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 lomēa = ”gloomy” from: Lómēanor “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 tìr, 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 - I’ve 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 \LaTeX 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 satify 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 straigh-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 occuring 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 themself 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 dic-
tionaries) 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 con-
structing 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 or them for reference (eg atalantēa. This is also the case for
compound words (mainly as I wanted to keep all the names in here).
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 LATEX 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 LATEX index as that only does page-numbers, whereas I want a cross-reference of word-word. Standard LATEX 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 \LaTeX{} 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 “I” onwards from an older source - so anything from I 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}{cal-}

12
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>Círion’s Oath</td>
<td>UT:305, 317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EO</td>
<td>Elendil’s Oath</td>
<td>LotR3:VI ch. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etym</td>
<td>Etymologies</td>
<td>(often will contain the entry it’s under)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FG</td>
<td>Frodo’s Greeting</td>
<td>LotR1:I ch. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LotR</td>
<td>Lord of the Rings</td>
<td>(anything but the Etymologies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LR</td>
<td>Lost Road</td>
<td>MC:221-222.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markirya</td>
<td>Markirya poem</td>
<td>LotR1:II ch. 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nam</td>
<td>Namárië</td>
<td>(often will contain the entry it’s under)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>Silmarillion Appendix</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silm</td>
<td>Silmarillion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
**GRAMMATICAL TYPES**

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

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 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 -ēa

see also: ēa

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: ahyanē, 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, R GEO: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
aicassē n. peak (mountain) Specific word for a mountain peak, as opposed to aicalë 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 really know the difference between ailin and linya
etymology: AY + LIN → ai-lin = pool, lake
unusual conjugations: genitive singular : ailinen
see also: linya
aimenal, aimenel n. lark (arch) this is the older Qenya word for lark
see also: lirulín
aina adj. holy WJ:399, FS, SA
etymology: Derived from Aínú. Adopted and adapted from Valarin.
Aínú n. The Holy, Elvish-order, holy-one, angel One of the 'order' of the Valar and Maiair made before Eä Adopted and adapted from Valarin (WJ:399).
etymology: From AYAN = holy
unusual conjugations: fem : Aíni, pl. : Ainuri
see also: Aínuluiñaldë
Aínuluiñaldë 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: aínu
aíqua adj. steep Something coming up to a sharp point - possibly related to aica
see also: aica
aíquen 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, airé is the noun "sanctity", while aria is the adjective "holy"
unusual conjugations: n : airé
see also: airé
airë, aire- n. sanctity Also means 'holy' in adjectival sense. aíretári or Aíre Tári "holy queen" (a title of Varda, PM:363), genitive aire-tário "holy-queen's" (Nam, RGE:67 - but according to PM:363, airë is the noun "sanctity", while aria is the adjective "holy")
unusual conjugations: adj : aria
see also: aria
aísta v. dread, fear
etymology: GÁYAS- = fear
aïwë n. bird SA:lin #1
Aìwendil phr. Bird-lover, bird-friend, name-? a better translation is "lover of birds" UT:401
see also: aïwë
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)
almë, 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 Cuiviénë but did not reach Aman; úmanyar in (MR:163)
  see also: úmanyar
alcarca 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 a-la- 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: alcar
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:aqlar
  see also: alcarinquë
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 Aother name for Endië - or mid-year’s week.
  see also: alda, lemnar
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 **Aldudénéë** “Lament for the Two Trees”

see also: alda, aldúya

**Aldudénéë** *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 **Aldéa** (presumably aldajá), referring to Nimloth - the white tree transported to Númenor.

see also: alda, Aldu, Aldéa

**Alma** *n.* good fortune, weal, wealth

etymology: **GALA-** = thrive

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

**Almaren** *n.* Blesed 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”
Elves dwelling there. Also fuller Amaneldi "Aman-elves" (WJ:373).
see also: Aman

Amandil n. Aman-friend Appendix A, SA:mán
see also: Aman

Amarië n. ?good
etymology: perhaps derived from mára "good" (Silm)
see also: mára

amaurēa n. dawn, early day A poetic word referring to the time shortly after dawn. For the time of "dawn" itself, use tindomē

amba adv. upward
etymology: AM
see also: ama-

ambal n. flagstone - shaped stone related to mallē
etymology: MBAL = street

ambalotsē phr. uprisng-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: ambapenda

ambapenda adj. uphill Literally: "up-slope", refers specifically "up the hill/slope" - contrast with ambapendē which refers to the fact that a slope goes upward, and with ampendē an upward-facing slope
etymology: AM
see also: amba, ampendē, pendē

Ambarto n. upwards-exalted, name-masc? alteration of Umbarto, mother-name (never used in narrative) of Telufinwē = Amras (PM:353-354)
see also: Umbarto

Ambarussa n. top-russet, name-masc? mother-name (never used in narrative) of Pityafinwē = Amrod
ambo n. hill Markirya

unusual conjugations: allative
pl.: ambonnar

ambonnar all.pl. upon hills in Markirya (ruval’ ambonnar "upon crumbling hills")
see also: ambo

amil n. mother

etymology: Etym AM
see also: ammê, mamil

amillessê n. mothername name given to the child by its mother, sometimes with prophetic implications amilessi tercennyê "mother-names of insight" MR:217
see also: amil, essê

ammalê n. yellow-hammer A type of yellow bird

ammê n. mother
see also: amil

amorta- v. heave, up-rise, rise-up
am- means "up" orta- means "rise"
see also: am-,amortal,orta-
amortal 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?

ampendê n. upward slope An upward facing slope

etymology: AM-PEN
see also: am, ambapenda, pendê

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

HF’s course

an prep. to, at-hand This word is related to ana and refers to movement "towards", for example in the phrase es somni herui an! “the Eagles of the Lords are coming/at hand” (SD:290), an denotes motion towards the speaker

etymology: ANA
see also: an

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

HF’s 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 referring 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

Anarinya phr. my Sun FS
see also: anar,úr-anar

Anárion n. Sun-son, name-masc
Appendix A

Anardil n. Sun-friend, name-masc Appendix A.
anáróřë n. sunrise
Anarya n. weekday #2 Dedicated to the Sun Appendix D
Anarrímá 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 : anda- 
Andafangar phr. Longbeards, name-group One of the tribes of the Dwarves = Khuzdul Sígn-tarâg 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
andon n. gate (great), great-gate
   see also: ando
Andor
   see also: Andóřë
Andóřë 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: Andúril, Númen
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-

