugations: synonyms: **úmë**

muilë *n.* secrecy

etymology: MUY = hidden/secret

unusual conjugations: adj: **muina**

muina *adj.* hidden, secret

etymology: MUY = hidden/secret

unusual conjugations: n: **muilë**

mundo *n.* bull (*Letters:422*)

mundo *n.* nose, snout, protrusion, cape Cape, here, refers to a protrusion of land into the sea, as in "Cape York", not the fabric thing to keep you warm

etymology: MBUD- = protrude
→ **mbundu** (protrusion?)

múré *n.* mist

N

-n ?. ? Taryn - another to leave til later dative ending, in **nin**, **enyalien**

-n *pron.*

etymology: -nyë

unusual conjugations:

-n ?. ? Taryn - I haven't come across this at all in mature quenya - but perhaps it is an unusual case i haven't reached yet a plural sign used in some of the cases (WJ:407)

ná *copula.* is (Nam, RGEO:67). For example "i parma ná carnë" Also: nár = are

etymology: ANA

unusual conjugations: pl : nár

see also: nai, nár, nauva

Nahar ?. ? the name of Oromë's horse, adopted and adapted from Valarin (WJ:401) Taryn - no translation given - perhaps "biter"?

nahta *n.* bite as in "a bite"

unusual conjugations:

nai ?. be it that used with a future tense-verb to express a wish. The translation "maybe" in Tolkien's rendering of *Namárië* is somewhat misleading; he used "be it that" in the interlinear translation in RGEO:67. **Nai hiruvalyë Valimar! Nai elyë hiruva!** "May thou find Valimar. May even thou find it!" (Nam). **Nai tiruvantes** "be it that they will guard it" ; "may they

guard it" (CO) Taryn - won't qualify this at present as it's so vague

Naira *phr.* Heart of Flame A name of the Sun (MR:198) Taryn - **nar-** + **ora?** and then squished and shortened?

Naltariel *phr.* ? This is the true Quenya form of *Galadriel*; the form actually used was **Altariel**, Quenyarized from Telerin **Alatáriel(lë)**. (PM:347) Taryn - a translation might be nice here

namárië *phr.* farewell Nam, RGEO:67 Taryn - a translation might be nice here too

Námo *n.* Judge The name of a Vala, normally called **Mandos**, properly the place where he dwells (WJ:402)

námo *n.* person, somebody (PM:340)

namna *n.* statute For example in **Namna Finwë Míriello** "the Statute of Finwë and Míriel" (MR:258)

nan *prep.* but (FS)

-nan, nan-, -inan *n.* vale, meadow, valley, mead eg **Tasarinan** = willow-valley

see also: nandë

nandë *n.* valley In **Laurenandë** (UT:253) Taryn - is this the full form for **-nan** or is it something slightly different? what does the **-dë** ending mean?

see also: -nan

Nandor *phr.* name-group A name of the Green-elves (**Laiquendi**); the original word *ndandò* implied "one who goes back on his word or decision", since the Nandor left the March from Cuiviénen to Aman. (WJ:412)

etymology: from earlier *ndandò*

unusual conjugations: adj: Nandorin

nangwa *n.* jaw

nar *copula.* are For example: "i parmi nar carni"

unusual conjugations: sg: ná

nárë, nar- *n.* sun, flame, fire It seems to be "fire" in that it is firey like the sun **Anar**, seems to be shortened to just **nar-** when used as part of a larger word.

see also: anar

narda *n.* knot

Nárië *n.* June, month #6 The sixth month of the year, "June" Taryn - seems to be related to **nárë** = "fire" - probably a reference to being midsummer (Appendix D)

see also: nárë

Narmacil *phr.* Flame-sword, name-masc (Appendix A)

see also: macil, nárë

Narquelië, Narquelion *phr.* October, month #10 Literally: "Fire-waning" or more correctly "sun-waning". The tenth month of the year, "October" (Appendix D)

see also: quel-,nárë

Narsil *phr.* sun-moon The sword of Elendil, compound of the stems seen in **Anar** "Sun" and **Isil** "Moon"
etymology: see Letters:425 for etymology

Narsilion *phr.* sun and moon (of) More specifically refers to "the song of the Sun and Moon"; actually the stems of the words for Sun and Moon compounded and a plural genitive ending added (*Silm*)

see also: narsil

Narvinyë *phr.* January, month #1 The first month of the year, "January". The word seems to mean "New Fire/Sun". (Appendix D)

see also: nárë, vinya

Narya *phr.* firey-one The name of the Red Ring, the Ring of Fire; apparently an adjective meaning something like "Fiery (One)" (SA:nár)

see also: nárë

nasar *adj.* red (alt) This word is used in Vanyarin Quenya only. (WJ:399)

etymology: Adopted and adapted from Valarin

nat *pron (pl).* that

nauca *adj.* dwarfed, twisted, stunted adjective especially applied to things that though in themselves full-grown were smaller or shorter than their kind, and were hard, twisted or ill-shapen (WJ:413)

Nauco *n.* Dwarf **Naucalië** (not *Naucolië*) the "Dwarf-people" as a whole. From **nauca**

see also: nauca

nausë *n.* imagination (archaic: *nau-the*)

unusual conjugations:

nauva *v (fut).* will be this is the future tense for the copula **ná**

see also: ná

Návarot *phr.* Nogrod, Novrod,

Hollowbold A dwelling of the Dwarves (WJ:389) Taryn - not sure if any of these is a translation or if it was simply "quenyarised" into this form

-ndil

see also: -dil

-ndor

see also: -dor

-ndur

see also: -dur

-në *gram.* grammar-verbs-past-tense verbs formt heir past tense by adding -né to the end and, in some cases, normalising the words to fit with correct Quenya word-structure. All a-stems simply add -në to the end ef **orta-** = "summon" becomes **ortanë** = "summoned". Some pure verbs can simply add this ending too (eg **tir-** becomes **tirnë**) but some verbs will from unacceptable compounds (eg **matne** is not acceptable). These generally use "nasal infixion" where the "n" gets moved to the position jsut previous to the final consonant, then either left as is (if it is now acceptable) or changed to the closest acceptable sound eg **top-** becomes "topne" becomes "tonpe" becomes **tompë** which is finally an acceptable form. **vil-** thus becomes **villé** etc

néca *adj.* pale, vague, faint, dim to see, ghostly *Markirya*

nehtë *n.* spearhead, gore, wedge, promontory Any formation or projection tapering to a point (UT:282)

neldë *n.* three cardinal three (SA:neldor)

unusual conjugations: ordinal : nelya

see also: nelya

Neldion *n.* Weekday #5 of the Valian week Also known as **Nessaron**. The final day of the Valian week, dedicated to the three younger gods: **Ossë**, **Oromë** and **Tulkas**. Taryn - I presume it is so-called as it is dedicated to three gods The word for week is **lemnar**.

see also: Neldë, Nessaron, Oromë, Ossë, Tulkas

Neldorn *phr.* three tree The name of the great beech-tree with three trunks

see also: neldë, ornë

nellë *n.* brook Etym

etymology: from primitive: nen-le from: **NEN**

unusual conjugations:

nelya *n.* third ordinal three

unusual conjugations: cardinal : neldë

see also: neldë

Nelyar *n.* Thirds, name-group the original name of the Teleri (or rather the direct Quenya descendant of the original Primitive Quendian name) (WJ:380)

see also: nelya

Nelyafinwë *phr.* name-masc, Finwë third After the original Finwë and Curufinwë = Fëanor; he was called *Maedhros* in Sindarin. Short Quenya name **Nelyo**.(PM:352)

see also: finwë, nelya

Nelyo *dim.*

etymology: Nelyafinwë

unusual conjugations:

nén, nen- *n.* water cardinal water... as in the wet stuff found in lakes. But also refers to song - water being the closest manifestation of the song of the Ainur → thus this is found in such words as **Lirinen**

see also: lin-

Nénar *n.* name-star/planet, Uranus?, Neptune? The name of a star (or planet), evidently derived from **nén** "water" (*Silm*), tentatively identified with Uranus (*MR:435*) Taryn - I would have guessed Neptune but will have to check the reference

see also: nén

Nendili *phr.* Water-lovers, name-group The most frequently used "title" or secondary name of the Lindar (*WJ:411*) Taryn - so who are the Lindar?

see also: -dil, -i, nén

Nénimë *n.* February, month #2 The second month of the year, "February" (*Appendix D*) Taryn - obviously related to water somehow - so what is **-imë**? - is this as in **-ima** or is it like what I have for **-imë**? It could easily be either...

see also: -imë, nén

Nenya *phr.* Water-ring, watery-one The name of the Blue Ring, apparently an adjective meaning something like "Watery (One)" (*SA:nen*)

see also: nén, -ya

ner [**ner-**]*n.* man, male Refers to a male of any speaking species rather than just an elf. Not used to refer to humankind = **Atan**

etymology: From **DER** = male

unusual conjugations:

antonym:nis

see also: nís

nernehtë *phr.* man-spearhead a battle-formation (*UT:282*)

see also: ner, nehtë

nessa *adj.* young

Nessa *phr.* name-Vala This is the name of a Valië, the spouse of Tulkas (adopted and adapted from Valarin, OR an archaic Elvish formation) (*WJ:404 vs. 416*)

Nessarón *n.* Weekday #5 of the Valian week Literally meaning "of the young gods" (from **nessa** =.

u p

etymology: i

unusual conjugations: g

see also: n

). Also known as **Neldion**. The final day of the Valian week, dedicated to the three younger gods: **Ossë**, **Oromë** and **Tulkas**. The word for week is **lemnar**.

see also: Neldion, nessa, Oromë, Ossë, Tulkas

nessamelda *phr.* Nessa-beloved, name-tree Taryn - which tree? (*UT:167*)

see also: melda, Nessa

neuma *n.* snare, trap (n)

ngoldo

see also: noldo

ngotto *n.* foe Taryn - as guessed from **moringotto** = "black foe"

unusual conjugations:

ngwalmë

see also: nwalmë

ni I *Nam*, *RGEO:67* Taryn - will get back

to this when I cover it in the course
ní *n.* woman, female This is the more archaic, and thus poetic way to say "woman". Use **nis** for everyday speech or **inya** to refer to something as *being* female.

etymology: **INI** = female or **NI** = woman

unusual conjugations: adj : inya, synonym : nis, antonym : ner

see also: nis, inya

nicu- *v.* chill, cold (of weather) To be cold weather (WJ:417)

nië *n.* tear (crying) Not as 'to tear a page'

Nienna *n.* goddess, Valië A valië, or female vala

see also: vala

nillë, ngillë ?. ? A star-imagine on **Nur-menel** (MR:388) Taryn - it would be nice if a definition of a star-imagine was available

etymology: from a stem **ngil-** "silver glint"

see also: tinwë

nin to me "I" in the dative form (FS) Taryn - will get back to this one

-nil *contraction.* Used in place of the **-ndil** form of **-dil**. This is not a preferred/correct alternative, but could be used poetically given rhythmic constraints

etymology: -dil

unusual conjugations:

ninquë *adj.* white, chill, pale (WJ:417, SA:nim); Taryn - compare with fána

see also: fána

Ninquelóte *phr.* White-flower, name-obj Also known as "Nimloth" in Sindarin, the White Tree of

Númenor (SA:nim)

see also: lóte, ninquë

niquë *adj?*. cold, freezes Taryn - definition given as "it is cold/it freezes" - obviously related to **nixë** (WJ:417)

niquis *n.* frost-patterns (WJ:417)

see also: niquë, -s?

niquessë *n.* frost-feathers (WJ:417)

see also: nixë, quesse

nir- *v.* press, thrust, force

etymology: Etym **NID**

unusual conjugations: past tense : nindë

nís, nissë [. n i

etymology: s

unusual conjugations: -

see also: s

Inwomannís is the commonly used way to refer to a woman. The old-Quenya word **ní** was still valid, but it was more of a generic word for "female", as well as being considered archaic and somewhat poetic. Use **inya** to refer to something as being female. By contrast, the common word for man is **nérNISinya**, **nér, nípl** : nissi, adj : inya, synonym : ní, antonym : ner

nísima *adj.* fragrant, scented A pleasant smell Taryn - guessed from **Nísimaldar**

Nísimaldar *phr.* Fragrant trees, name-place The name of a region in Númenor UT:167

see also: alda, nísima

nísi *n.* fragrance, scent Taryn - a nouned-verb, it seems, from **nísima**

Nísinen *phr.* Fragrance-water, name-place The name of a lake in Númenor (UT:168)

see also: nén, nísi

nixë [ni-] *n.* frost (WJ:417)

-nna Taryn - will leave til later "to, upon", allative ending in **cilyanna**, **Endoreнна**, **Elendilenna**, **Elenna**, **númenna**, **númenóreнна**, **rómenna**, **tielyanna**, q.v. Plural - **nnar** in **mannar**, **valannar**, q.v.

nó *adj.* ending?, late? Taryn - guessed from the four alternative names for the months: **nócoirë**, **nóquellë**, **nórríve** and **nótuilë** → which seem to include the name of the season that begins before them. However, this theory is broken by **nólairë** which occurs in the middle of the season and doesn't have an "early" equivalent... perhaps **nó** means middle? which means **er-** means early and **nó** means middle and **mete** means late. With **el** as the exception. See also **er-**

see also: er-

Nócoirë *phr.* name-month, March (alt) The alternative name of March (PM:135)

see also: coirë, nó

noirë *n.* tomb From **Noirinan**

Noirinan *phr.* Valley of Tombs A place in in Númenor (UT:166)

see also: -nan, noirë

Nólairë *n.* July (alt), month #7 An alternative name of July (PM:135)

Taryn - need a translation of this

see also: lairë, nó

noldo, **ngoldo**, **ñoldo** *n.* wise-one, **tengwa** #19 Also used to refer to "one of the people of the Noldor". (Appendix E).

etymology: Originally pronounced **ngoldo** (also spelt **ñoldo**

by Tolkien); initial **ng** had become **n** in Third Age pronunciation

Noldor, **ñoldor** *n.* Wise (the) The name of the second clan of the Eldar (WJ:380, 381)

see also: noldo

Noldóran, **ñoldóran** *phr.* Noldor-king More properly translated "King of the Noldor" PM:343

see also: aran, noldo

Noldolantë *phr.* Noldor-fall More properly translated: "The Fall of the Noldor" (name of a song) (*Silm*)

see also: lantë, noldo

nólë, **ñolë** *n.* study, lore, knowledge This refers to "a study" - of a subject, rather than to the act of studying. it also refers to only those studies that are long and in-depth. SA:gúl, also WJ:383 and MR:350

etymology: from **ÑOLE** = "wisdom"

Nolmë, **ngolmë** *n.* knowledge, Philosophy, science (PM:360 cf. 344)

noimo, **ñoimo** *n.* wise-one A wise person (PM:360)

Nolofinwë **ñoofinwë** *phr.* wise-Finwë? Another name of "Fin-golfin" (PM:344) Taryn - need a better definition and a check on the translation

see also: finwë, noimo

nóna- *v.* born Taryn - guessed/derived from **apanónar**

Nóquellë *phr.* October (alt) Taryn - trans? late-fading? alternative name of October (PM:135)

see also: quellë, nó

nór *n.* land as opposed to sea - more

- of the type-description. "a land" is **nórë** *Letters:308* Taryn - how does this differ from **-dor**?
- see also:** -dor, nórë
- nórë** *n.* land, region, domain, people (spec) associated with a particular people (*WJ:413*) Taryn - not sure how it truly differs from **nórië** Also used = "people" *SA:dör* the normal word for "people" is **lië**
- unusual conjugations:** pl : nori
- see also:** nór, nórië
- nórië** *n.* country Taryn - does this mean "a country" or "the country" = rural land? - and does it use the old **-ië** or is it valid mature *quenya*? in **sindanórië** (see **sinda**) (*Nam, RGEO:67*)
- see also:** nór, nórë
- norna** *adj.* stiff, tough Seems to have derived from the word for Oak **norno** through the primitive form of that word - obviously referring to a material famed for it's toughness (*WJ:413*)
- etymology:** From **DÓRON** = oak
- Nornalië** *phr.* tough-people, Dwarf-people The correct translation refers to the "Dwarf-people" as a whole, but the literal translation displays the origins of the word (*WJ:388*)
- see also:** lië, norno
- norno** *n.* oak
- etymology:** From **DÓRON** = oak
- Norno** *n.* dwarf This is a personalized form of the adjective **norna** (*WJ:413*)
- see also:** Nornalië
- Norrívë** *n.* December (alt) The alternative name of December Taryn - end of winter? (*PM:135*)
- see also:** rívë, nó
- norsa** *n.* giant *HF's course*
- nossë** *n.* kindred, family, kin (*PM:320*)
- nostar** *n.* parent *LotR3:VI ch. 6, translated in Letters:308*
- see also:** nossë
- not-** *v.* count, reckon (*FS*)
- etymology:** from **NOT-**
- unusual conjugations:** past participle : nótina
- Nótuilë** *n.* May (alt) The alternative name of May Taryn - ? end of spring (*PM:135*)
- see also:** nó, tuilë
- ntë** *pron.* them Long or polite form of this pronominal ending, inflexion of multiple plural "they". this form is used either for the polite form, or when **aa** suffix must be applied afterwards, otherwise use the short form **-t**. For the emphatic form, use the free-standing word: **te** (*CO*)
- see also:** -t, te
- nu** *prep.* under (*LR:56, Markirya, Nam, RGEO:66*)
- etymology:** from primitive **ndu** meaning "down, from on high"
- nucumna** *adj.* humbled (*SD:246*)
- Taryn - under "cumna"?, possibly **cuna** = bent?
- see also:** cumna, nu
- nuhta-** *v.* stunt prevent from coming to completion, stop short, not allow to continue (*WJ:413*)
- nuhuinenna** *phr.* under shadow (allative) (*SD:246*)
- see also:** nuinë, -nna, nu
- nulla, nulda** *n.* secret

- etymology:** From **DUL** = hide, conceal → *ndulna* = secret
- númeheruvi** *phr.* West-lords, Valar? *SD:246* Taryn - where does the *v* come from? this is likely Qenya...
- see also:** heru, *númë*
- númë** *v.* going down, occident, descending?, West (*Letters:361*); apparently meaning "west" in *númeheruen* and *numeheruvi*
- etymology:** contains primitive *ndu* meaning "down, from on high"
- númen** *West, the way of the sunset, tengwa #17, going down, occident. (LR:47, SD:310)* contains primitive *ndu* meaning "down, from on high"
- etymology:** *númë, mën*
- unusual conjugations:**
- Númenor, Númendor** *phr.* west-land The name of the great isle given to the Edain by the Valar (*FS, LR:56*) Properly translated: "land of the west", often confused with and replaced by **Númenóre** "people of the west" (*SA:dór*)
- see also:** -dor, *númen*
- Númenóre, Númennóre** *phr.* West-people More correctly: "people of the west". Often confused with **Númendor** "land of the west" (*SA:dór*); hence **Númenor** (*LR:47, SD:247*)
- see also:** *nóre, númë*
- númenya** *phr.* westerner From a word occurring in a phrase from an earlier version of *FS*, **Valion númenyaron**, "of the Lords [Valar] of the West". But **númenyaron** cannot simply mean "of the West"; it seems to be the plural genitive of **númenya** "western", hence literally "of the western (things, persons, realms)" or "of the Westerners".
- see also:** *númë*
- Númerrámar** *phr.* West-wings, name-ship (*UT:175*)
- see also:** *númen, ráma*
- Númevala** *phr.* West-power, Valar Another way of referring to the Valar (*SD:290*)
- see also:** *númë, vala*
- nun** *adj.* Western guessed from **núnatani**
- Núnatani** *phr.* Western Men In Sindarin: *Dúnedain (WJ:386)*
- see also:** *atan, nun*
- Nunduinë** *phr.* West-flow, name-river The name of a river in Númenor (*UT:168*)
- see also:** -duinë, *nun*
- nuquerna** *adj.* reversed, under-turned Or perhaps rather "turned upside down". In the phrases **silmë nuquerna** and **árë nuquerna**
- see also:** *nu, querna*
- nur** *adj.* lesser, below guessed from **nur-menel** - obviously similar to **nu**
- Nur-menel** *phr.* lesser-heavens, lesser-firmament This was a great dome covering Valinor, made by Varda and full of star-images (see **tinwë, nillë**). It was a simulacrum of **Tar-menel**, the true firmament (*MR:388*)
- see also:** *menel, nur, tar-menel*
- nurta-** *v.* hide (*Silm*) Taryn - probably related to **nu**
- nurru-** *v.* murmur, grumble *Markirya*

nurrua *adj.* mumbling MC:215

nuru *n.* death

nuruhuinë *phr.* death-shadow
(LR:47, 56, SD:310)

see also: huinë, nuru

nus *n.* West from **hyarnustar** Taryn
- guessed... may mean something
slightly different, but works when you're
talking about "south-west" - probably re-
lated to **nu**

nut- *v.* tie

etymology: NUT

nwalca *adj.* cruel

nwalmë *n.* torment, tengwa #20
(Appendix E)

etymology: Originally pro-
nounced **ngwalmë**; initial ng had
become **n** in Third Age pronuncia-
tion

-nya, -inya ?. ? Taryn - awaiting my
reading of it in the course pronominal
suffix, person sg. possessive, "my",
e.g. **tatanya** "my father" (UT:191).
This ending seems to prefer **i** as
its connecting vowel where one is
needed, cf. **Anarinya** "my sun" in
LR:72, so also in **hildinyar**.

nyar- *v.* tell, relate

etymology: NAR

nyarna *n.* tale, story obviously re-
lated to **nyar-**

see also: nyar-

-nyë, -n *pron.* I pronominal suf-
fix "I". The full form is usually
only used when either using a polite
form or when other suffixes must be
appended to the end (especially if
there must be both a subject and ob-
ject referred to eg **melnyel** = "I love
you")

see also: -lyë

O

-o *suf.* of (sg), singular genitive ending Taryn - I'll get back to this when I'm more certain of it eg **lassëo** = "of a leaf" **Elenna-nórëo**, **Rithil-Anamo**, **Rúmilo**, **Lestanórëo**, q.v. Pl. **-ion** and **-ron**

see also: -ion, -ron

o-, **ó-** *n?*. together, junction, union A prefix "used in words describing the meeting, junction, or union of two things or persons, or of two groups thought of as units". eg **omentię** = "meeting" or **onóni** = "twins" (WJ:367)

oa, **oar**, **óa**, **óar** *adv.* away (WJ:365)

oat- *v.* go Taryn - derived from **oantë** → assuming it is a regular verb with nasal infixion of the past-tense ending **-në**

oantë *v (pa. t).* went away specifically "went away to another place". This is the past tense of **auta-**; perfect tense: **oantië**. (WJ:365)

unusual conjugations: pr t :
auta-

see also: auta-

oantië *perfect tense.* gone specifically "has gone away to another place" (WJ:365), perfect tense of **oantë**. Please note this is purely a physical 'leaving' - for a more mental form (ie went from my mind/passed away from thought, see **auta-**)

unusual conjugations: past

tense : **oantë**

see also: auta-

Oarel, **Oärel** *phr.* went-elf? Elf who departed from Beleriand to Aman (while the Sindar stayed there) (WJ:363, 374)

etymology: From the Vanyarin

Oazeldi

see also: elda, oat-

ohta *n.* war, strife

etymology:

KOTH-

(strive/quarrel) → **okta** = strife

ohtacaré *phr.* war-made, made war Also used for the allative: "make war upon" LR:47, SD:246

see also: carë, ohta

ohtar, **ohtatyaro** *n.* warrior, soldier Obviously related to **ohta-**. (UT:282)

etymology: This word is a shortened form of the true word: **ohtatyaro** = "war-maker"

see also: ohta-, tyaro

oialë ?. everlastingly, endlessly
Nam

see also: oio

oiencarmë Eruo *phr.* Eru's-endless-Making More literally: "the One's [Eru's] perpetual production", free rendering "God's management of the Drama" (MR:471)

see also: **carmë**, Eru, -o, oio

oio *n.* ever, forever, always? eternity? Precisely: "an endless period" (CO) often translated: "ever" (SA:los).

Oiolossë *phr.* Everwhite, Ever-snowwhite A name of Tani-quetil, hence the translation "Mount Everwhite" in Tolkien's rendering of *Namárië*. Explicit "mount" in **Oron Oiolossë** "Mount Everwhite" (WJ:403).

see also: lossë, oio

Oiomúre *phr.* ever-mist, name-place (*Silm*)

see also: múre, oio

Oiolairë *n.* Eversummer Continual or always summer. Refers to the tree, but also used in **Coron Oiolairë** - the mound of eversummer

see also: Coron Oiolairë

oira *adj.* eternal

óla- *v.* dream Said to be "impersonal", probably meaning that the dreamer is mentioned in the dative rather than the nominative. (UT:396)

olassië *n.* foliage Or just a collection of leaves (*Letters*:283)

see also: lassë

Olórin *phr.* dreamer?, visionary?, Gandalf The name of the Maia that became Gandalf.

see also: olor

olor *n.* dream, vision Compare with **loren**

etymology: **LOS-** (sleep) → olozi = dream

unusual conjugations: pl : olori

see also: loren

olos *n.* snow, fallen-snow

etymology: **GOLÓS-** = snow

olossë *n.* SNOW This is a poetic word used often due to similarity with **lossë** = flower (generally only white blossom)

see also: lossë, olos

olosta *adj.* dreamy (UT:396)

see also: olos

olva *n.* plant Specifically refers to: "growing things with roots in the earth" (*Silm*)

olwa *n.* branch Obviously related to **olva**

etymology: **GÓLOB** → primitive **golbá** = branch

Olwë *phr.* name-masc, branch? (PM:340), difficult to interpret (PM:341)

see also: olva

óma *n.* voice (*Nam*, *RGEO*:67). Instrumental pl. **ómainen** "with voices" (WJ:391)

óma *n.* vowel As seen in the compounds **ómataina** and **sundóma**

ómataina *n?*. vocalic extension ???Taryn - also seems like the passive participle of an unattested verb **ómata-** (WJ:371, 417)

etymology: -ina, ómata-?

ómatehtar *n.* vowel-signs The signs used for vowels (WJ:396)

see also: óma, tehtar

omentię *n.* meeting Refers to a meeting or junction of the directions of two people (WJ:367)

-on, -ion *gram.* of, out-of, from-among, grammar-genitive Refers to something coming from or being "of" something eg **aldaron** = "of trees", **aranion** = "of suns".

- Taryn - I cannot remember which is for which
- etymology:** $\Xi\acute{O}$ - = "from, out-of"
+ prim plural *m*
see also: ho
- ondo** *n.* stone This refers to stone as the material, as in when you speak of "stone", rather than "a stone" - which is referred to as **sard**
etymology: **GOND** = stone
see also: sard
- Ondolindë** *phr.* Gondolin referred to as "heart of hidden rock" in *Etym:GOND* Taryn - where is this mentioned? what is it? (*SA:gond*)
- Ondoher** *phr.* Stone-lord, name-masc
see also: her-, ondo
- Ondor** *phr.* stone-land, name-place This is Gondor - though that is Sindarin name (*Appendix A*)
see also: -dor, ondo
- onóna** *adj.* twin-born
see also: nóna-, o-
- onóna** *n.* twin Specifically one of a pair of twins (*WJ:367*)
see also: onóna-, -
- onot-** *v.* count up Literally: "reckon together"
see also: not-, o-
- onta-** *v.* beget, create Taryn - shows a double past-tense - is this due to the transitive/intransitive divide?
etymology: **ONO**
unusual conjugations:
see also: past tense : óně, past tense : ontanë
- onya** *n.* my son This is not the normal word for "son", rather it seem to mean "my get" (*UT:174*)
- or** *preposition.* over, above *HF's course*
- ora-** *v.* impel, urge *VT41:13.* to compel or force an action, one would use the word **mauya-**
- orco** *n.* Orc Taryn - not certain if this is the right one as later has pl: **orqui** *WJ:390*
unusual conjugations: pl : orqui
- orë** *n.* earth Taryn - from **Endorë** = middle-earth
- órë** *n.* heart, inner-mind, tengwa #21 (*Appendix E*) eg the description of Galadriel in *PM:337*, that "there dwelt in her the noble and generous spirit (**órë**) of the Vanyar".
- orma** *n.* matter As referring to physical matter (*MR:218, 231, 471*)
- Ormal** *phr.* over-gold?, name-object One of the Lamps of the Valar: *"High-Gold"??? Taryn - maybe gold-plated? → "over-gold" (*Silm*)
see also: malta, or
- ormë** *n.* haste, violence, wrath
etymology: **GOR** = violence/impetus/haste
unusual conjugations: adj : orna
- ormo** *adj.* riser Taryn - guessed from **Tylercormo** - may have slight variation when on its own - seems to be related to **orta-**
see also: orta-
- orna** *adj.* hasty
etymology: **GOR** = haste
unusual conjugations: n : ormë
- ornë** *n.* tree (slender) *Letters:308, SD:302* states this refers to a tree that is "smaller and more slender like a birch or rowan" For the etymology, see *Letters:426.*
- Ornendil** *phr.* Tree-friend, name-