**annessë** *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

**Angarató** *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

**angulócë** *n.* serpentine-dragon  
see also: ango, lócë

**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
epessë.

**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 *apacenyë* "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 *avanótië* which means "without reckoning"

*etymology:* From AR = outside

*see also:* ava

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

*see also:* aran, arna

**ará n.** dawn

*etymology:* From AR = day

**Aracáno n.** high chieftain, noble cheiftan, name-masc mother-name *amilessë* of Fingolfin (PM:360, cf. 344), Arafínwë "Fí-narfin" (MR:230)

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

*unusual conjugations:* gen.pl. : aranian

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

*unusual conjugations:

**aran**

**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

**aranél 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 prforms coronations?)

see also: ara-, Atan

Aratar n. the Supreme, noble-high the chief Valar translation of the foreign word Mánmi 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

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

arca adj. narrow, confined

etymology: Etym AK

Arcirya n. Royal ship

etymology: ara-,ciry

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:

Ardamirë plfr. World-jewel, Masculine name Literally "world-jewel", but could also mean "jewel of the world" (PM:348)

see also: arda,mirë

árë, 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 árë 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 harwē.

**etymology:** GAR = own

**see also:** harwē

**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-, arē, menel,osto

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

**see also:** arna,nôrē

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

**see also:** ara-, quén

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

**etymology:** GARAT- = fort

**Artaher, Artahér** *n.* noble lord, exalted-one, name-masc *(Sindarin Arthir)* *(PM:354)*

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

**see also:** arta, mirē

**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 arē or erē

**etymology:** From AR = day

**see also:** arē, erē

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

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

**see also:** antē, arīē

**aryon** *n.* heir Taryn - Not sure what functional difference there is between this version of heir and haryon. The root ÊAR, seemms 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)*

**asēa aranion** *phr.* kingsfoil, athe-las lit. "asēa [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

atalantē n. ruin, collapse, downfall

atalantēa adj. ruinous, ruined, downfallen, destroyed Markirya

atalanta- v. collapse, fall in, fall down LR:390

etymology: ATALAT from TA-LAT became primitive atalta

unusual conjugations: sg. adj : atalantēa, past pl. adj : atalantiē

see also: talta

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

see also: atalata

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,mirē

unusual conjugations:

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

ataquē n. construction, building

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

Atarinya "my father" (LR:70). Diminutive Atarincē "Little father", mother-name (never used in narrative) of Curufinwē = Curufin (PM:353)

etymology: From ATA = father

unusual conjugations: poss. : Atarinya, Dim. : Atarincē

see also: atto

atendēa 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, endēa

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"

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: auciri, hó-

aulē n. invention An innovative object created by someone. Related to auta- = ”invent”
  etymology: GAWA- or GOWO- = think-out, devise
  see also: auta-

Aulē n. invention This is the Vala of Earth, also called Martan
  etymology: Adopted and adapted from Valarin (WJ:399)

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

aurē n. sunlight, day (SA:ur) compare with arē
  unusual conjugations: loc. : auressē
  see also: arē

auressē phr. in (the) morning in Markirya
see also: aurē, -ssē

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 aulē. not to be confused with the other meaning of auta- = ”to pass from mind”
  etymology: GAWA- or GOWO- = think-out, devise, contrive
  see also: aulē, Aulē

auta- v. pass HF’s course
  unusual conjugations: past tense: oantē

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 anwē, usually replaced by vánē. 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 oantē are used.
  unusual conjugations:
  see also: past tense: vánē, 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
A

"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, ává 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 caré! ("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: avaquétima "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 Akallabéth 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 realted 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 huinē - 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)
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 sambē
   unusual conjugations: pl : caimasambi
   see also: caima, sambē

caimassē 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, -ssē

cainen n. ten. Cardinal ten
   etymology: KA YAN = ten

caita- v. lie, lies, rest upon as in rest upon, not as in a falsehood. For example: Sindanóriello caita morniē "out of a grey land darkness lies". (Nam, RGEO: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: càlè, 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 Calacirya, but this would be more like shining-ship, of course cirya also derives from cilya, so perhaps it is closer to shining cleaver? Etymologies has it as Calacilya, and thus i have kept it here. Calaciryan is "the Cleft of Light", the pass in the Pelóri, apparently a variant of Calaciryā (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 Calaciryō in Namariē (Nam, RGEO:67), Calaciryandē 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.

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

**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:** 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
calpa-

**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 Cánò. (PM:352).

see also: can-, finwë
cáne 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 "rier, herald"); “ruler, governor, chieftain” (UT:400)/Masc. name Cánò, 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 : cánò (orderer), noun : canwa (an order)
canta n. four cardinal four
etymology: KANAT = four
canta adj. shaped, fashioned As both "acted upon to trun into a shape", but also used qualitatively, eg lassécanta = "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 cánò. (PM:362)
see also: can-
canyà adj. bold Taryn - see notes in cándë for discussion of diff betw this and the verya- series of similar meaning
etymology: KAN- = to dare
see also: cânë, 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
carcsë, 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 of the word cár = head, but what is the semantic difference between this and cassa?

**see also:** cassa

Carmé *n.* art (LT: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). Carm 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 luinë = 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:II ch. 4, also translated "with adornment of red jewels" (Letters:224; where the reading "carnemírië" occurs)

**unusual conjugations:** synonyms : lassemista, orofarnë

**see also:** carnë, mîrë

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 it’s 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:** càr, 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: celumē
celumē 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:

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 ósanwē-centa “Communication of Thought”, an appendix to Pengolodh’s Lammas or “Account of Tongues” (MR:415)
Cermiē 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 kirtē would have been cirtē). (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 cilmē — not sure if it has the main ending rather than just a- or even no ending...
cilmē n. choosing isolated from Essecilmē “name-choosing”, q.v.(MR:214)
cilmessē phr. choice-name, self-name Literally names of personal choice (PM:339) (cilmē + essi, hence "choice-names")
see also: cilmē, essē
**cilya** *n.* chasm, cleft, gorge, narrow pass Something or somewhere that was divided.

**etymology:** KIL- = to divide

**cir-** *v.* sail, "cut the waves" Apparently the continuous stem of *cir-*, then made idiomatically into sail *Markirya*

**see also:** cir-, ciryza

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

**see also:** cir-, incê

**cirincê** *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-, incê

**cirissê** *n.* slash, gash

**etymology:** KIRIS- = cut

**cirya** *n.* ship Refers to a sharp-prowed ship and is related to *cirya- = "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 luntê.