- masc (*Appendix A*)
see also: -dil, ornë
- Orocarni** *phr.* Red Mountains, name-place Taryn - where is it?, what place does it refer to? (*Silm*)
see also: carnë, oron
- orofarnë** *n.* Rowan, mountain-dwelling, mountain-home The Rowan from Quickbeam's song. (*LotR2:III ch. 4, translated in Letters:224*)
unusual conjugations: synonyms : carnemírë, lassemista
see also: farnë, oron
- oromardë** *n.* high-hall Literally "mountain-hall" (*Nam, RGEO:66*)
see also: mardë, oron
- Oromë** *n.* horn-blower, horn-blowing, name-Vala The name of a Vala, adopted and adapted from Valarin. Observes Pengolodh, "the Eldar now take the name to signify 'horn-blowing' or 'horn-blower', but to the Valar it had no such meaning" Taryn - so what *does* it mean? (*WJ:400-401, cf. SA:rom*)
- Oromet** *n.* name-place Place-name of obscure meaning [taryn - could it be related to **Oromë** as many other places are named after their Vala?](*Silm*)
see also: Oromë
- oron, oro- [oront-]***n.* mountain
HF's course
- Oron Oioloossë** *phr.* Mount Everwhite Literally "Mount ever-snow", but "snow" has been used as a synonym for white before. Taryn - This is the mountain where the Valar sat enthroned? (*WJ:403*)
see also: lossë, oio-, oron
- Orrostar** *phr.* Eastlands?, name=plase The "Eastlands" of Númenor Taryn - but what is the etymology of this? **orros?** **-tar?** (*UT:165*)
- orta-** *v.* rise, raise, lift up *Nam*
etymology: originally: etym **ORO**, but became **ortá**
- ósanwë** *n.* thought
unusual conjugations:
ósanwë-centa *phr.* telepathy, thought-speech, ESP? More literally: "communication of thought" (*MR:415*)
see also: centa, ósanwë
- ossë** *n.* terror, dread Also used as the name of a Maia: **Ossë**
etymology: **GOS** = dread
see also: Ossë
- Ossë** *n.* Terror The name of a Maia Taryn - In Etym - it says "see **Mandos**, yet I don't think they are one and the same as Mandos is listed as **Námo**. So are these two related, or is **Ossë** simply related to **Mandos** through the name-ending **-os** = short for **ossë**?
etymology: **GOS** = dread
- osto, -os** *n.* fortress, city, stronghold a strong or fortified building or place, (*MR:350, 471; WJ:414*)
- Ostoher** *phr.* City-lord, name-masc (*Appendix A*)
- otso** *n.* seven Cardinal seven (*SA:sir*)

P

pahta *adj.* closed

palan *adj.* far, wide, distant most well-known eg is **Palantír** = "far-seer" (SA)

Palantír *phr.* Far-sighted, name-masc (Appendix A)

palantír *phr.* Far-seer the magic far-seeing stones made by the Noldor in the First Age.

etymology: Etymology in *Letters:427*

Palarran *phr.* Far-Wanderer, name-ship (UT:179)

see also: palan, ran

panta *adj.* open *HF's course*

etymology: Etym **PAT**

panta- *v.* open *HF's course*

etymology: Etym **PAT**

papa- *v.* tremble *HF's course*

unusual conjugations: past tense : pampë

parma *n.* book, tengwa #2 (Appendix E)

parmatéma *phr.* p-series, labials series of phonetics sounds generally linked with a series of the tengwar (Appendix E)

see also: parma, téma

pata- *v.* rap, tap as in to make a noise *HF's course*

unusual conjugations:

see also: past tense : pantë

pé *n.* lip a single lip - not used

very often - more commonly found as *peu* = a natural pair of lips.

see also: *peu*

pel- *v.* encircle, surround, go-around, fence-in SA:*pel-*

pelen *adj.* fenced, encircled SA:*pel-*

see also: *pel-*

Pelendur *phr.* fence-servant?, defence-servant?, name-masc (Appendix A) Taryn - perhaps "fence" is not to be taken literally - but perhaps this is indicative of a person on watch at the borders?

see also: -dur, pelen?

pella *postposition?*. beyond Apparently a postposition rather than a preposition in Quenya: **Andúnë pella** "beyond the West", **elenillor pella** "from beyond the stars" (Nam, RGEO:66, Markirya)

Pelóri *phr.* defensive heights The mountains raised by the Valar to protect Aman (SA:*pel*, WJ:403)

see also: oron, pel-

penda *adj.* sloping

etymology: **PEN**

pendë *n.* slope, inclination

etymology: **PEN**

penya *adj.* lacking, inadequate As in **penya tengwë** VT39:19

per *adj.* half Something that has been halved or half-something

Pereldar *phr.* half-elven *Letters:282*

see also: elda, per

peu *n.* lips specifically a pair of lips
(ie a natural pair)

see also: pé

píca- *v.* lessen, dwindle, wane,
diminish *Markirya*

pica *adj.* little, petty [taryn - guessed
from **píca-** and **picinaucor**]

Picinaucor, **pityanaucor** *phr.*
little-dwarves, petty-dwarves
(WJ:389)

see also: nauco, pica

pitya *adj.* small, little *HF's course*

Pityafinwë *phr.* Little Finwë,
name-masc He was called *Amrod*
in Sindarin. Short Quenya name
Pityo (PM:353)

see also: finwë, pitya

Pityo

see also: Pityafinwë

piuta *v.* spit

pol- *v.* can eg "I can" = **polin** Note
that **polin** is in the aorist form as it is
generally used to describe another
verb as in: **polin queté Quenya**
VT:41:6

pusta- *v.* stop *HF's course*

etymology: from **PUS**

púrëa *adj.* bleared, smeared, dis-
coloured eg **anar púrëa** = a sun
bleared (*Markirya*)

Q

quáco *n.* crow (WJ:395)

qual- *v.* die painfully

etymology: KWAL = die in pain

qualin *adj.* dead

etymology: KWAL- = die in pain

unusual conjugations: n :

qualmë, synonym : firin

qualmë *n.* agony, painful death

Die in a more peaceful sort of way is **fir-**

etymology: KWAL- = die in pain

unusual conjugations: synonym

: firin, antonym : cuilë

quamë *n.* sickness Compare with

caila = "abed due to illness", and

engwë = "prone to sickness"/"with a capability to get sick"

etymology: KWAM- = sickness

quanta-, quat- *v.* fill This is an interesting verb as there are two attested forms - as yet we are not sure which is correct. Taryn - is there a possibility of transitive/intransitive comparison between them? If so it seems that

quanta- would be the intransitive "it is full" as opposed to **quat-** "he filled it" (WJ:392)

etymology: Etym KWATA

unusual conjugations: adj :

quanta

quanta *prep.* full for example:

"quantë tengwi" = full signs *HF*s

course

etymology: KWAT- = full

unusual conjugations: v :

quanta-

Quantarië *n.* Day of Completion,

Oldyear's Day lit. "filled day"

(PM:127)

see also: quanta,árë

quantien, quantiën" *phr.* full

year from **quanta-** + **yén** note that

"yen" becomes "iën" as if smeared

when spoken quickly. PM:126

see also: quanta,yén

quarë, quár *n.* fist "Though its chief

use was in reference to the tightly

closed hand as in using an im-

plement or a craft-tool rather than

to the 'fist' as used in punching"

PM:318

etymology: KWAR- = clutching

hand/fist

quel- *v.* fade, wane, wither

This word binds closer to the concept of "wither" than the other

glosses. Compare with: **píca-** =

"lessen/dwindle" **sinta-** = "fade"

dom- = "fade/dim"

etymology: KWEL- =

fade/wither

unusual conjugations: syn-

onyms : dom-, píca-, sinta-

quelet, queletsi *n.* corpse Some-

thing faded/withered. Taryn -

queletsi is listed with **quelet** and there

is no difference mentioned in Etym.

etymology: **KWEL-**

(wither/fade) → kwellett = corpse

quelië *adj.* waning, fading

unusual conjugations: v : quel-

quellë *n.* fading (the), autumn

In the calendar of Imladris a precisely defined period of 54 days, but also used without any exact definition, for the latter part of autumn and the beginning of winter (*Appendix D*) Fading generally refers to the sun's light fading - as in **Narquelion** = "sun-waning"

see also: quel-

quén, -quen *pronoun?*. one, (some)body, person, individual The meaning of the plural should also be explained as: "persons", "(some) people", "they" with the most general meaning (as in "they [= people in general] say that.."). It was combined with noun and adjective stems in old compounds to denote habitual occupations or functions, or to describe those having some notable (permanent) quality; examples include **roquen**, **ciryaquen**, **arquén**, q.v. Also in **aiquen**, **ilquen** (*WJ:361 cf. 360, 372*)

quendë *n.* elf This singular form is not often employed. Taryn - Possibly only use it when trying to draw attention to the fact that this person is an elf, rather than just a man or woman etc.

etymology: **KWEN(ED)** → kwenedë = elf

Quendendil, Quendil *adj.* aelfwine, Elf-friend (*WJ:410*)

see also: -dil, quendë

Quenderin *adj.* elvish "Quendian" or belonging to the Elves as a whole. Generally considered a learned word. (*WJ:407*)

see also: -rin?, quendë

Quendi *n.* elves The elves as a race (note the singular **quendë** is not much used) *SA:quen-/quet-*

quendi *n.* elf-female *MR:229*

etymology: Changed from quendë

pl quendir

quendu *n.* elf-male *MR:229*

etymology: Changed from quendo

pl quendur

Quendya *n.* Elves (arch) This is the original form of the word **Quenya**, preserved in the Vanyarin dialect (**Quenya** is the Noldorin form) (*WJ:361, 371*)

quenta *n.* story, tale Taryn - Possibly can be generalised to "a writing" due to it's origins.

etymology: **KWET-** (say) → kwentá = tale

see also: quet-

quentalë *n.* an accounting, history Taryn - I can vaguely see the difference between this and **quenta** and this and **lúmequentalë**, but the difference is not written down and thus not explicit.

etymology: **KWET-** (say) → kwentá = tale

see also: quet-

quentaro *n.* narrator The one who is reciting th tale. Taryn - Though could possibly also be used for a regular teller of tales = a storyteller.

- etymology:** **KWET-** (say) →
kwentro = narrator
see also: quet-
- quenya** *n.* speech, language, elvish The language-name **Quenya** is said to mean properly "language, speech". However, **Quenya** (archaic **Quendya**, still so in Vanyarin) is also interpreted "Elvish" (as in the speech of elvish people just as "English" is the speech of english people). The adjective corresponding to **Quendi** is no longer used as a general adjective, eg **Quenya lambë** = "Quenya tongue" is used instead of just **Quenya** as "elvish" (*WJ:407*)
etymology: **KWEN(ED)** →
kwenedë = elf
- querna** *adj.* turned Isolated from **nuquerna** = "under-turned" = reversed, turned upside down
- quessë** *n.* feather, tengwa #4 (*Appendix E, WJ:417*)
etymology: **KWES** → kwessë = feather
- quesset** *n.* pillow The name stems from the down used to fill a pillow.
see also: quessë
- quessetéma** *n.* feather-series, labialized series A series of the tengwar with soft, feathery sounds, starting with "qu" (*Appendix E*)
see also: quessë, téma
- quet-** *v.* say, speak, tell
etymology: **KWET-** = say
- quetil** *n.* language, tongue This seems to be the more "formal" way of saying a language (referring to the stem **KWET-** as both words and also something that can be said). The more vernacular usage of "tounge" is **lambë**. Taryn - This entry is listed in Etym, but I haven't yet found **lambë** in tehre and there is no reference made to it, so I do not know if this is less (or more) valid.
etymology: **KWET-** = say
unusual conjugations: syn-
onyms : lambë
see also: quet-
- quetta** *n.* word
etymology: **KWET-** = say
see also: quet-
- quina** *n.* bow The weapon used for shooting arrows. To refer to a bow that you tie in your shoelaces (or anything else that is bow-shaped or curved) use **cú**
etymology: **KWIG** = bow
see also: cú

R

-r *gram.* grammar-pluralisation-nouns-vowel-ending, grammar-pluralisation-verbs-a-stem This letter pluralises a good deal of words - both nouns, and their verb components (verbs and adjectives in Quenya must agree in number with their nouns) - but only for words that end in a vowel. Contrast with **-i** (for nouns ending in a consonant). Note also, that verbs must agree in muber with thier subject only, not their object. It is also used for words in which the **-i** plural might become mistaken for the partitive plural **-li** such as for **mallë** which becomes **maller** (NB: there are few definite attestations to this, but it is a reasonable assumption). Note, adjectives form their plurals in **-ë** rather than **-r** or **-i**

etymology: Aparrently begun among the Noldor *PM:402*.

unusual conjugations: -ëa,-i,-li

rá [**ráv**] *n.* lion Taryn - looks like it's related to **hráve** *HFs course*

rac- *v.* break *Markirya*

ráca *n.* wolf

etymology: From **DARÁK** = wolf

racina *adj.* stripped, deprived As **racina tengwi** *VT39:6*

see also: rac-

rácina *adj.* broken as past tense of rac-

see also: rac-

raica *adj.* crooked, bent, wrong *LR:383, LR:47*

ráma *n.* wing *Nam, RGEO:66* the pl. **rámainen** lit: "with wings" is generally translated "on wings".

rámalócë *n.* winged-dragon

etymology: *lócë, ráma*

unusual conjugations:

ramba *n.* wall (*SA*)

Rána *adj.* wayward, wandering A name of the moon (*MR:198, Silm*)

see also: ran

ran- *v.* wander, stray *SA:ran-*

ran *n.* wanderer From **Palarran**

ranco *n.* arm

unusual conjugations:

see also: dual : rancu

ranga *n.* yard, pace, metre This Númenórean linear measure was "slightly longer than our yard, approximately 38 inches [= 96.5 cm]". (*UT:285, 461*)

rassë *n.* horn This refers to a horn, or peak-shaped object eg in the Sindarin: **Caradhras** (*PM:69*)

rauco *n.* monster, demon "a powerful, hostile, and terrible creature", especially in the compound **Valarauco** "Demon of Might" = the Quenya word for "balrog" (*WJ:415*,