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

**unusual conjugations:** synonyms : luntê

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

**see also:** ciry-, her-

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

**see also:** ciry-, -dil

**ciryaquen** *n.* ship-man, sailor

**see also:** ciry-, quen

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

**see also:** ciry-, -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:** ciry-, -mo

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

**see also:** ciry-, -on

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

**coacalina** *n.* light of the house, soul a metaphor for the soul [fêa] 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-, massa

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(ð) ) 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 yet 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?

Cormarê n. Ringday a festival held on Yavanniê 30 in honour of Frodo (Appendix D)

see also: corma, arê

corna adj. round, globed

etymology: KOR- = round

Corollairê

etymology: Coron Oiolairê

unusual conjugations:

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

see also: coron, mindê
coron n. rounded mound, globe, ball "globe" is more correctly 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 Corollaire (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, cuda 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 English. The name of the weapon used for shooting, however, is quinga

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" whereas the other is the "quickening"

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" which 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 : culo
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 cu-
luina)
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-
- 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
cumbē 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: syn-
onyms : hahta, coron
cumna prep? empty
etymology: KUM- = void
unusual conjugations: n : cúma
cúna adj. bent, curved obviously re-
lated 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: syn-
onyms : haryon, ingwē
curu n. skill, cunning In Curufin,
Curufinwē, Curunir. (SA) Taryn
this is listed as skill, but also as "cun-
nig" when it comes from Curumo, but
also seems to be specifically based
around curwē = "technical skill"... However, curu- is only listed in Etym as a
Noldorin form.
see also: curwē
Curufinwē phr. magic-skill Skill-
ful Finwē Taryn - see curu for
a discussion of this , a name of
Fēanor (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, finwē

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

see also: curu, -mo

Curvo

etymology: Curufinwē

unusual conjugations:
curwē n. craft, technical skill
Specifically refers to technical skill or "craft".

etymology: KUR- = craft

see also: curu

cyermē n. prayer isolated from Erukyermē (UT:166)

unusual conjugations: v : cyerm-?
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 more 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 timdomē = “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

-duinē n. flow, river Refers to “a flow” - guessed from numerous sources eg Anduinē 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 more 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 āntaváro? (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?”

-ē 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 -ē, unless the adjective already ends in -ē (in which case it pluralises in -i) or in -ēa (in which case the -ēa is removed and replaced by -iē).

etymology: pluralisation of adjectives used to be done by the addition of -i. For example: lantai. Then -ai become -ē (thus why we must remove the a and replace with -ē). But and adjective ending with -ēa would become -ēai - which would have become -ēe, thus it became -iē.

see also: -i, -iē

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

etymology: in primitive elvish, the aorist was probably formed in -ī which became -ē in quenya when final

see also: -i

Eā n. creation, universe, it is, it be “is” in a more absolute sense than the copula nā = “exists” (CO); Eā “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”?

-ēa gram. grammar-verbs-present-tense a-stem verbs form the present tense by changing the -a into -ēa 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 lantēa. Pure verbs from present tense in -a

see also: -a

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

ēar n. sea (WJ:413; see Letters:386 for etymology) Ēar “the Great Sea”, ablative Ēarello “from the Great Sea”, et Ēarello “out of the Great Sea”
(EO) (éar-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: éar-dil

Eärendil n. Venus Taryn - it was given in the Elvish vocabulary - but I’m still not sure of it
see also: eärdil

Eärendy *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 seven-day week.
see also: eär

Eärrämë phr. Sea-wing, nameship More correctly: “Wings of the sea”, the name of Tuor’s ship. (SA)
see also: éar-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: éar-dur

Eärwen phr. Sea-maiden, name-fem (Silm)
see also: éar-wen

Eärnil contraction of Eärendil (Appendix A)

Eärnur contraction of Eärendur (Appendix A)

eäruilë n. seaweed lit. sea-trailing Plant
see also: eär-uilë

Eccaia 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. (LIT:284)

ehtar n. spearman
etymology: Etym: EKTE- = “spear”

ehtë n. spear Also eco
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)

eldar adj. of the stars

unusual conjugations:


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 the 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 Eldaliévë in the name Mindon Eldaliévë, 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, aer-wine 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 Cuiviényen, but the word went out of use (WJ:362, 374)

see also: elda

Elemmírë n. Star-jewel, name-planet, Mercury? from elen + mírë, 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:mír)

see also: elen,mírë

elen, ellen, elena, el-, -el n. star (SA:él, 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:él, 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 misplaced 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)

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

unusual conjugations: _n_ : _elen_  

**see also:** _elen,_ _vëå_

_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 _Elos_ (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_

_elvëå_ _adj._ starlike, like stars  

Taryn - apparently often pronounced as: _albëå_, 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_

_elvëå_ 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, Ambarenlya_ _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, endē
endē n. centre, middle When a “middle” is considered as a noun - eg “his middle”
etymology: ÉNED = middle
see also: endya
endēa 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 endè or endya
Enderi n. middle-days In the calendar of Imladris three days inserted between the months (or seasons) yáviē and quellē (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 : enderē
see also: end-, erē
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
Endorē, Endor n. Middle-earth (SA:dōr, Appendix E)
etymology: from primitive ened = “middle” and ndor = “land”
unusual conjugations: allative : Endoreenna
see also: end-, orē
endya, enya, end- adj. middle, central ie “the middle child” rather than “it’s the middle” - which is more appropriate to endē. The prefix is used in many words such as Endorē = “middle earth”
etymology: ÉNED = middle
see also: endē
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
engwē n. thing, object HF’s course
enquanta v. refill from enquantuva = “shall refill” (Nam)
see also: en-, quanta-
enquē n. six Cardinal six
etymology: ÉNEK = six
enquiē 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 enquē
see also: enquē
enta, en, en- n/adj. thither, yonder, over there A prefix or element indicating “over there”-ness eg en kárē = “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
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 engwê?
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-

enyárê phr. in that day pointing to the future (FS) Taryn - really not sure about how this is constructed - obviously ärê is day - but where does en-y-come in?
see also: eny-??? ,árê