- cf. SA)*
- raumo** *n.* storm-noise The noise of a storm *Markiryä* - seems related to **Rauros**
- Rauros** *n.* thunder-falls? The great waterfall on Aunduin on the way to Gondor - making a sound like thunder
- rävë** *n.* roar In general a roaring noise
- rävëä** *adj.* roaring *Markiryä*
 see also: rävë
- ré, -rë** *n.* day A full 24hour day reckoned from sunset to sunset (*Appendix D*)
- rel** *n.* daughter, feminine-extension? Taryn - guessed from some female names - appears to turn the name into a feminine one
- rembë** *n.* mesh (*Appendix E, in a footnote*)
- rer-** *v.* SOW as in, to sow seed
 etymology: **RED**
 unusual conjugations: past tense : rendë
- ric-** *v.* twist, twine *VT39:9*
 etymology: probably from **rig-** = "twine, wreath"
- riellë, riel** *phr.* garlanded maiden
 The full form **riellë** means "a maiden crowned with a festival garland" (*PM:347*)
 etymology: from primitive **rig-** "twine, wreath"
- rihta-** *v.* jerk to jerk (aorist form)
- ril** *n.* flame?, radiance, brilliance
- ríma** *n.* edge
- rimba-** *adj.* many, numerous *HF's course*
 see also: **rimbë**
- rimbë** *n.* great number, host, multitude Often used to form collective plurals. (*SA:rim, Letters:282*)
 see also: **rimba-**
- rína** *adj.* crowned from **Elerrína**
- rincë** *n.* quick shake *HF's course*
 etymology: Etym **RIK(H)** became primitive **rinki**
- ring, ringa** *adj.* cold, chill Compare with **helca** which means "icy cold" *Markiryä*
 unusual conjugations: synonym : **helca**
- Ringarë** *n.* December, month #12 The twelfth and last month of the year, "December" (*Appendix D, SA:ring*); the word seems to mean "Cold-day".
 see also: **ré, ringa**
- ro** *pron..* he pronominal ending "he", eg in **antaváro**
- ro** *n.* horse [taryn - guessed from **roquen** = "horseman" and **Rohan** = "horse-lands"]
- ro-** *v.* ride Taryn - guessed from **roquen** = rider
- ró-** *v.* rise
 etymology: ETYM **RÓ**
- rocco** *riding-horse, swift horse. SA:roch*
 unusual conjugations:
- roita-** *v.* pursue *HF:8*
 etymology: **ROY**
- rom-** *v.* trumpet To make the noise of a trumpet or horn
- róma** *n.* horn This the objects of both trumpets and horns - as opposed to **rassë** which is of the horn-shape. (*WJ:368*)
 etymology: from **rom-** a stem referring to the sound of trumpets and horns

Rómen *n.* east, uprising, sunrise, tengwa #25 (SA:rómen) Taryn - possible interpretation of "rising way" ie the way the sun rises

see also: men, ró

Rómenna *phr.* eastward A place in the eastern part of Númenor, is simply the allative "eastward" (SA:rómen)

see also: -na, rómen

Rómendacil *phr.* East-victor (Appendix A; cf. Letters:425)

see also: dacil, rómen

-ron ?. ? Taryn - a grammatical phrase I want to check before adding it with definitiveness gen. pl. ending

rondo *n.* cave, vault, arch "a vaulted or arched roof, as seen from below" (and usually not visible from outside); "a (large) hall or chamber so roofed" (WJ:414) For Example: "casarrondo" = "Dwarven-hall" = Moria

roquen *n.* horseman, rider, knight, cavalryman (WJ:372, UT:282)

see also: quen, ro

ros *n.* East? from hyarrostar Taryn - guessed... may mean something slightly different, but works when you're talking about "south-east"

rossë *n.* fine rain, dew (PM:371)

rotto *n.* grotto, tunnel Refers specifically to "a small grot or tunnel" (PM:365)

Rú, Rúatan *n.* Drüg, Drughu, woses, wild-men (UT:385) the quenyanised name for the Woses or wild-men

rúcima *adj.* terrible (WJ:415)

ruc- *v.* horrify? Taryn - constructed from rucin = "I feel horror" (WJ:415)

rúcina *adj.* confused, shattered, disordered, ruined" in *Markirya* (the first version of this poem had "red skies", MC:215, changed to "ruined skies" in the final version; see MC:220, note 8)

unusual conjugations:

ruhta- *v.* terrify (WJ:415)

rúma- *v.* shift, move, heave Generally used of large and heavy things participle **rúmala** in *Markirya*; this was changed to **rúma**, evidently the naked verbal stem used as participle

unusual conjugations: participle : rúma

Rúmil *phr.* shifter?, masc. name The interpretation is unclear and may be related to **rúma-** - but doesn't as yet make any sense as it appears to be in second person aorist form = "you move? you shift? you heave?" (WJ:398)

see also: rúma-

rúnya *phr.* red flame (SA:ruin; PM:366 gives *runya*) Taryn - no idea of the etymology here - probably a van-yarin word for red

rus *n.* copper as evidenced in calarus = "burnished/polished copper"

see also: russa

rusco [**ruscu-**]*n.* fox (PM:353)

see also: -ca?, rus

ruscuitë *adj.* foxy

see also: itë?, rusco

russa *adj.* copper, russet as per the colour for hair

see also: ambarussa, russandol

Russandol *phr.* Copper-
top A nickname (**epessë**) of
Maitimo/Nelyafinwë (*PM:354*)

see also: -dol, russa

ruxa- *v.* crumble *Markirya*

-rya ?. ? Taryn - another grammat-
ical point that will wait until verified
pronominal ending "his, her" (*Nam*,
RGEO:67)

S

-s *pron.* it Taryn - refer to longer form

saccat- *v.* rend assumed from **sac-**
cantë = "rent" (SD:246)

saila *adj.* wise *HF's course*

etymology: from **saira**

Salmar *phr.* name-masc ety-
mology unclear: **sal-** + **-mar** =
"home/settle" (*Silm*)

salquë *n.* grass *HF's course*

sanda *n.* shield Taryn - guessed from
sandastan

sandastan [**sandastam-**]*phr.*
shield-barrier A battle-formation
UT:282;

see also: **sanda**, **sama**

sanga *n.* press, throng, crowd
(spec), group (spec), phalanx?
in **Sangahyando** "Throng-cleaver",
name of a man in Gondor (*SA:thang;*
a footnote in Letters:425 explains that
"throng" here means a closely formed
body of enemy soldiers) Taryn - com-
pare with **rimbë**

sarat *n.* letter Any individual sig-
nificant mark, used of the letters
of Rúmil after the invention of
Fëanor's tengwar (*WJ:396*)

sar [**sard-**]*n.* stone, rock as an ob-
ject, rather than the material "stone"

etymology: Etymologies, entry
SAR

sarda *adj.* hard, solid As in **sarda**
tengwë *VT39:17*

see also: **sar-**

Sardi tengwë *n.* stone-series,
tengwar series Refers to the Taryn
- can't rem which series of the **Teng-**
war - those with heavy sounds.

see also: **sar**, **tengwë**

sarnië *n.* shingle, pebble-bank
(*UT:463*)

see also: **sar**

saur *adj.* abhorrible, abhor-
rent

Sauron *phr.* the Abhorred, name-
Maia if you don't know who this is
- you haven't read *LotR*

etymology: Earlier **Thauron**
(*SA:thaur*), archaic **thaurond-** (*Let-*
ters:380, where a special letter is used
instead of the digraph th)

seldo *n.* child-masc? Taryn - Tolkien
didn't provide a specific gloss - but it
was used in the context of discussing a
child and appears to have a masculine
form so probably means "boy" whereas
"seldië" perhaps means girl?

etymology: **SEL-D**

seler [**sell-**]*n.* sister *LR:392*

unusual conjugations: pl : **selli**

selma *n.* fixed idea, will *WJ:319*

etymology: The ar-
chaic/Vanyarin form is **thelma**
is given, actually spelt with the
letter thorn, not the digraph **th**

sén *n.* children from **Erusén**

ser- *v.* rest

etymology: SED

unusual conjugations: past tense : sendë

sercë *n.* blood (SA:sereg)

séré *n.* rest

etymology: Etymologies: SED

serta- *v.* tie QL:83

Serindë *phr.* Broideress, Needle-woman, name-fem (PM:333)

etymology: Original form Therindë, then the letter thorn was transformed into s

sí ?. NOW Taryn - this needs investigation as there appear many forms - probably all of slightly different meaning (*Nam*, *RGEO:67*, *LR:47*, 310), **sin** (*LR:47*) or **sín** (*SD:247*, 310) before vowels. In FS, **sí** is translated "here".

sil- *v.* shine specific to white or silver-shining - eg starlight or moonlight. Compare with **cal-** which also means "to shine" but refers to any sort of light *Nam*

unusual conjugations: synonym : cal-

silima *n.* silmaril-substance The substance the Silmarils were made of, invented by Fëanor (SA:sil)

Silmarien *phr.* shining-jewel, name-fem (Appendix A)

see also: silmaril

Silmaril, silmarillë [silmarill-]
n. jewel stones (of Fëanor)

The shining jewels made by Fëanor (SA:sil) Translated "radiance of pure light" in *Letters:148*. Genitive **Silmarillion**, as in **Quenta Silmarillion** "(the story) of the Silmarils". Taryn - if ril means flame, then these

could be star-flames

see also: miril, ril-, sil-, silmë

silmë *n.* starlight, tengwa #29 (Appendix E)

silmë nuquerna *phr.* s-reversed, tengwa #30 This tengwa is similar to normal **silmë** but turned upside down (Appendix E)

see also: nuquerna, silmë

Silpion *phr.* silver(-shining) one An alternative name of **Telperion** - the white tree of Valinor. The name refers to the shining silver dew dripping from the flowers of this tree. (*Silm*)

etymology: Derived from a stem **SILIP**, a longer form of **SIL** (also **THIL**) = "shine silver" (*LR:385*)

símen ?. ? [taryn - will wait for confirmation on this along with the "now" words] "here" (FS; cf. *sinomë* in EO)

sin ?. ? Taryn - will get back to this after confirmation (1) a word either meaning "thus" (adverb) or "this" (as an independent word in the sentence, not modifying another word like **sina** does). Attested in the sentence **sin quantë Quendingoldo Elendilenna**, either "this Pengolodh said to Elendil" or "thus spoke Pengolodh to Elendil" (PM:401). (2) a form of **sí** "now" (q.v.) occurring before vowels, possibly replaced by **sín**.

sina ?. ? Taryn - need to confirm this "this" (following its noun in our sole example: **vanda sina** "this oath") (CO)

sinca *n.* flint Taryn - from **sincahonda**
sincahonda *adj.* flint-hearted

(*LotR3:VI ch. 6*)

see also: *sinca*, *hón*

sinda *adj.* grey *SA:thin(d)*

Sindar *n.* Grey (the), Grey-elves
lit. "Grey ones" *WJ:375*

see also: *sinda*

Sindarin *adj.* Grey-elven Normally used of the Grey-elven language. (*Appendix F*)

see also: *sinda*

sindë *adj.* grey, pale-grey, silvery grey *WJ:384* In *SA:thin(d)* the form given is **sinda**. **Sindë** and **sinda** are apparently variants of the same word.

etymology: The Vanyarin dialect preserves the older form *thindë*

Sindel *n.* Grey-elf **Sinda** and **Sindar** are also possible, but less common (*WJ:384*)

see also: *sinda*, *sindë*

Sindacollo, Sindicollo *phr.* Grey-cloak A title of Elwë (Elu) (*Sindarin Thingol*). (*WJ:410, MR:217*)

etymology: Original form: *Thindicollo* (*WJ:333*).

see also: *colla*, *sinda*, *sindë*

Singollo *Sindacollo* A contraction of **Sindacollo** (*Silm*)

see also: *Sindacollo*

sinomë *phr.* in this place [*taryn* - this may be naturally formed, and thus not required... I'll get back to it when I figure that out.] (*EO*)

sinta- *v.* fade *Taryn* - related to **sindë**? Presumably - grey-out

etymology: Etym **THIN(D)**

unusual conjugations: synonyms: *quel-*

sir- *v.* flow *LR:385*

etymology: from **SIR**

Siriondil *phr.* Flowing-one-friend, name-masc The word "Sirion" seems to mean "flowing-one" but may have a more specific gloss. perhaps "friends of rivers" is more appropriate? (*Appendix A*)

see also: *-dil*, *-ion*, *sir-*

siulë *v (tr).* incitement

soica *adj.* thirsty

sorno *n.* eagle (*Letters:427*)

etymology: archaic *thorno* - Tolkien used to use **sonon** and this is evidenced in several names, but it seems that it has been changed to *sorno*

Sorontar *phr.* eagle-lord = *Sindarin Thorondor*, name of an Eagle (*SA:thoron*)

see also: *sorno*, *-tar*

Soronúmë *phr.* name-constellation, Western-eagle?, eagle-descending? The name of a constellation, apparently incorporating **sonon** "eagle" and probably **númë** which could either be "west" or "descending" (*SA:thoron*)

see also: *númë*, *sorno*

-ssë *gram.* ? *Taryn* - a grammatical form I'll get to when I get to it, but seem to be used to turn an adjective into the noun - like "ity" → so divine, would become "divinity" if you added **-ssë** to it. There is also one instance where it seems to be used from a verb to a noun: **cir-** "cut" → **cirissë** "gash" - however, this may be a false identification due to the stem of that word incorporating **-IS** locative ending; in *Lóriendessë*, q.v.; pl. *-ssen* in *yassen*, *mahalmassen*

stama- *v.* bar, exclude Taryn - from **sandastan**

-star *n.* -lands Taryn - guessed from **Andustar** and "-lands" words

stir *n.* face Taryn - a *very* tentative guess from **carnistir** - almost certainly wrong, but I know there is another reference to it somewhere so I'll get back and change it later

suc- *v.* drink

etymology: **SUK**

súlë [**suli-**]*n.* spirit, tengwa #9 (*Appendix E*)

etymology: Originally thúlë, before the shift th ζ s that occurred shortly before the rebellion of the Noldor

súlimë *n.* March, month #3 With a meaning referring to the winds Taryn - strangely, though, as that would mean it should be **súrimë** - this seems to refer to spirits (*SA:sül*)

see also: súlë

Súlimo *phr.* name-Vala A title of Manwë (*SA:sül*) [taryn - uncertain etymology]

see also: súlë

súma *n.* cavity, bosom Hollow cavity *Markirya*

sunda *n.* root, base Where something stems/proceeds from

sundo *n.* consonant-base, consonant-stem A quenyan stem base

sundóma *n.* base-vowel, stem-vowel The determinant vowel of a base. Christopher Tolkien gives the example KAT, which stem has the **sundóma** A; the stem TALAT has the **sundóma** repeated; in derivative forms the **sundóma** might be

placed before the first consonant; e.g. ATALAT (*WJ:319*)

see also: sundo

sungwa *n.* drinking-vessel, cup (n), mug?

súré [**súri-**]*n.* wind(n) Instrumental **súrinen** "in the wind" or more literally "by the wind" *Nam, RGEO:66*,

Súrion *phr.* wind-son, name-masc (*Appendix A*)

súya- *v.* breathe *HF's course*

T

-t *gram.* grammar-dual-ending, grammar-pluralisation-dual denotes a pair of something: **máryat** "her (pair of) hands" (*Nam*) "originally" meant as a purely numerative form as a shorthand form of **atta**, it came to be used as another form of the matched-pair style dual ending like **-u**. Note: having lost the meaning-distinction between the two possible dual-endings, the choice of **-u** or **-t** is generally determined by euphony eg **aldu** and **ciryat**

see also: -u

-t *pron.* them The short version of this pronominal ending seen in the word **laituvalmet** "we shall bless them" The independent word is **te** and the long-version in **-ntë**

see also: -ntë, te

tac- *v.* fasten, fix, make-fast *HF*s *course*

etymology: from **TAK**

tál [**tal-**]*n.* foot

etymology: dual : talu, pl : tali

unusual conjugations:

taita- *v.* prolong *HF*s *course*

etymology: **TAY**

talan [**talam-**]*n.* floor esp as in the "floors" built by the elves in Lorien up in the trees

etymology: From primitive **ta-**

lam *LR:390*

talat- *v.* slipping, sliding, falling (down) Taryn - is this a tense-difference between this as **talta-**? (*Letters:347*)

talta- *v.* slip, slide down, collapse *Markirya*

see also: talat-

tan- *v.* make?, build? Taryn - this is guessed from **-tan** as it seems that "watcher" is **-tir** just as **tir-** is to watch

see also: -tan

-tan *adj.* maker, builder as in several names

see also: ciryatan, minastan

tana- *v.* show, indicate (*MR:350, 385, 471*)

tana ?. that Used in the demonstrative: "that", when asked to indicate (thus it's relation to the verb)

see also: tana-

Tancol *n.* Signifer Referred to as: "the significant star", this is a name for Venus (*MR:385*)

see also: tana-

taniquelassë *phr.* signifies-speech-leaf? The name of a tree (*UT:167*), possible etymology: **Tanique(til)** + **lassë** "leaf"

see also: lassë, taniquetil

Taniquetil *phr.* indication of speech? The highest of the mountains of Valinor, upon which were