Eöwnê ?. name-maia (WJ:417)
etymology: adopted and adapted from Valarin
see also: ön-??, wê

ep- preposition. after [taryn, I’m not sure if it is the adjective menaing “towards the end” (as for end-) or the conjugative after, but this is guessed from epessê = after-name]

epessê n. after-name, nickname mostly given as a title of admiration or honour (PM:339, UT:266)
see also: ep-, essê

ephel n. outer Fence LorR App E

equê 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); e.g. I Equessi Rúmil “the Sayings of Rúmil” (WJ:398)
see also: equê

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: ercoirê, erquellê, errêve and ertuilê → 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

ercase phr. after Taryn - seems to mean “sharpity”
see also: erca, -ssê

Ercoirê n. February (alt) Taryn - beginning of stirring (early-spring) (PM:135)
erdë n. seed, germ, person The one centre of a thing - or beginnin
gof 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”
eré n. day this would be the 24-hour-
type of day, as opposed to áré Taryn
- guessed from Enderi
see also: áré
erég n. thorn, holly [taryn - not sure
if this is Quenya or primitive or sin-
darin - from SA]
eressè n. solitude Alone-ness
etymology: ERE- = be alone
see also: eressèa
eressèa adj. lonely Often used by it-
self for Tol Eressèa, 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) alter-
native name of November (PM:135)
Taryn - beginning of snowing? (winter)
see also: er-,hrívë
Ertuilë n. April (alt) alternative
name of April (PM:135) Taryn - be-
inning of coming?? (tuile) (late-
spring)
see also: er-,tuilë
Eru n. the One, God A name
reserved for the most solemn oc-
casions (WJ:402), genitive Eruo
(MR:329)
etymology: ERE- = be alone
see also: er-
Eruhantälë phr. Thanksgiving
to Eru A Númenórean festival
(UT:166, 436) Taryn - hantälë = thank-
giving → 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
Erulaitälë phr. Praise of Eru A
Númenórean festival (UT:166, 436)
see also: Eru, laita,lë
erumë n. desert A lonely and iso-
lated 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 some-
thing 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-

escê v. rustle The sound of noisy leaves
etymology: EZGE- = rustle

essê n. name, tengwa #31 This word means "name" - it is incorporated into a number of subwords, such as: amilessê and epessê which refer to the formal, and nick-nams of a person (respectively). essê is also the new name of the tengwar formerly known as: árë or ázë. (Appendix E)
etymology: ES- = to indicate/name

Essecarmê phr. name-making (MR:214, 470), Eldarin ceremony where the father announces the name of his child.
see also: essê, car-,-mê

Essecenta phr. Name-essay (MR:415) Taryn - what is this?
see also: essê,centa

Essecilmê phr. name-choosing an Eldarin ceremony where a child named him- or herself according to personal lâmatyávë (q.v.) (MR:214, 471)
see also: essê, cilmê

essi tercenyê 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: essê, tercen

esta v. name The act of giving something a name.
etymology: ES- = indicate/name
see also: essê

estê, Estê adj. repose, rest used both to refer to the adjective "rest' and also the name of a Valiê (Lórien’s wife) (WJ:404)
etymology: EZDÉ = rest and also the name of the Valîë

estel n. trust, hope (WJ:318, MR:320)
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-
etymology: ES- = to indicate/name

etya- v. exile, cast-out? Probable etymology has this as the act of "casting out" Taryn - from Etyangoldi
etymology: ET- + ya-?
see also: et-
etymology: ET- = from out of

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

Etyangoldi phr. Exiled Noldor (WJ:374)
etymology: from Etyângoldi

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 Oioline, Corollairë (WJ:401)

etymology: Adopted and adapted from Valarin

see also: ezel
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. HFs course

fairē n. phantom, disembodied spirit, ghost, spirit when seen as a pale shape Markirya (MR:349)
falassē n. shore, line of surf, beach? (SA:falas)
falasta- v. foam Markirya
  unusual conjugations: adj : falastala
  adj. foaming, surging Markirya
  unusual conjugations: v : falasta-
Falastur phr. Shore-lord, name-masc (Appendix A)
fallē n. foam
  unusual conjugations:
  falma n. wave Generally referred to as a crested or foaming wave. eg falmalinnar “on the foaming waves” in Nam
Falmarī 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) (R GEO:74) Taryn - seems to be related to fânē, but maybe not. if it is the case, then it means they appeared wreathed in misty cloud?

fâna, fânē adj. white This refers to white like the clouds → compare with ninquē which refers to ”silver-white” Markirya

fanga n. beard in Andafangar "Longbeards”, one of the tribes of the Dwarves (= Khuzdul, Sigintarāg [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. Weekday #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

fářë n. sufficiency, plenitude

etymology: Etym PHAR

unusual conjugations: farya-
adj : fárëa, v : varya-

fářëa adj. enough, sufficient Appears to be related to *farya-* (<FS>)

unusual conjugations: neg : ufářëa

see also: farya-ˌufářëa

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

**Fayanáró** archaic form of *Féanáró*

(PM:343)

see also: Féanáró

fēa n. soul, radiant-one, spirit The Incarnates are said to live by necessary union of *hroa* (body) and *fēa* (<WJ:405>)

fēalócë 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 *fēa* means "radiant sun" - so maybe it's some big, glowy dragon or something...

see also: fēa, lôcë

**Féanáró** n. radiant-sun, Spirit of Fire *Féanor* (SA:nár)

see also: fēa,nárë

**Féanor** Quenya-Sindarin hybrid for pure Quenya *Féanáró* "Spirit of Fire"

see also: Féanáro

**Féanturi** phr. Masters of Spirits, name-vala The name of the two Valar Mandos and Lorien (<SA:tur>)

see also: féa, -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 *PHI-LIK* <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 fo 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* course

unusual conjugations: adj : finda

see also: findë
finda adj. having hair, -haired (PM:340)

unusual conjugations: n : fin
see also: fin

Findarâto 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

findê n. hair, tress, plait, braid
An amount of hair - especially of the head (PM:340)
see also: fin, findessê, finê

Findecâno phr. Hair-commander
Sindarized as Fingon (PM:344)
see also: fin

findessê n. hair Mainly a whole head of hair, or a person’s hair as a whole (PM:345)
see also: fin, findê, findessê

finê n. hair (sg) (PM:340)
see also: fin, findê, findessê

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

Finwê n. skilled one From the old word for skill PHIN + -wê = ”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 reference to the slow release of breath (also seems to be expressed thus in Fíriel). (MR:250, 470)

unusual conjugations: adj : firin, synonym : qualmê, antonym : cuilê
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