- the mansions of Manwë and Varda; properly, this name refers to the top-most peak only, the whole mountain being called **Oiolossë** (*SA:til*)
Taryn - guessed etymology from **tana-** + **quetë**
- tanna** *n.* sign, indication Obviously related to **tana-** - this is presumably something that has been indicated or shown to be. (*MR:385*)
see also: tana-
- tam-** *v.* tap Taryn - tap to make noise? or tap as in "reach deep resources" or tap as in "attach a tap to" → see the Etym entry to check (tap to make a noise is pata)
etymology: Etym **TAM**
- tap-** *v.* stop, cease, block, end
see also: Etym **TAP**
- tapta** *adj. n.* hindered, impeded, consonant as in **tapta tengwë** = impeded signs - no doubt there is a secondary, noun-meaning to tapta as in sarda
unusual conjugations:
tar *prep.* beyond (*FS*)
- tar-** *adj.* high, lofty A titular element prefixed to the names of the Kings and Queens of Númenor (e.g. **Tar-Amandil**)
- Tar-Ciryatan** *phr.* king-shipbuilder, name-masc name of a Númenórean king (*SA:kir-*)
see also: tar- ciryatan
- Tareldar** *phr.* High-elves Taryn - I think these were the elves that left for Valinor. (*MR:349*)
see also: Elda, tar
- tára** *adj.* lofty, tall, high Also used in a sense to mean noble or above others in station or purity. (*WJ:417*)
see also: tar-
- Tarannon** *phr.* High-gift?, name-masc (*Appendix A*)
see also: anna, tar-
- Tarcalion** *phr.* high-golden-shining, name-king Quenya name of Ar-Pharazôn (*LR:47, SD:246*)
see also: calion, tar-
- Tarcil** *phr.* high-man, name-masc Also used to mean Númenórean Taryn - where does it say this? (*Appendix A*)
see also: -cil?, tar-
- tári** *n.* queen, high-lady Etymologically "she that is high" (*SA:tar*)
unusual conjugations: possessive : tarinya (not tárinya)
see also: tar-
- tárië** *n.* height (*LotR3:VI ch. 4, translated in Letters:308*)
see also: tar-
- Táriorion** *n.* weekday #6 The alternative name of **Valanya**, the last day of the Eldarin six-day week, dedicated to the Powers (Valar) (*Appendix D*)
Taryn - etymology seems to indicate "high-one"
- tarma** *n.* pillar Taryn - obviously seems to be related to the fact that it reaches to the heights = **tar-** (*SA:tar*)
see also: tar-
- Tarmasundar** *phr.* Roots of the Pillar, name-place The slopes of Meneltarma in Númenor (*UT:166*)
see also: sunda, tarma
- Tarmenel** *phr.* High Heaven, the true firmament As opposed to **Nur-menel** (*LotR1:II ch. 1*)

see also: menel, tar-

Tarondor *phr.* Lord of Ondor (Gondor), name-masc (*Appendix A*)

see also: Ondor, tar-

Tarostar *phr.* Lord of the castle/sity, name=masc (*Appendix A*)

see also: osto, tar-

tarya *adj.* stiff

tasar *n.* willow (*SA:tathar*)

Tasarinan *phr.* Willow-vale, name-place Also **Nan-Tasaron** = "valley of the willows" (*LotR2:III ch. 4*)

see also: tasar, nan

tatya *n.* second Ordinal two - as opposed to **atta** = cardinal two

see also: atta

Tatyar *phr.* Seconds, name-group The original name of the Noldor (or rather the direct Quenya descendant of the original name) (*WJ:380*)

see also: -r, tatya

taura *adj.* mighty, powerful *HF's course*

taurë *n.* wood, forest (*SA:taur, Letters:308*) Taryn - I find it interesting that "forest" is synonymous with "mighty"

taurëa *adj.* forested In the "entish" string: **Tumbaletaurëa**

Taurelilómëa-tumbalemorna

Tumbaletaurëa Lómeanor *phr.* Lothlorien The "Entish"-style phrase describing LothLorien by Treebeard, translated literally: "Forestmanyshadowed-deepvalleyblack Deepvalley-forested Gloomyland", but glossed: "there is a black shadow in the deep dales of the forest" (*LotR2:III*

ch. 4; translated in Appendix F under "Ents"; cf. also Letters:308)

see also: -li, lómë, -nór, morna, taurë, taurëa, tumbalë

Tauremorna *phr.* black-forest, name-place Taryn - but which forest? (*LotR2:III ch. 4*)

see also: morna, taurë

Tauremornalómë *phr.* Forest of Black Night, name-place Taryn - which forest again? (*LotR2:III ch. 4*)

etymology: lómë, morna, taurë

unusual conjugations:

te *pron.* them This is the independant-word format of this pronoun, it is generally only used in the emphatic sense - where in English it would be capitalised or written in italics (*LotR3:VI ch. 4, translated in Letters:308*)

see also: -ntë, -t

tec- *v.* write *HF's course*

tecil *n.* pen (*PM:318*) Taryn - "il" seems to end a number of words - wondering if it means "implement" (see macil also)

tehta *n.* signs, diacritics Often used of the Fëanorian vowel-signs (explicitly **ómatehtar**) (*Appendix E*)

tel- *v.* finish, be last, end (spec) To be in the rear of a set - eg **Teleri** → the last of the elves to follow the Valar.

telco *n.* stem Taryn - as in the stem of English? (*Appendix E*)

Telcontar *phr.* Strider Taryn - etymology seems wierd (*MR:216*)

telda *adj.* last, final (*WJ:407*)

tele- *v (int).* finish, end Also "be the last thing or person in a series or sequence of events" (*WJ:411*)

Telemmaitë *phr.* Silver-handed, masculine name Note assimilation of "pm" to "mm" (*Appendix A*)

see also: maitë, telep

Telemnar *phr.* Silver-flame, masculine name Taryn - Is this the quenyan word for *mithril*? Note assimilation from "pn" to "mn" (*Appendix A*)

see also: nar, telep

Teleri *n.* hindmost, last "those at the end of the line, the hindmost", a name of the Lindar, the third clan of the Eldar (*WJ:382 cf. 371*), derived from the stem **tel-** "finish, end, be last" (*SA:tel-*) refers to the sea-elves that were the last group to follow the Valar.

see also: tel-

telluma *n.* dome, copula, vault Especially the "Dome of Varda" over Valinor, but also applied to the domes of the mansion of Manwë and Varda upon Taniquetil.

etymology: Adopted from Valarin *delgumá* under the influence of pure Quenya **telumë** (*WJ:399, 411*)

see also: telumë

telma *n.* conclusion, final-touch "a conclusion, anything used to finish off a work or affair", often applied to the last item in a structure, such as a coping-stone, or a topmost pinnacle (*WJ:411*)

see also: tel-

telpë *n.* silver **tyelpë** is the true Quenya descendant of primitive **kylepë**, but the Telerin form **telpë** was more common, "for the Teleri prized silver above gold, and their

skill as silversmiths was esteemed even by the Noldor" (*UT:266*).

etymology: Probably of Telerin origin; see Letters:426 or *UT:266* for a discussion of etymology.

telpë *adj.* silver

unusual conjugations: n : telpë, tyelpë

Telperien, Telperiën *phr.* silvery-maid, feminine name (*Appendix A*)

see also: telpë, -ien

telperin *adj.* silvery like silver in hue or worth, though not actually made of silver

see also: -in, telpë

Telperinqua *phr.* silver-hand, masculine name Quenyan version of the Sindarin name *Celebrimbor*. Here the word **telperin** refers not to his hand being *of* silver, but silver in hue or worth. (*SA:celeb*)

see also: quárë, telperin

Telperion *n.* Silver-one The White Tree of Valinor, also referred to as **Silpion**, referring of the shining, silver dew it dropped.

see also: -on, Silpion, telpë

telu *adj.* last Taryn - guessed from **telu****finwë**

Telufinwë *phr.* Last Finwë, name-masc He was called *Amras* in Sindarin. Short Quenya name **Telvo**. (*PM:353*)

see also: finwë, telu

telumë *n.* roof, canopy, dome *WJ:411*

see also: telluma

Telumhtar *phr.* dome-swordsman, orion, sky-

- warrior, name-constellation
The archaic name of the constellation of Orion, also known as **Menelmacar**. (*Appendix E*, WJ:411)
see also: mehtar, Menelmacar, telumë
- Telumendil** *phr.* Sky-friend, name-constellation (*Silm*)
etymology: telumë
unusual conjugations:
telya- *v (tr).* finish, wind up, conclude A completion or finishing-up - appears to refer to conclusion in a natural manner. Compare with **metya-** which seems to denote a more sudden, immediate end, without benefit of completion. (WJ:411)
- téma** *n.* series Often used in relation to the various series' of the Tengwar sounds. (*Appendix E*)
- téna**
see also: téra
- tengwa** *n.* letter A letter, the written representation of a **tengwë**. In non-technical usage **tengwa** was equivalent to "consonant", since only the consonants were full signs (WJ:396)
- tengwë** *n.* indication, sign, token, phoneme, sound, element (WJ:394); for example: **hloníti tengwi** "phonetic signs" (WJ:395)
- tengwesta** *n.* system, code Specifically a system or code of signs. This is a technical term for "language", including languages not made up of sounds (WJ:394), but used to mean "spoken language" when unqualified
- see also:** tengwë
- tengwestië** *n.* Language As abstract or phenomenon (WJ:394)
see also: tenwë
- tenna** *prep.* until, up to, as far as
- tennoio** *phr.* for ever Literally "until always"
see also: oio, tenna
- ter** *prep.* through, apart (*Notes on CO, UT:317*)
- téra** *adj.* straight LR:47
- tercen** *n.* insight literally "through-sight" (MR:471)
- teren, terenë** *adj.* slender, thin *HF's course*
- Terendul** *phr.* Slender-and-dark, name-masc (LR:59)
see also: teren, -dul
- terhat-** *v.* break apart, break asunder, break through
etymology: Etym **SKAT**
see also: hat-,ter
- termar-** *v.* stand (last) This is the proverbial "last stand" - literally meaning "through-abide" *Cirion's Oath*
see also: mar-, ter
- tië** *n.* path *Namárië*
- tihta-** *v.* blink, peer *Markirya*
- til** *n.* point, horn, tine A thin, narrow, pointed object
- Tilion** *n.* the Horned, name-Maia The name of a Maia, steersman of the Moon (*SA:til*)
- tinco** *n.* metal, tengwa #1 (*Appendix E*)
- tincotéma** *n.* t-series, dental series, metal-series The series of tengwar that make up the dental consonants - starting with "t". Lit-

- erally the word means "metal series" and the sound is said to have a metallic "sound-taste" (*Appendix E*)
see also: téma, tinco
- tindómë** *n.* twilight-dawn, starry twilight, star-fading (*SA:tin*), usually of the time near dawn, not near evening This time was also referred to as "star-fading"
etymology: From **DOMO** = faint, dim → dómi = twilight
see also: tinwë
- tindómerel** *phr.* dawn-daughter, twilight-daughter More poetically: "daughter of the twilight", a poetic name for the nightingale (*Sindarin Tinúviel*) (*SA:tin*)
see also: -rel, tindómë
- tinta-** *v.* kindle, make-sparkle Cause an object to sparkle. eg in **Tintallë** "Kindler", a title of Varda who made the stars (*SA:tin*, *MR:388*)
- Tintallë** *phr.* Kindler A title of Varda who kindled the stars (*Nam*, *RGEO:67*).
see also: tinta-
- tintila-** *v.* twinkle (*Nam*, *RGEO:67*)
see also: tinta
- tinwë** *n.* spark, sparkle (sparkling obj) (*MR:388*)
unusual conjugations: v : ita-, causative: tinta
- tinwi** *n.* sparks, star-imagines Properly used of the star-imagines on **Nur-menel**
see also: nillë, tinwë
- tir-** *v.* watch, watch over, guard, heed *Markirya*
see also: tír
- tír, -tir** *adj.* watcher, guard, seer ie one who watches/guards/sees
- Tirion** *phr.* Great Watchtower, name-place a city of the Elves (*SA:tir*; in *MR:176* the translation is "Watchful City")
see also: tir-
- tirno** *n.* watcher
- titta** *adj.* tiny
- tiuca** *adj.* thick, fat *HF's course*
- tiuco** *n.* thigh
- tiuya-** *v.* swell, grow (swollen or fat)
- tó** *n.* wool
- tol** *n.* isle eg **Tol Eressëa** "The Lonely Isle" (*Silm*)
- toltëa** *n.* eighth ordinal eight
unusual conjugations: cardinal : tolto
- tolto** *n.* eight cardinal eight
unusual conjugations: ordinal : toltëa
- top-** *v.* cover *HF's course*
etymology: Etym **TOP**
- tuc-** *v.* draw Taryn - Presumably to make pictures rather than to pull water out of a well
etymology: **TUK**
- tuilë** *n.* spring In the calendar of Im-ladris a precisely defined period of 54 days, but also used without any exact definition. (*Appendix D*)
- tuilére** *n.* Spring-day A day outside the months in the Steward's Reckoning, inserted between **Súlimë** and **Víressë** (March and April). this was considered a holiday
see also: arë, tuilë
- tuilindo** *n.* a swallow Literally "spring-singer"

etymology: *tuilë* (spring) + *lindo* (singer)

tul- *v.* come, approach, move-towards eg *utúlie'n aurë* "Day has come" Note: the function of the 'n is unclear, it may simply be inserted for euphony.

etymology: TUL

unusual conjugations: past tense : *tullë*

see also: *tulta-*

tulca *adj.* yellow (*WJ:399*)

etymology: Adopted and adapted from Valarin

Tulcas *phr.* yellow-one?, name-vala (*WJ:399*)

etymology: Adopted and adapted from Valarin

tulta- *v.* summon, fetch, send-for obviously related to **tul-** = "come" *HF's course*

etymology: derived from root TUL-

see also: *tul-*

tulya- *v.* lead Taryn - the relation between **tul-** **tulta-** and **tulya-** makes me speculate on the meaning of the endings now - obviously **tul-** is the base form which means "come" **ta-** added to the end seems to imply some form of imperative causation on the part of the subject - perhaps of "forward motion" - you cause someone else to come forward. Whereas **ya-** implies another form of causing someone to come - you are leading by example perhaps... or causing yourself to "come somewhere" else... well all of this is highly speculative and I'm sure all will be revealed...