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

fuinē n. shadow deep, or heavy shadow - identical to huinē Taryn -
  AFAIK
  etymology: Etym PHUY
  see also: huinē

Fuinur phr. shadow-?, name- masc This word was misprinted "Fuinar" in the Silmarillion Index. It is evidently derived from fuinē "deep shadow" Taryn - but not sure about the suffix
  see also: fuinē
Galadriel  Altáriel  Note: this is a Sindarin word.  Altáriel is the Quenyan version of her name.

 see also: Altáriel
háca- v. yawn Markirya

hahta n. pile, mound Compare with coron = “a mound” (refers to a rounded mound) and cumbé - 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, cumbé

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

handassé adj. intelligence The capacity of someone’s intellect. Use handelé for intellect = the faculty used to understand/think with

see also: handa, -ssé

handé n. knowledge, understanding, comprehension In a general sense.

etymology: KHAN- = to understand/comprehend

handelé n. intellect The faculty by which someone attempts to understand/comprehend
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: ΞAN = a male

**hantalê phr.** thanksgiving From Eruhantalê (UT:166) Taryn - from here i should 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 become 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 cánîo refers to someone that gives the orders (often elevated to cheiftain)

**etymology:** ΞAR- = have/hold

see also: cánîo, harya, tár

Haranyê *phr.* name-century last year of a century in the Númenorean 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:** ΞRA0 = have/hold

**unusual conjugations:** v : harya-

see also: aha, harwë

harna adj. wounded HF's Course

harna- *v.* wound

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

**unusual conjugations:** adj : harna
harwê n. wound, rent, tear (rent)
etymology: Etym SKAR
harwê n. treasure, treasury A
large amount or store of treasured
things. use this when referring to “a
pil of treasure” as opposed to one,
single item of treasure (in which
case use harma)
etymology: ΞAR = have/hold
see also: harma
harya- v. possess, have, own
Related to harma = possessed ob-
tect/treasure
etymology: ΞAR = 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 pos-
session of the valued treasure. Taryn
- I like to think that the prince is the
valued treasure - and also the valuable
storehouse of treasure I like to think that
the prince is the valued treasure - and
also the valuable storehouse of trea-
seress
etymology: ΞAR = have/hold
unusual conjugations: synonym
: cundu, ingwê
hasta- v. mar To disfigure or in-
jure.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. HF’s course
etymology: KHAW = rest/lie at
ease
hec?(ê) adj. forsaken, cast-out
Taryn - guessed from hecel = “for-
saken elves” (where the -el s 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 ap-
plied to the Eldar left in Beleriand
see also: elda, hec?
hecil n. forsaken one, waif,
outcast, outlaw
masc: hecilo,
fem: hecilê “one lost or forsaken
by friends, waif, outcast, outlaw”
(WJ:365)
see also: hec?
hehta- v. put aside, leave out, ex-
clude, 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 In-
land Sea in the north-east of Middle-
earth, and Helcaraxê, the Grinding
Ice between Araman and Middle-
earth (SA)
see also: helca
Helcaraxê, helcaracsê phr. jagged
fangs of ice Literally: “Ice - jagged
fangs”. The Grinding Ice between
Araman and Middle-earth (SA)
etymology: from helcê + caracsê
= ice + jagged teeth
see also: helcê, caracsê
helcē 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

hellē 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 hellē - in which case, where does -uin come from?

helwa adj. pale-blue, sky-blue, pale Specifically refers to pale, sky blue (related to hellē = 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

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

see also: hellē, 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)

-heρ adj. master, lord Used to describe somethings mastery over something, rather than simply as being "master" eg ciryaheρ = "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 adjetival 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 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: -her

**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, númer

**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 Iúvatar, 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/thing. 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: hína

**híná**, **-hín** *n.* child (n) (WJ:403)

unusual conjugations: pl : hini

see also: hína

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

see also: hína, Iúvatar

**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-*

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

see also: *hir-,londë*

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

see also: *hir-?, ornë*

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

etymology: *KHIS-/KHITH- → háthi = 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: *hísë, lómë*

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

see also: *hisie*

**hiswa adj.** grey. Taryn - This entry was listed under *KHIS-/KHITH*- but unidentified. It was listed as coming from kithme, but that also was not identified. It was sandwiched between (and thus presumably related to) *hísë = mist and hiswa = grey. perhaps it is the long-lost word for smoke?*

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

see also: *hísë, 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 *hlonítë tengwi = phonetic signs*

**hlonítë 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: *ΞÔ- = from, away from*

see also: *hó-,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: *ΞÔ- = ”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 = "urgings"/"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: KHROR- = 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 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 hravë = flesh?
hravë 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 Imladris a precisely defined period of
72 days, but also used without any exact definition (Appendix D)

**hroa, hróá 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 *fēa* (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:** huo

**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 *huorē* = courage, but whether this is intended or not is speculation.

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

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

**etymology:** khó-górē = 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 san-gahyando = "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,
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: hyarro, -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 article. the indeclinable definite article Nam, R GEO: 67, Markirya, W J: 369, W J: 398; may may written with or without a hynphen or space eg: i cirya i cilyanna or i-mar depending mainly on taste (as far as I can see). Occassionally 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 ēa: 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 őmainen ”those who form words with voices” (W J: 391). Taryn - again: the formers of words with voices”?

etymology: 1- = “that” / deictic particle

-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 -ē. 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 HFs course for a more thorough discussion of all the whens/whyfores of the aorist tense.