see also: *tul-*

tumba *n.* deep valley *Letters:308 SA:tum* gives **tumbo** simply as "valley"; apparently an extended form **tumbalë** in the Entish description of Lothlorien.

tumpo *n.* hump, ridge?

unusual conjugations:

Túna *n.* hill, mound, name-place The name of the hill on which Tirion was built (*Silm*), derived from the stem TUN as for **tundo** (*LR:395*)

see also: *tundo*

tundo [**tundu-**]*n.* hill, mound *LR:395*

etymology: From primitive TUN

unusual conjugations: pl : *tundur*

see also: *tumpo*

tup- *v.* cover, roof-over from **untúpa**

tur- *v.* govern, wield, control, master (v)

etymology: TUR

unusual conjugations: *turúna*

Turambar *phr.* Master of Doom or Master of Fate (*Appendix A, SA:tur*)

see also: *ambar, tur-*

turca *adj.* strong, powerful Refers to power of the body

Turcafinwë *phr.* strong Finwë, powerful Finwë, name-masc Referring to strength/power of body he was called *Celegorm* in Sindarin. Short Quenya name **Turco**. (*PM:352*)

turcíl *phr.* strong one A name of the Númenóreans (*LR:47, 56; SD:246*).

unusual conjugations: Pl : *tur-*

- cildi
- Turco** *nickname*. Turcafinwë
 see also: Turcafinwë
- Turindo**, **Túrin** *phr.* victory-mood, name-masc LR:395 The Etymologies gives **Turindo** as the Quenya form of this name; **Túrin** seems to be properly the Sindarin form, though it fits Quenya style well enough and Nienor used it in a Quenya sentence (near the end of ch. 21 in the *Silmarillion*)
 etymology: Etym: **TUR**
- turma** *n.* shield
- Túrosto** *phr.* Great fortress, powerful fortress, Mickelburg AKA "Gabilgathol", a dwelling of the Dwarves (Sindarin *Belegost*)
 see also: osto, tur-
- Turucáno** *phr.* powerful cheif-tain? "Turgon" (PM:344)
 see also: cáno, tur-
- turúna** *v (pa. t).* mastered This is an alternative past participle of **tur-** "wield, control, govern". **túrina** or **turna** would be more appropriate to "wielded" or "controlled". UT:138
 see also: tur-
- tuv-** *v.* find Taryn - I postulate that this word is distinct from **hir-** in that it is more like "found for the first time" or "discovered" as used in Aragorn's exclamation → which could easily be translated as "eureka", but I have no confirmation of this (*LotR3:VI ch. 5*)
 see also: hir-
- tuvu-** *v.* receive *HF's course: evidently early material*
- tyalië** *n.* play Taryn - not sure which play this is: a stage production, or what children do
- tyar-** *v.* cause, do, "make happen"
 etymology: **KYAR-** = cause/do
- tyaro** *n.* doer, actor, agent Something that has the power to act and "do" things.
 etymology: **KYAR-** = cause/do
 see also: tyar-
- tyav-** *v.* taste While this does refer to the actual sense of taste, it also has idiomatic usage in such things as **lámatyávë** = "sound taste" referring to other, more ephermeral sensations.
 etymology: **KYAB-** = taste
 unusual conjugations: past tense : tyambë, n : tyávë
- tyávë** *n.* taste (MR:215, 216)
 etymology: **KYAB-** = to taste
 unusual conjugations: v : tyav-
- tye** *pron.* thee Not sure if this means "you sg" or "you polite" or what, but it is in the emphatic form. (LR:70, *Arctic*)
- tyel-** *v.* end, cease This appears to mean that the subject ends, ceases or finishes. This is in contrast with **metya-** which means to "end" something - to stop or finish soemthing else.
 etymology: **KYEL-** = end
 unusual conjugations: synonyms : metya-
- tyel** *n.* end Somethings end - the last and final bit. See discussion in **tyel-** on the variants of "end".
 etymology: **KYEL-** = end
- tyelca** *adj.* swift, agile, hasty
 etymology: **KYELEK-** = agile, swift

Tyelcormo *phr.* hasty-riser, name-masc The mother-name (never used in narrative) of **Turcafinwë** = Celegorm (*PM:353*)

see also: ormo, tyelca

tyelima *adj.* final The one that is at the end of something.

see also: tyel-

tyellë *n.* grade Taryn - guessing that this means like a "level of experience" rather than the angle that a slope makes, but I have no evidence of this (*Appendix E*)

tyelma *n.* ending As in "an ending" - something that has been made to end, rather than the normal, natural end of **tyel** (*FS*)

see also: tyel

tyelpë *n.* silver The metal. **Tyelpë** is the true Quenya descendant of primitive **kyelepë**, but the Telerin form **telpë** was more common, "for the Teleri prized silver above gold, and their skill as silversmiths was esteemed even by the Noldor" (*UT:266*)

etymology: **KYELEP-** → **kyelepë** = silver

unusual conjugations: synonym : telpë

Tyelperinquar *phr.* Silver-fist, masculine name The Quenyan name for *Celebrimbor*. Here the name refers to his hand being made of silver, as opposed to , **Telperinquar** which refers to it being *worth* that of silver. *PM:318*

unusual conjugations:

see also: tyelpë

tyelpetéma *phr.* palatal series,

silver series (*Appendix E*) One of the series of Fëanórian consonants

see also: téma, tyelpë

Tyelperion *phr.* silver-one, masculine name The less common form of **Telperion**, using **tyelpë** as the form of "silver" rather than **telep** (*UT:266*)

see also: -ion, Telperion, telpë

tyulma *n.* mast (*SD:419*)

U

- u-** *gram.* not, is-not, grammar-negation used as a prefix to negate the following word. eg **unótimë** = is-not-countable Taryn - possibly just a shortened form of **umë** = "is not" = the aorist form of **úmë** = "be not"
see also: um-
- u** *gram.* dual-form pluralistion A very specific ending used for a matched-pair noun. It is used very sparingly and is almost archaic in usage. Such examples are: **Aldu** which refers to the two trees of Valimar, also **veru** referring to a married couple and even paired body-parts such as **peu** which is a pair of lips. Mainly it is only used on terms that are likely to be "archaic" in origin - eg body parts and famous objects that have been around for a long time such as **i Aldu**
see also: -t
- ú-** *gram.* not, un-, negation (with evil connotation) This shortened variation of "not" is listed as being of evil connotation. It seems to appear often in compound words, a good example being **úlaire** = "not living"/"unliving" (used of the ring-wraiths). In this compound, the evil connotation is obvious.
etymology: **GÚ** → gú- = no/not
- see also:** u-,um-,umë,úmë
- úamanyar, úmanyar, úmaneldi**
phr. not of Aman, name-group Refers to those Elves who did not reach the Blessed Realm (but did leave **Cuiviénen** with the intention of going there) = **Heceldi** (WJ:371). **úmaneldi** is the fuller form. (WJ:373)
see also: aman, u-, -ya
- ufárëa** *adj.* insufficient, not enough (FS)
see also: fárëa
- uilë** *n.* trailing plant, long plant, creeper (plant)?, vine?
etymology: eäruilë
unusual conjugations:
Uinen, Uinenden *phr.* name-Maia The name of the spouse of Ossë.
etymology: Adopted and adapted from Valarin (WJ:404), though it is also said that it contains **-nen** "water" (SA:nen); the latter explanation may be folk etymology. In the Etymologies, the name is derived from the same stem as **uilë** "long trailing plant, especially seaweed" (LR:396 stem UY) Taryn - however, a translation is not actually given
- úlairi** *phr.* Nazgûl, Wraith, ring-wraith, undead Taryn - I propose

that this is directly: **ú** + **lairë** = "not (evil form)" + "living" = not-living/"undead"

see also: **lairë**, **ú-**

ullier *phr?*. should flow? *SD:247*
Taryn - this is an iffy translation at the moment and remains (as yet) unconfirmed

see also: **ulya-**

ullumë *phr*. not forever An interesting word occurring in *FS*, evidently meaning "not for ever". Taryn - interesting etymology, seem to be "not on the hour? = **úm-** + **lúmë**

see also: **lúmë**, **um-**

Ulmo *n*. The pourer, The Rainer, Lord of thw waters, name-vala A Valar, one of the Aratar, caller "Lord of the waters", and "King of the sea". The name was interpreted by the Eldar to mean "The Pourer" or "The rainer" and was adopted and adapted from Valarin.

see also: **ulya-**

Ulmon, Arulmon *n*. Weekday #2 of the Valian week The second day of the Valian week, dedicated to **Ulmo**. The word for week is **lemnar**.

see also: **Ulmo**

Ulumúri *phr*. Great horns of Ulmo, name-object The great horns of Ulmo, made of white shell and played by him (*Silm*) Etymology remains obscure, but is probably adapted from valarin

ulundë *n*. flood Taryn - I think this is a noun, could be a verb "to flood", but it's form suggests the noun. It is possibly related to **Ulmo** and not to **ulundo**

ulundo *n*. monster *HF's course* Taryn

- **úvanimo** for description of diff between this "monster" and **úvanimo**

see also: **úvanimo**

ulya- *v*. pour Etymologies apparently has an alternative past tense : **ullë** of slightly different meaning to **ullanë**... Taryn - but haven't yet been told what that alternative meaning is, I would guess that this is a transitive/intransitive divide (fairly common in Quenya) - ith my guess being that **ullë** is the intransitive past tense form

etymology: Etym: **ULU**

unusual conjugations: **pa.t** (intr) : **ullë?**

um- *v* (*neg*). do-not, be-not More correctly "not to be". This is one of Quenya's most irregular verbs, and the forms are listed below. As an example, do not get the past tense form: **úmë** "did not" mixed up with the aorist: **umë** = "is not". This form can also be used to negate a normal verb, using the form of the same form as the verb you are negating eg **úmë lindë** = "does not sing"

etymology: **UGU/UMU**

unusual conjugations: past tense : **úmë**, future tense : **úva**, 1st pers. aorist: **umin/uin**

see also: **u-**

umbar *n*. fate, doom, wyrd, **tengwa #6**

etymology: **MBARAT** = fate/doom

unusual conjugations: synonyms : **maranwë**

Umbardacil *phr*. **Umbar**-victor, name-masc (*Appendix A*); the place-name **Umbar** is not Quenyan and has no connection to **umbar**

"fate"

see also: *dacil*

Umbarto *adj.* Fated The mother-name (never used in narrative) of **Telufinwë** = Amras. The ominous name was altered to **Ambarto** by Fëanor. (*PM:353-354*)

see also: *umbar*

umë *adj.* do not, be not The rarer, independant form of the word which is generally shortened to **um-**. Not to be confused with the imperative form **avá** "do not". Refer to this for a fuller description

see also: *um-*

úmë *adj.* is not refer to **um-** for a fuller description

see also: *um-*

úmëa *adj.* evil *HF's course*

undómë *n.* twilight, dusk Twilight specifically of the time near evening, not near dawn (that is **tindómë**) this time was often referred to as "star-opening"

undu *preposition?*. down From **undulávë** = "down-licked" = covered. **Lumbulë undulávë ilyë tier** "(heavy) shadow down-licked all paths", lyrical translation "all paths are drowned deep in shadow"

undulávë *adj.* covered (poetic) Literally it is "down-licked" and referred to shadows which covered, or drowned paths.

see also: *lav-, undu*

undumë *n.* abyss *Markirya* [taryn - seems to be related to **undu** = "down"]

ungwë *n.* spider's web, web, *tengwa* #8 (*Appendix E*)

únótimë *adj.* uncountable, numberless Literally "is not countable". Listed in plural form because "one uncountable thing" is somewhat of an oxymoron. (*Nam, RGEO:66, Appendix E*)

see also: *imë, nót-, úmë*

unqualë ?. agony, death Taryn - I fail to see the difference between this and **qualmë**

etymology: **KWAL-** = die in pain

unquë *n.* hollow, *tengwa* #16 Refers to "a hollow", not the adjective Taryn - which would presumably be of similar form (*Appendix E*)

untup- *v.* down-roof, cover probably shortened from: **undu-** + **tup-** = "down-roof". Taryn - not sure how this differs from **top-**. Perhaps given the word "roof" being utilised stresses that it is a covering where none was before? However where it is used, in Namarie it seems to be used to hide something from view - perhaps it could be used in exchange for "surrounds all over" or even "hides from sight" or even "obscures"? Tolkien used the term "cover" but as it was in a poem this could have been to save rhythm.

see also: *tup-, undu-*

unu *prep.* under?, upside-down?, beneath? Taryn - guessed from **nuquerna** and **unuhuinë**

see also: *nu*

unuhuinë *n.* under-shadow Taryn - I presume this refers to the shade under trees (*LR:47*)

see also: *huinë, unu-*

únyárima *phr.* impossible to recount This is because all the facts

are not known, or the tale is too long (WJ:370) Taryn - this etymology eludes me

úquetima *adj.* unspeakable, unpronounceable This word means that something is impossible to say or put into words Taryn - I presume it does not carry the other meaning of "should not be spoken of" that "unspeakable" also carries in English (WJ:370)

see also: -ima, quet-, úmë

ur- *v.* heat [taryn - seems also to occasionally be used as "red" - referring specifically to the red of flames or hot metal]

úranar *phr.* red sun A word occurring in *FS*, translated "the red sun"

etymology: The prefixed element **úr-** must have to do with the element **ur-** "heat, be hot" mentioned in the *Silmarillion* Appendix.

see also: Anar, úrë

urco, orco *n.* Orc, monster (arch)

This is an old word used in the lore of the Blessed Realm for anything that caused fear to the Elves during the March; by the Exiles recognized as the cognate of Sindarin *orch* and used to mean "Orc". (WJ:390)

unusual conjugations: pl. **urqui**

úrë *n.* heat, tengwa #36 (*Appendix E*)

see also: ur-

Úrimë, Urimë *phr.* August, month #8 Seems to mean "hot month" (*Appendix D*, *SA:ur-*, *UT:302*)

see also: úrë

urulóčë *n.* fire-dragon Literally:

"heat dragon"

see also: lóčë, urë

Urundil *phr.* copper-lover, copper-friend [taryn - seem to literally mean "heat friend" where heat is also used to mean "red hot", thus may have its relation to copper from there...?] (*PM:365*)

see also: -dil, ur-

Utumno *phr.* name-place, ?-valley The name of the first great stronghold of Melkor in the North of middle-earth, destroyed by the Valar (*SA:tum*) Taryn - not sure of etymology, but seems to incorporate a word for valley (which it is)