HFs course. Taryn - I personally prefer to use it in a case where (in English) to express a timeless or habitual action

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

see also: -li, -r, -iē

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

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

**etymology:** In primitive elvish, the aorist was probably formed in -\(\hat{\text{i}}\)

see also: -\(\hat{\varepsilon}\)

**-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 -\(\hat{\varepsilon}\), unless the adjective already ends in -\(\varepsilon\) (in which case it pluralises in -i) or -\(\hat{\varepsilon}a\) (in which case the -\(\hat{\varepsilon}a\) is removed and replaced by -i\(\hat{\varepsilon}\)). 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 -\(\varepsilon\) (thus why we must remove the a and replace with -\(\hat{\varepsilon}\)). But and adjective ending with -\(\varepsilon\)a would become -\(\varepsilon\)ai - which would have become -\(\varepsilon\)e, thus it became -i\(\varepsilon\)

see also: -\(\hat{\varepsilon}\), -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: "ütuliën". As is evident in this word, the perfect tense is formed by addition of -i\(\varepsilon\) 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 or\(-\) becomes orörië). A-stem verbs lose the a before the application of -i\(\varepsilon\). A verb ending in -ya will also drop the y (thus hanya - becomes aháníë) 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 adj.** 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]IL- → 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 -l - 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 Markrya 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 Ilkorin 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 II-? - this continues to elude proper translation...

see also: -il?, luinê

ilma n. starlight

etymology: GIL- = to shine white Ilmarê phr. high-airs-dweller?, name-maia Taryn - lit: high-airs dweller? The name of a Maia, obviously incorporating Ilm-

see also: ilm-, mar

Ilmarin phr. high-airs mansion, name-place "The mansion of the high airs", was the dwelling of Manwê and Varda upon Oiolossê (SA)

see also: ilm-, mar

ilmê? high airs, sky-planetary distance, space-solar-system?. This stem appear in Ilmarê, 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 llûvatar 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

Ilûvatar n. All-father, God (FS)

see also: ilûvê, atar

ilûvê n. whole, All

ilûvê n. allness, All In llûvatar "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 adjective suffix. Sometimes it is used to derive simple adjectives, like van-imë "fair" or calima "bright"; it can
also take on the meaning “-able”, as in úquétima “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 - still a bit confused about this - will come back to it

see also: Ambar, Arda

imbë prep. between (Nam, R GEO: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.

-iná 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

-incé 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- → idí = 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)

ingga n. first, foremost, top, peak This is 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 then 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  
ingolë" = "lore"  

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

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

**ingor n.** mountain-summit, sum-  
mmit *(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 Cheifs, but  
can also simply be used in a famil-  
 iar 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 them-  
selves. This is an irregular plural  
construction in later Quenya, how-  
ever, more normally being **Ingwi**  
see also: Ingwë, -r  

**Ingwë Ingweron phr.** Chief of the  
chieftains This was the proper ti-  
tle of Ingwë as high king *(PM:340)*  
see also: Ingwë  

**-inqua gram.** grammar-adjective-  
from-noun, full This is the adjec-  
tival 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 En-  
lish 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, hypoth-  
esise? 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 **nî** which  
refers to something that "is" a fe-  
male (though this is an archaic word  
and hardly used) or **nis** = "woman".  
Also contrast with **hanwa** = "male"
I

(adj)
etymology:
unusual conjugations: n:ní,
antonym: hanwa
see also: hanwa, ní, nis

-inya
etymology: -nya
unusual conjugations:

inya 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 gramm. 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, -íssë
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 form 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

-íssë gramm. 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 case "Istar" means "knowledges" - as it appears to do, and thus has nothing specifically to do with referring to a wizard.

**istima** adj. wise, learned, knowledgable 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 : tinwē, causative : tinta

see also: ita, tinta, tinwē

**ita** 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 -dē means

see also: ita-, ril, -lē -iva, -ivē ?. ? Taryn - I know possessives are in the course so I'll leave this until I read that section plural possessive ending in Eldaiva, Eldaivē (*WJ:369*)
-l gram.  
see also: -lyē
-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 màpala). 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-existant (eg tûl- becomes túlula). Itseems 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 overrridden, 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-, umē  
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 wrod 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 : lahantē  
laicē 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?

etymology: From DAY = shadow
see also: laimë

lalë 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 laituvalmet! ... Cormacolin-dor, a laita tārnienna "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)

laitalë n. praising Isolated from Eru-

etymology: From Eru-

see also: laita, lë

laivë n. ointment, salve

etymology: LIB- → laibë = oint-

see also: laita, lë

lala ?adj. not Taryn - see lâ for discus-

see also: lâ

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

see also: lâ

lala- v. deny Do not confuse with the homonym that mean "laugh" which is descended from the stem G-LADA

see also: lâ

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

lámatyávé n. sound-taste Refers to the individual pleasure in the sounds and forms of words (MR:215, 471)

see also: lamma, tyávé

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 Valarínwa = “the valarín tongue” (WJ:368, 394). The formal word is Taryn - probably quetil

unusual conjugations: synonym : quetil


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, lanya-

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, R GEO: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
lapsē n. babe, infant Taryn - I postulate that this may mean something like "dribble" - due to it’s similarity to lapsa = the frequetative 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
lassē n. leaf
etymology: LAS = leaf
Lasselanta, lasse-lanta n. leaf-fall, Autumn, October This is used (as is quellē) 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: lassēt
see also: lanta, lassē, 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: carnimirkē, orofarnē
see also: lassē, mista
lassewinta n. leaf-scatter This is a variant of lasselanta (PM:376)
see also: lassē, 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: laicē, lasta
latin(a) adj. open, clear/free of obstacle, cleared (in ref to
land

eytymology: LAT- = lie open
latta n. strap eg a leather strap holding something.

eytymology: LATH = string, thong
latta n. hole, pit Something to fall into

eytymology: From DAT = fall down

see also: lanta-
latya- v. open ELF
lauca adj. warm

eytymology: LAW = warm
laumê, lau no indeed not, on the contrary Used for asking incredulous questions.

eytymology: Comes directly from: 
là + umê = "no" + "not"

see also: là, umê

laurê adj. golden Refers to golden light and colour, not of the metal, and, more specifically, to the light of the Golden tree Laurelin.

eytymology: GLAW(-R)- = "golden"

laurêa adj. golden, gold-like Refers to golden light and colour, not of the metal.

see also: laurê

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: laurê, -lin

Laurenándë phr. Gold-valley Also known as Lórien (UT:253) Taryn - what is the meaning of -dé in this case?

eytymology: laurê, -nan

unusual conjugations: 

laurinquë n. golden one The name of a tree, more literally, it means "Gold-full one" (UT:168).

see also: -inqua, laurê

Laurelindórian phr. Valley of Singing Gold, name-place An earlier name of Lórien (UT:253); From the entish name: laurelindórenan lindolorendor malinornélon 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: laurê, lind-, -nan

lav- v. lick Can be used poetically to mean cover as in Namârië (Nam)

eytymology: LAB- = lick

unusual conjugations: past tense : lâvê, frequentative : lapsa

see also: lamba

lav- v. yield, allow, grant To give way and allow something, or to make room for something to occur.