úva *v (f.t.).* will not The independent form of the future tense of the negative verb **um-** not usually used independently, but often found in compounds of verbs as **-uva**

see also: um-, uva-

-uva *gram.* grammar-verbs-future-tense Suffix denoting the future tense of a verb. For example: *hiruva* = *hir-* [find] + *-uva* [shall] - a pure verb simply adds the ending, whereas an *a-*stem verb drops the *a* before adding *-uva*. *Nam*

úvanimo *n.* monster, beast Literally "not fair" and pretty much the opposite of **vanimo**. Refers to a creature of **Melco** Taryn - so what differs from this to **ulundo**? I would speculate that this is a monster specifically of evil - whereas **ulundo** would refer to a "normal" beast - that is probably nasty, but not specifically evil.

see also: ú-, vanimo

V

vá *imperative*. do not! This is the standard refusal or prohibition: "I will not!" or "Do not!". The standard variants obviously being: **ván**, **ványë** "I won't!", **vammë** "we won't" (WJ:371)

-va, **-wa** *gram.* grammar-possessive-suffix Taryn - need to confirm what exists as current quenya in **Eldaliéva**, **miruvóreva**, **Oroméva**. Pl. **-vë** when governing a plural word (from archaic **-vai**) (WJ:407), but it seems that **-va** was used throughout in late Exilix Quenya (cf. **miruvóreva** governing the plural word **yuldar** in *Namárië*)

vaháya, **vaihaiya** *phr.* far away (LR:47, SD:247)

see also: haiya?, vai?

vaia, **waia** *n.* envelope from **WAY**
unusual conjugations:

Vairë *phr.* The Weaver, name-Valië [taryn - but hwo and what is the etymology of the name?] (*Silm*)

vaiwa, **waiwa** *n.* wind as in "to blow"

etymology: from **wawa**, **waiwa**

vala- *v.* rules, orders, empower, has power over This word refers to something having power over something else. This is generally used with reference to the Valar only, is attested only in the sen-

tences **á vala Manwë!** "may Manwë order it!" and **Valar valuvar** "the will of the Valar will be done" (WJ:404)

etymology: From **BAL** → **bála** = power

Vala *n.* spirit, god, Power, angel, **tengwa** #22 Refers to the angelic spirits guarding the world on behalf of its Creator, sometimes referred to as Gods.

etymology: From **BAL** → **bála** = power

see also: **vala-**

Valacar *phr.* Vala-made, god-made, name-masc (*Appendix A*)

see also: **car-**, **Vala**

valaina *adj.* divine Something htat is of, or belongs to the Valar

etymology: From **BAL** → **bála** = power

see also: **Vala**

Valandil *phr.* God-friend, Vala-friend, name-masc (*Appendix A*, translated in LR:60)

see also: **-dil**, **Vala**

Valandur *phr.* god-servant, Vala-servant, name-masc (*Appendix A*)

Valacirca *phr.* God-sickle, constellation: Big Dipper/Great Bear Loose definition: "Sickle of the Gods", this is the name for the

Great Bear/Big Dipper constellation
*Etym:*KIRIK

see also: circa, Vala

Valandor *phr.* Vala-land More properly: "the land of the Valar", confused with and replaced by **Valinórë** "the people of the Valar", short form **Valinor** (*SA:dôr, Silm*)

see also: -dor, Vala

Valanya *n.* weekday #7 The last and principle day of the Eldarin six-day week, dedicated to the Valar (*Appendix D*). Also called **Tárior** = "high one"?

see also: Vala

Valaquenta *phr.* God's-word More descriptively, the words mean "the words god spoke" and more accurately refers to the account of the Valar. This is presented as the first book of the Silmarillion (*SA:val-*)

see also: quenta, vala

Valarauco *phr.* Balrog, power-demon, Demon of Might In this case **vala-** assumes its basic meaning = "power", Sindarin *balrog* (*WJ:415*). Pl. **Valaraucar** (not **-or**) (*SA:val-, SA:rauco*)

unusual conjugations: pl : valaraucar

see also: rauco, vala

valarinwa *n.* Valarin As belonging to the valarin - in **Lambë Valarinwa**

see also: Vala

Valaróma *phr.* Vala-horn Oromë's horn (*Silm*)

see also: róma, Vala

Valassë *n.* divinity That what is the divine

see also: -ssë, Vala

Valatar *phr.* Vala-king, god-king The title for the 9 chief valar: Manwë, Ulmo, Aulë, Mandos, Lorien, Tulcas, Ossë, Oromë and Melco. There were also 9 female chiefs known as the **Valatári**

see also: tar, Vala

Valatári *n.* Vala-queen, god-queen The title for the 9 female chief Valar: Varda, Yavanna, Nienna, Vana, Vairë, Estë, Nessa and Uinen. there were also 9 male chiefs known as the **Valatar**

see also: tári, Vala

Valië *n.* female Vala (*Silm*)

see also: -ië, Vala

Valimar, Valmar *phr.* Vala-home A region in Valinor. (*Nam, RGEO:67*)

see also: -mar, Vala

Valinórë, Valinor *Vala-people, Vala-land.* though the word literally refers to the "people" or the Valar, this word since was used frequently to refer to the land in which they dwelt, and to which the Elves left from **cuiviënen**

etymology: -nor, Vala, Valandor

unusual conjugations:

valya *adj.* powerful, divinely mighty Having or controlling divine authority or power

etymology: From **BAL** → bála = power

see also: Vala

Vana *phr.* The beautiful?, name-Valië The wife of Oromë and sister to Varda and Yavanna. (*Silm*,

WJ:383)

etymology: From **BAN** → *bána*
- this is unglossed, but is related to
vanya = beautiful

see also: *vanya*

vanda *n.* oath, pledge, solemn
promise (CO)

vanima *adj.* beautiful, fair
(*LotR3:VI ch. 6, translated in
Letters:308*).

etymology: From **BAN** → *bán-ya*
- not glossed

see also: *vanya*

Vanimeldë *phr.* beautiful-dear-
one, name-fem (*Appendix A*)

see also: *meld-*, *vanima*

Vanimo *phr.* The beautiful,
name-group The children of the
Valar

see also: *vanima*

vanta- *v.* walk, ambulate

etymology: From **BAN** = path-
way

vanta *n.* walk As in "a walk" taken
by someone

etymology: From **BAN** = path-
way

vanwa *adj.* gone, lost, vanished,
departed, dead, past, over,
went away, left refers to some-
thing no longer to be had (regard-
less of the means with which it
became unavailable) (*WJ:365, Nam,
RGEO:67*). This word not to be
used for someone that has physi-
cally 'gone away', as that implies
the ability to come back again, and
this word is only for things that are
no longer ever available. For this to-
her purpose, use one of the words

related to *oantë*.

unusual conjugations: past
tense : *vanë*, pr tense : *auta-*

see also: *auta-*

vanya *adj.* beautiful, fair, pale
(fair) (FS)

etymology: From **BAN** → *bán-ya*
- not glossed

Vanyar *phr.* The Fair The first clan
of the Eldar (*WJ:380, 381*)

see also: *-r vanya*

vanya- [**wan-**]*v.* go, leave, de-
part, disappear, pass

unusual conjugations:

váquet- *v.* refuse, disallow,
forbid A compound verb mean-
ing literally: "to say no", but not
to deny that something is true, but
to deny to do or to allow some-
thing: "to say I will not/do not"; "to
refuse", "to forbid" (*WJ:370, 371*)

see also: *quet-*, *vá-*

Varda *phr.* The Sublime, The
Lofty, name-Valië The name of a
Valië, the Queen of the Valar, spouse
of Manwë, called **Elbereth** in Sin-
darin; *WJ:402*

etymology: From **BARÁD** = lofty

unusual conjugations: genitive :
Vardo

Vardamir *phr.* Varda-jewel,
name-masc (*Appendix A*)

see also: *mírë*, *Varda*

Vardarianna *phr.* Varda-gift?,
name-tree The name of type of
tree. The *ri* element is obscure.
(*UT:167*) *Taryn* - perhaps it is a
"spacer" element to preserve euphony?

see also: *anna*, *Varda*

varna *adj.* safe, protected, secure

- etymology:** From **BAR** which means something like "raised" → which became "lifted to safety"
- varnassë** *n.* security The state of being secure, rather than the group of people that provide the security.
- etymology:** From **BAR** which means something like "raised" → which became "lifted to safety"
- see also:** varna
- varnä** [**varni-**]*adj.* brown, swart
HF's course
- etymology:** from **BARÁN** = brown
- varya-** *v.* protect
- etymology:** **BAR**
- see also:** varna
- Vása** *phr.* The Consumer Another name of the Sun (*MR:130*)
- ve** *prep.* as, like (*Nam, RGEO:66, Markirya*)
- vendë** *n.* maiden, girl
- etymology:** From the archaic wendë which thus leads to the ending **-wen** also meaning maiden
- see also:** -wen
- véra** *adj.* personal, private, own Belonging to someone specifically (*PM:340*)
- etymology:** Old Quenya **wéra**
- verca** *adj.* wild Of a violent, sudden nature. (note also **merca** from the related **MBERÉK**)
- etymology:** From **BERÉK**
- verno** *n.* husband
- etymology:** From **BES** = wed → besno = husband
- see also:** vessë
- vessë** *n.* wife
- etymology:** From **BES** = wed → besse = wife
- see also:** verno
- veru** *n* (*dual*). married-couple, man-and-wife uses the dual form
- etymology:** From **BES** = wed → besu = husband and wife
- Veruen, Arveruen** *n.* Weekday #3 of the Valian week The middle day of the Valian week, dedicated to to the two spouses: **Aulë** and **Yavanna**. The word for week is **lemnar**.
- see also:** Aulë, veru, Yavanna
- verya-** *v.* dare To dare to do something bold
- etymology:** From **BER** = bold
- verya** *adj.* bold, daring, brave
- etymology:** From **BER** = bold
- vesta** *n.* matrimony, marriage The state of being married
- etymology:** From **BES** = wed → besta = matrimony
- see also:** vesta-
- vesta-** *v.* wed To take in marriage
- etymology:** From **BES** = wed → besta = matrimony
- see also:** vesta
- vestalë** *n.* wedding
- etymology:** From **BES** = wed → besta = matrimony
- see also:** vesta
- vil-** *v.* fly
- etymology:** **WIL**
- vilya** *n.* air, sky, tengwa #24 (*Appendix E*)
- etymology:** Older **wilya**
- see also:** vil-
- vincarna** *phr.* newly-made (*MR:408*)
- see also:** vinya, carna
- vingë, winga** *n.* foam, spray,

- spindrift** Specifically sea-foam, (blown from waves) but could probably be used in the general sense. (SA:wing, Silm)
- Vingelótë** *phr.* Foam-flower The name of Eärendil's ship (SA:loth)
 see also: lôtë, vingë
- vinya, vin-** *adj.* new
- Vinyamar** *phr.* New Dwelling (Silm) Taryn - lit. new-earth
 see also: vinya,mar
- Vinyarië** *phr.* Newyear's Day Taryn - lit. new-day? but day is inflected to **arië**?... (PM:127)
 see also: vinya, árë
- Víressë** *n.* April, month #4 Taryn - etymology uncertain (Appendix D)
- vor-** [**voron-**]*v.* promise, give-oath, ally To make an oath to someone - to make an enduring pledge. Don't get the shorter suffix-form confused with the pure **vor-** (taken directly from **BOR**) aka **voró**.
 etymology: From **BORÓN-** = endure → **bóron** = steadfast
- vorima** *adj.* continual, repeatedly Has a feeling of continual repetition
 etymology: from **BOR** = endure
 see also: voró
- vórima** *adj.* faithful, loyal, oath-keeping More specifically: "steadfast in allegiance, in keeping oath or promise" *Cirion's Oath* Taryn - What is the semantic difference between this as **voronda**?
 etymology: From **BORÓN-** = endure → **bóron** = steadfast
 see also: vor-
- voró, vor-** *prep.* ever, continually This word can contain a repetitious connotation, but is more known for it's quality of endurance. Don't get it confused with the identical: **vor-** = the shortened form of the modern Quenya stem: **voron-**
 etymology: From **BOR** = endure
- vorogandalë** *phr.* repeating continually Literally means: "harping on a single tune"
 see also: ganda?, lë, voró
- voronda** *adj.* steadfast (in allegiance), keeping oath/promise, faithful used as a title of **Elendil Voronda Cirion's Oath**
 see also: vor-
- Vorondil** *phr.* Faithful friend, masculine name (Appendix A)
 see also: -dil, vor- (voron-)
- voronwa** *adj.* enduring, long-lasting
 etymology: From **BOR** = endure + **-wa**
 see also: voró, -wa
- voronwë** *n.* steadfastness, loyalty, faithfulness **CO**
 etymology: From **BORÓN** = ever enduring → **boón** = steadfast
 see also: vor- (voron-)
- Voronwë** *phr.* Loyalty, Faithfulness, masculine name (PM:340)
 see also: vor- (voron-), -wë
- voronwië** *n.* endurance, lasting-quality
 etymology: From **BOR** = endure
 see also: voró

W

-wa *gram.* possessive

see also: -va

-wë *gram.* person, grammar-masculineending, grammar-neutralgenderending A suffix occurring in many personal names, generally but not exclusively masculine; derived from a stem simply meaning "person" (PM:340, WJ:399) Refer also to **-wen** which is the feminine form of this ending

see also: -wen

-wen *n.* maiden This suffix is frequently used in feminine names like **Eärwen** = "Sea-maiden" (SA:wen) Obviously strongly related to **vendë** = 'maiden' and the masculine/neutral ending: **-wë**, but also shows its origins in being related to **wén** = "freshness"/"youth"

etymology: **GWEN** = fresh and young

unusual conjugations: independent : vendë

see also: vendë, -wë, wén

wén *n.* freshness, youth, greenness Related strongly to **wenya**, this refers to youth and newness by relating it to fresh, new growth. it is also directly related to the suffix **-wen** = "maiden"

etymology: **GWEN-** = green and fresh

unusual conjugations: adj :

wenya

wenya *adj.* light-green, yellow-green, fresh Fresh as a new leaf. green like new growth

etymology: **GWEN-** = green and fresh

unusual conjugations: n : wén

wil- *v.* flit, flutter Taryn - guessed from **wilwa**

wilwa *adj.* vague, fluttering Literally refers to something fluttering to and fro in a vague, or haphazard way. *Markirya*

wilwarin *n.* butterfly Literally "fluttering one" (*Markirya*)

see also: wilwa

Wilwarin *phr.* The butterfly, name-constellation The name of a constellation, tentatively identified as Cassiopeia. (*Silm*)

see also: wilwarin

wingë *n.* spray, spindrift PM:371,376

winta- *v.* scatter, blow about Probably refers to blowing about in a haphazard manner (as it appears related to **wil-**) (PM:376)

Y

- ya** *pron (relative)*. which, what Always referring back to a noun eg **yassë carnë** = "in which he did"
see also: yassë
- ya** *gram?*. from-somewhere? Refers to something that belongs to or comes from somewhere, eg **Amanyar** means "those from Aman" Taryn - admittedly my description here is shaky... I hope to clean it up sometime when I get a more formal definition
- yaimë** *n.* wailing ie "the wailing of the wind"... this is a regular word, so adj = **yaimëa** "wailing", pl. **yaimië** *Markirya*
- yal-** *v.* call From **enyal-** "to recall" Taryn - is this so specific to the English gloss for "recall" or does it have a more accurate description eg, in English, it is "to remember" (commit to memory) and "to recall" (from memory) (*Notes on CO, UT:317*)
- yallumë** *interjection?*. at last [taryn - not sure if this is the interjection "At last!" or to mean something like "when it coes to the last" - there seems to also be an interesting literal translation as the word uses **lumë** = "the hour"] (*FS*)
- yanta** *n.* bridge, tengwa #35 (*Appendix E*)
- yára** *adj.* old *HF's course*
- yarra-** *v.* growl, snarl *Markirya*
- yassë** *phr.* in which Referring back to a noun. (*Nam, RGEO:66*)
see also: ya
- Yavanna** *phr.* Fruit-giver, name-Valië
see also: anna, yávë
- Yavannië** *n.* September, month #9 (*Appendix D*)
see also: yávë
- Yavannildi** *phr.* Yavanna-followers "The Followers of Yavanna", Elvish women who knew and kept the secret of the making of **coimas** (*PM:404*)
see also: Yavanna
- yavannamírë** *phr.* Yavanna-jewel, name-tree The name of a tree with globed and scarlet fruits (*UT:167*) Taryn - apples?
see also: mírë, Yavanna
- yávë** *n.* fruit
- yávië** *n.* autumn, fruiting, havrest In the calendar of Imladris a precisely defined period of 54 days, but also used without any exact definition (*Appendix D*)
see also: yávë
- yáviérë** *phr.* Autumn-day A day outside the months in the Steward's Reckoning, inserted between **Yavannië** and **Narquelië** (September and October) (*Appendix D*)

see also: arë, yávië

yé *interjection.* yeah! Untranslated interjection in Aragorn's exclamation when he found the sapling of the White Tree: "yeah!". Compare with the similar word **yello** listed in Etymologies.

etymology: ?possibly: **GEL-** → refers to joy, triumph and merry noises

see also: yello

yello, ello *interjection.* yay!, triumphal-shout This is used as a "wordless" shout of triumph or jubilation. Also as a joyful call. Contrast with **yé** the shout of discovery that Aragorn made upon finding the white tree's sapling, which seems to be a contracted form of this word.

etymology: **GYEL-/GEL-** - whose meaning is not listed, but is probably more in line with the Sindarin words listed thereafter - referring to triumph, jubilation and merry noise

see also: yé

yelma *n.* loathing

etymology: From **DYEL** = to feel fear or disgust

see also: yelwa

yelta- *v.* loathe

etymology: **DYEL** = feel fear/disgust

yelwa *adj.* loathesome To be the object of disgust and hatred

etymology: From **DYEL** = feel fear/dsgust

see also: yelma

yén *n.* long-year, century (144yr)

Elvish "long year" of 144 solar years, 52,596 days (*Nam, Appendix D, E*)

etymology: Etym **YEN** became **yeni**

Yénonótië *phr.* reckoning of years (*MR:51*) Taryn - the internal "o" looks like it might be there just for euphony

see also: not-, yén

yerna *adj.* old, worn-out, worn, decrepit Used only of things, this refers to a thing that has passed its viable days. So far I haven't an equivalent Quenyan word for people except in Noldorin, in which the word is *ingem* = "year-sick" Taryn - I'd like this word translated into Quenya - possibly "yenenqwa" - though this seems too cumbersome, possibly just "yengwa" There is also **linyenwa** = "year-ful" which refers to someone that has been around for many years - but has nothing to do with their level of decrepitude. this is more often employed for talking about elves and other "immortal" races.

etymology: **GYER-** = old, worn, decrepit

unusual conjugations: v : yerya

see also: linyenwa

yerya- *v.* wear-out For an object, the event of becoming worn and unusable

etymology: **GYER-** = old, worn

unusual conjugations: adj : yerna

yestarë *phr.* first-day The first day of the year. In the calendar of Imladris it falls immediately before **tuilë**, in

the calendar of Númenor, it falls as for the calendar of men (*Appendix D*)

see also: arë, yest?

yomenië *n.* meeting, gathering Refer to a meeting of three or more coming from different directions (*WJ:407*) Taryn - could it also refer to things as to people? eg for a crossroads? and does the reference to "three" imply a dual form for a meeting of two?

yulda *n.* draught (drink) as in a draught of mead (*Nam, RGEO:66*)

yulma *n.* cup, drinking-vessel, mug? *Nam*

yulmë *n.* drinking, carousal (*WJ:416*)

yúyo *adj.* both

English-Quenya Index

A

abide by himya-
abundant alya
accounting (n) quentalë
actor tyaro
adhere himya-
aelfwine Quendil
agent tyaro
agile tyelca
agony qualmë, unqualë
Ah! ai
Alas! ai
alone er
angel Ainu
Animals
 elephant andamunda
assemble hosta-
assembly hosta
Atmosphere
 lower Aiwenor
Autumn Narquelië
away-from hó-

B

be it thus a
behold! es
big alta
bird aiwë
bird friend Aiwendil
Bird land Aiwenor
bird lover Aiwendil
Birds
 King-fisher halatir
 swallow tuilindo
blessed ama
 with good fortune herenya
Blessed place Almaren
Blessed Realm Aman
blessedness almarë

bliss almié
Books Ainulindalë
bow

weapon quinga
branch olwa
break (v)
 take a hauta-
brilliance alcarë

C

cast-out (adj) etya
cast-out (v) etya-
catch (v) atsa-
cause tyar-
cease
 temporarily hauta-
central enya
centre endë
Ceremonies
 name-choosing Essecilmë
 name-making Essecarmë
change(v) ahya-
cheif (adj) héra
claw (v) atsa-
cleave by himya-
collect hosta-
Colours
 blue (pale) helwa
 light-green wenya
 silver telperin
 sky-blue helwa
 yellow-green wenya
come
 forth ettul-
 out of ettul-
comprehend hanya-
comprehension handë
contrive auta-
copper-coloured aira
corpse quelet
courage huorë

crowd hosta

custom haima

D

dawn amaurëa

dead qualin

death

painful qualmë

decrepit yerna

desert erumë

devise auta-

die

painfully qual-, unqualë

dire aica

Directions

Left hyarya

South hyarmen

South East hyarros

South West hyarnus

distant haira

distant (adv) haiya

do tyar-

doer tyaro

dog huo

domain Arda

doom

fate umbar

dragon

fire urulócë

serpentine angulócë

spark fëalócë

winged rámalócë

dread aista, ossë

dream olor

dreamer Olórin

E

Earth Ambar

Earth (the) Arda

Elbereth Elentári

elephant andamunda

elf quendë

female quendi

male quendu

Elm alalmë

elven-home Elendë

Elves Quendi

(arch) Quendya

elvish Quenderin

elvish language quenya

end tyel

end (v)

subject tyel-

ending

been made to end tyelma

exile (v) etya-

exiled etya

Exiled Noldor Etyangoldi

eye hén

F

fade quel-

fading (adj) quelië

Fading (n) quellë

far haira

far (adv) haiya

fate heren, umbar

fear aista

feather quessë

feather-series quessetéma

Fell fire Aicanáro

fell(adj) aica

final tyelima

fire-dragon urulócë

fish (small) hala

Fish-watcher halatir

fist quárë

flagstone ambal

follow hilya-

follower hildë

forbid avaquet-

fort arta

fortress arta
fortunate herenya
fortune heren
fortune (good) alma
fresh wenyä
freshness wén
from hó-
full quanta

G

Gandalf Olórin
gather hosta-
gathering hosta
germ (of seed) erdë
glass hyellë
glorious alcarinqua
glory alcarë
God Eru
good-health alya
good? Amarië
goods armar
governance heren
governess heri
governing héra
governor heru
grammar
 exclamation of triumph ello
 exclamation of triumph or
jubilation yello
 indicative es
Great sea Alatairë
great-size
 physical alat-
green (arch) ezella
green (light) wenyä
greenness wén
Greetings! aiya
grey hiswa
Group
 Elves Amanyar
Groups

Exiled-Noldor Etyangoldi
Valaya Ainu

H

habit haima
Hail! aiya
hand
 closed quárë
harbour hópa
harbourage hopassë
haste ormë
hasty orna, tyelca
have arwa, harya-
haven hópa
heart hón
heavens Elenarda
heir aryon, hildë
heir (male) haryon
hillside amban
history
 a quentalë
hole assa
Holidays Enderi
 Tree-week Aldalemnar
Holly ercassë
holy aina
holy-one Ainu
hook ampa
hook (v) atsa-
host
 many people hosta
hound huan

I

ice helcë
ice-cold helca
icy helca
if anybody aiquen
ill engwa
impulse hórë
impulsion hórea

in mi

intellect handelë

intelligence handassë

intelligent handa

invent auta-

invention aulë

J

Jagged ice-teeth Helcaraxë

joy alassë

Jupiter Alcarinquë

K

king haran

Kings

Atanatar II of Gondor Alcarin

know about hanya-

knowledge handë

L

lady heri

lake ailin

Lament for the Two Trees Aldudénië

language quetil

large alta

left hyarya

left-handed hyarmaitë

light-beam alca

lonely eressëa

look there! es

lord heru

Lucky Herendil

M

Maiar Ossë

Gandalf Olórin

male

animal or sentient hanu

male (adj) hanwa

Man Hildi

man

any male hanu

mar hasta-

master heru

may it be a

merriment alassë

mid-year Endien

middle (adj) endya

middle (n) endëa

middle-days Enderi

middle-earth Endor

mistress heri

monster ulundo

Months

June (star-summer) Ellairë

October Narquelië

mortals Engwar

mound hahta

mouth assa

Music of the Ainur Ainulindalë

N

name (n) essë

name (v) esta

name-choosing Essecilmë

name-essay Essecenta

name-making Essecarmë

Names

Elvish-group Alamanyar

Fem Telperien

Masc Hyarmendacil, Telperinqua

Star-queen Elentári

Trees Telperion

Names-fem Altáriel, Galadriel

Names-Masc Aldarion

Names-masc Amandil

Names-unknown-gender Aiwendil

narrator quentaro

Not of Aman Alamanyar

O

O! a

Objects ambalotsë	SouthWest-lands Hyarnustar
October Narquelië	Swan-haven Alqualondë
oh! ai	The World Ambar
old	tree-night Aldalómë
things only yerna	Two Trees Aldu
one er	upper-heavens Elenarda
One (the) Eru	Planets
opening assa	Jupiter Alcarinquë
originate auta-	point
out-of et	n aicalë
outflow etsir	pointed aica
over there en	pool ailin
own arwa, harya-	possess arwa, harya-
	possession harma
P	prick (v) erca
pale helwa	prickle erca
pass	prickliness ercassë
n aca	prince haryon
path	principal (adj) héra
narrow aca	prosperous alya
peak	
mountain aicassë	R
n aicalë	radiance alata
perforation assa	radiant garlanded maiden Altáriel,
person	Galadriel
essential nature erdë	rage
piercing aica	n aha
pile hahta	rainbow helyanwë
pillow quesset	ravine aca
Places Angamanda, Ondolindë	ray of light alca
Atlantic ocean Alatairë	realm Arda
Blessed place Almaren	red aira
Blessed realm Aman	refuse avaquet-
Desert Eruman	region Arda
Earth Ambar	remote haira
Elvenhome Elendë	repose estë
Grinding Ice Helcaraxë	rest estë, hauta-
Man's beginning place	rich alya
Hildórien	fortunate herenya
South-watch (mtn) Hyarmentir	river
SouthEast-lands Hyarrostar	mouth etsir

ruddy aira
ruling héra
rushing (adj) alarca
rustle escë

S

sanctity airë
say quet-
Seasons
 Autumn quellë, Narquelië
seed erdë
send flying horta-
Senses
 taste tyávë
serpentine-dragon angulócë
sharp aica
Sharp flame Aicanáro
sickly engwa
sickness quamë
silver telpë
silver (adj) telpë
silver-flame Telemnar
silvery telperin
single erya
sit ham-
sky hellë
sky-blue helwa
slope (n) amban
snow olos
soldier ohtar
sole
 adj erya
solitude eressë
spark-dragon fëalócë
speak quet-
spear
 n ehtë
 v ehtë
spearman ehtar
speech quenya
speed (v)

on it's way horta-
spine erca
splendour alcarë
spring
 water-source ehtelë
star elena
Star-summer Ellairë
steep
 adj aiqua
stick (v) himya-
stone
 as a material ondo
story quenta
storyteller quentaro
strife ohta
swallow
 bird tuilindo
swan alqua
Swan-haven Alqualondë
swift tyelca

T

take-break hauta-
tale quenta
taste tyav-
 sense of tyávë
tell quet-
Tengwa
 11 (arch) harma
 33 (south) hyarmen
 4 (feather) quessë
 1 aha
 14 ampa
 26 Arda
 28 alda
tengwa
 31 essë
Tengwar
 #6 umbar
Series
 T (silver) tyelpetéma

series
 qu (feather)
 quessetéma
terrible aica
terror ossë
The Glorious Alcarin
The Holy Ainu
The Sickly Engwar
The World Ambar
thither enta
Title
 King of Lights Tar-Calion
 Lord of the West Herunúmen
Titles
 Elf-friend Quendil
tongue
 language quetil
treasure harma
treasury harwë
tree alda
tree-night Aldalómë
tree-pair Aldu
tree-son Aldarion
Trees
 Elm alalmë
 holly ercassë
 White Tree of Valinor Telperion
Two Trees Aldu

U
understand hanya-
understanding handë
understanding (adj) handa
unwise alasaila
up am-
uphill ambapenda
uprising (adv) amba
uprising flower ambalotsë
upslope ambapenda
upward (adv) amba
upward-sloping ambapendë

urge on horta-
urgency hormë

V
Valar
 Invention Aulë
 Oromë Aldaron
 Repose Estë
Varda Elentári
violence ormë
vision olor
visionary Olórin?

W
wane quel-
waning (adj) quelië
war ohta
warrior ohtar
weal alma
wealth alma
wealthy alya
 fortunate herenya
Weapons
 bow quinga
wear-out yerya-
Weekday
 4 Aldúya
 Númenor
 4 Aldëa
 Valian
 1 Armanwen
 2 Arulmon, Ulmon
 3 Arveruen
 4 Arfanturion, Fanturion
 5 Nesson
whoever aiquen
winged-dragon rámalócë
with arwa
wither quel-
within mi
word quetta

worn-out yerna
wrath aha, ormë
wyrd umbar

Y

yay! ello, yello
yeah! yello
yellow-green wenya
yonder enta
young nessa
youth wén