eytymology: From DAB = give way/make room

lavarálda 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)

-le 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.

lepta- 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 tarries 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 Lórien: (Ar)Fanturion Taryn - ?veil-controllers? (5) to the three younger gods: Ossë, Oromë and Tulkas: Nessaron or Neldion. The 73 weeks were divided into 12 months of 6 weeks.” Etym:LEP-

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

lenémë phr. permitted, with leave ie with permission granted.
Genitive: lenémeo = “with leave of” (SD:246)

Lenwé ? 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 laimé

etymology: From DAY = shadow

see also: laimé

lepsé 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”

Lestanórë 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, nórë

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: lico

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 fo 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
limpé 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 Lórellín 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 liré?
see also: linda-, lindē,lirē
linda- v. sing HFs 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
lindalē, lindelē n. music
lindē n. air, tune, song
etymology: LIN = to sing
lindelē n. music
etymology: LIN- = to sing
see also: lindē
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, Lindónē phr?. Lindon, name-place Taryn - possibly a "London" gloss? does it mean "song-place" or something? (WJ:385)
see also: lin
Lindóriē phr. name-fem Perhaps "She that arises in song" (compare Melkor "He that arises in Might") (Silm)
see also: linda-
lindornēa 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
lingwē n. fish Note also hala = "little fish"
etymology: LIW → liñwi = fish

unusual conjugations: synonyms : hala
lingwelokē n. sea-dragon, sea-serpent Literally "fish dragon"
see also: lingwē, lōkē
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,-nn-,r
unusual conjugations:
linquê adj. wet
etymology: LINKWI = wet
linta adj. swift (Nam, R GEO:66)
linya n. pool
etymology: LIN = pool
linyenwa adj. old, many-yeared
Please note that this word does not
connote weakness as Elves are im-
mortal. The Noldorin word for that
is ingem = “year-sick” Taryn - I’d like
this word translated into Quenya - pos-
sibly ”yenenqwa” - though this seems
too cumbersome
lipsa n. salve
etymology: LIB- → GLIB → libda
= salve
lir- v. sing, trill, chant
etymology: LIR- = sing/trill
lîrë [lîiri-] n. song instrumental
lîrinen “in [the] song” or ”by [the]
song” (Nam, R GEO: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
]honeyLIS = honey
lissê adj. sweet Nam Idiomatically
from lissen = ”honey”
etymology: LIS = honey
litsê 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 ablativie ending, ”from”
or ”out of”, e.g. sindanôriello ”out
of a grey land”, Rômello ”from the
East”, Mardello ”from Earth” (FS)

-lma ?. ?. Taryn - will leave this until
I reach it in the course pronomi-
nal ending ”our”, attested (with the
genitive ending -o that displaces fi-
nal -a) in the word omentielvo ”of
our meeting”. This ”our” is plural
inclusive. Frodo (it seems) improp-
erly used it in the greeting ”a star
shines on the hour of our meeting”: Since he and the Elf he was speak-
ing to constituted only two persons,
he should have used the dual in-
clusive 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” includ-
ing the person that is spoken to. Ex-
emplified in laitualmet ”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 specifi-
cally ”Night”
etymology: From DÓ = night
see also: lômë
loa, lo-? n. growth, year (sea-
sonal) 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 yestáře, the day before tuīlē and ended with mettarē, the day immediately after coirē.

loc- v. bend, loop (SA)

lóćē [lóci-] n. snake, serpent, dragon Literally “looped”
etymology: LOK- = great serpent
see also: loc-

locsē 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 real 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

loëndē phr. year-middle Refers to the middle (183rd) day of the Númenroean year, inserted between the months of Náriē and Cermiē (June and July) (Appendix D)

see also: endēa

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

lómē [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 dóchme

lómea adj. gloomy in Lómeanor “Gloomyland”
see also: lóme

lómelindē phr. nightingale Literally means “dark-song” or even “night-song”
etymology: lóme (dark) + lindē (song)

Lómiōn phr. dusk-child, twilight-child “The Child of Twilight [dusk]” is the Quenya name Arhel secretly gave to Maeglin SA
see also: lóme

lóna adj. dark Taryn - or is it the noun “the dark”? 
etymology: From DÓ
see also: lóme

lónē [lono-] n. island Refers to any piece of land alone, remote or hard to reach.
etymology: LONO- = ?alone
see also: Avalónē

londē n. narrow pass, strait or path generally used idiomatically of the entrance to a harbour as a “road in the sea”, thus: Alqualondē
etymology: LOD → londē = strait/pass

lórē n. slumber, sleep 
etymology: LOS- = sleep

loren, lor- n. dream (Letters:308)

Taryn - but how does this relate to
ulos? 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 lórë = slumber/sleep

see also: lórë

lorna adj. asleep

etymology: LOS- = sleep

see also: lórë

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, lotë

-lmé 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 occaision.

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

luiné, 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: lumbulē, lómē

lumbo n. cloud Taryn - I would guess this refers specifically to dark cloud - probably storms. This given that lumbulē means shadow Markyria

see also: lumbulē

lumbulē n. shadow refers to heavy/dark shadow Nam, RGEO:67

lúmē n. darkness Markyra Taryn - probably a mistaken reference to lumbē

lúmē n. hour, time Allative lúmenn "upon the hour", elided lúmenn' in the greeting elen síla

lúmenna omendielvo because the next word begins with a similar vowel. The complete form lúmenna omendielvo is found in WJ:367 and Letters:424.

etymology: LU = time?

lúmequentalē 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: lúmē, quenta

lúmequentalē 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: lúmē, quentalē

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

lúñē 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: lúñē, oron

luntē 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 reference 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 quinga and to refer to something bent or bow-shaped, use cú so I don't know where this one comes from... (Appendix E)

-iva ? ? 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 -ivo in the word omensielvo (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, R GEO: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
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: MAΞ → máΞ = hand
unusual conjugations: dual : mát
see also: maitė
mac- v. cut, hew, cleave
etymology: MAK- = cleave (with sword)
Macalaurē n. Gold-cleaver This is the mother-name (never used in narrative) of Canafinwē = Maglor in Sindarin - he fifth son of Feanor (PM:353)
see also: laurē, 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: MBAKH- = 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: macsē
macsē 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. mahanmassen 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) Mahanaxar 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 "mahan-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:* MAΞ (hand) → maΞ-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 hendraicaca = "sharp eyes" (SA:maeg)

*see also:* macil

**mailě** n. lust Presumably this is more likely to refer to desire and greed (related and referred to with milmě) rather than being of a specifically sexual nature (as the modern definition generally means)

*etymology:* MIL-IK- = desire/greed

*unusual conjugations:* adj : mailēa

*see also:* milmē

**maité adj.** handed Used when referring to properties of hands - eg Angamaitē, morimaitē, Telem-maitē, but also could be used for "heavy handed"

*see also:* mát

**maité [maisi-]** adj. handy, skilled

*etymology:* MAΞ (hand) → maΞiti = handy

**Maitimo** phr. well-shaped one mother-name (never used in narrative) of Nelyafinwē = Maedhros (PM:353) Taryn - not sure how this is created - maité means handed, so how does this create shaped? perhaps sculpted?

**maiwē** n. gull

*etymology:* MIW- = whining/mewling

*see also:* aiwē

**malda** n. gold This is the word that refer to the actual metal. Compare with laurē which refer to golden light.

**malda** comparative. more HF’s 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

**malinornē, mallorn** phr. yellow-trees Malinornélion is partitive pl. genitive of malinornē (Sindarised as “mallorn”) UT:167

*unusual conjugations:* pl : malinorni

**mallē** n. street, road

*etymology:* MBAL = street

**mallorn** This is a Sindarin word. The quenya word is malinornē

*see also:* malinornē

**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-

maal- **n.** gold, tengwa #18 (Appendix E)

mámah **n.** sheep in the singular - (WJ:395)

mamil, amil **n.** mother Taryn - is amil a familiar form = “mummy”? (LIT:191)

**etymology:** MÉL = love (as friend) → málo

see also: mal-

malta, mal- **n.** gold, tengwa #18 (Appendix E)

**etymology:** MÉL = love (as friend) → málo

see also: mel-

máma **n.** sheep in the singlar - (WJ:395)

mamal, amil **n.** mother Taryn - is amil a familiar form = “mummy”? (LIT:191)

**etymology:** MÉL = love (as friend) → málo

see also: mel-

máma **n.** sheep in the singular - (WJ:395)

**etymology:** MÉL = love (as friend) → málo

see also: mel-

man ? . 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” + na “is”, or mana may itself be a unitary word “what”, and there is not really any word meaning “is” in the sentence.

**etymology:** MANAD = destiny

**see also:** man-

**manaka- v.** trade To swap, buy or otherwise perform commercial activity

**etymology:** MBAKH = exchange

**see also:** man-

mancalé **n.** commerce The trade or exchange of goods/credit...

**etymology:** MBAKH = exchange

+ -lê

manda **n.** prison, gaol, duress, doom

**etymology:** MBAD = prison/doom

**see also:** Angamanda

manda **n.** prison, gaol, duress

**etymology:** MBAD = prison/doom

**see also:** man-

Mando **n.** The Imprisoner, The Binder Generally lengthened to Mandos = “dread imprisoner”. Also known as Námo and Morimando (the later when MBAD is combined with MAN (spirit))

**etymology:** MBAD (gaol) + ?”-o”

**see also:** Mandos

Mandos, Mandossê **phr.** Dread Imprisoner, The Binder The short form is generally used. His real name is Námo (WJ:402)

**etymology:** MBAD (gaol) + ?”-o”

**see also:** Mandos

Mandos, Mandost **phr.** Castle of Custody MR:350 The contracted form, is also used of the Vala (though is actually a contracted form of Mandossê), 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)

**etymology:** MBAD = prison/doom

**see also:** man-

manu **n.** departed spirit One who has departed from life and become
Manwê n. Blessed Being, holy spirit. This vala was in charge of the air and winds.

Manwen, Armanwen n. Weekday #1 of the Valian week. The start of the Valian week, dedicated to Manwê. The word for week is lemnar.

mar ñ -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.

mar, -mar n. earth. Earth as a substance and "element" rather than "The earth" (which is Ambar) ablative Mardello "from earth" (FS)

mára adj. useful, fit, good. Generally used of things to express their fitness and usefulness

maranwê n. destiny. 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.

mardê 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)

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)
martya-  v. destine To prophecy, or predict one’s fate/doom/destiny
  etymology: MBARAT = fate/doom
  see also: marta, maranwē
marya  adj. pale, fallow, fawn
  etymology: MAD- = pale
massa  n. bread HFs course Taryn - so how does this differ from masta?
massănië  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 the -iē 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- → mât- = eat
maurē  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: maurē
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-lunna “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)"
-mē  n. Taryn - seems to be used when referring to the light shed by something possibly specific to the ambient light when certain bodies are present/absent (eg lômē vs Isilmē - 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: cilmē → a choosing, so a nouns verb?
  → I’ll have 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 ohtar 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:** melmē, past tense: mellē, adj: melin (loved), adj: melima (lovable)

see also: melissē, melindo

**Melco** *n.* Greedy One? Taryn - not sure of the translation here as there is no specific gloss, but it does state the etymology through the primitive Mailikó which seems to be related to mailē = "lust" and milca = "greedy"

etymology: **MIL-IK-** (desire/greed) → Mailikó = ?

**Melcorē, 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 Melcorē "Mighty-rising" (hence the interpretation "He that arises in power"). Oldest form mbelekô

**Melcorohínî** *phr.* Children of Melkor, Orcs “but the wisest 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-

**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-

**melmē** *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
méně 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

mentě 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: ME R- = wish/desire/want
merca adj. wild violent and sudden -
similar to verca
etymology: MBERÉK = wild
merě n. a wish or desire Note this
a ”a desire” not Desire itself
etymology: ME R- to wish

meren, menendě [merend-] n.
feast, festival the shortened form
meren is often used when speaking
of it as singluar - 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

meryalē n. holiday, festivity
unusual conjugations:
adj:merya,n:meren
see also: merya,-lē

met pron. us (two) This word in-
cludes the dual ending -t. Me
(LR:56) evidently means “we”
see also: me

Metelairē phr. August (alt) An al-
ternative name of August (PM:135)
Taryn - “end of summer”? 
see also: lairē, metta
Meterrívë phr. January (alt) An alternative name of January (PM:135)
Taryn - end of winter?
see also: metta, hrívë
métima adj. last (Markirya) This si 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)
mettarē phr. end-day, new-years-eve New Years’ Eve in both the calendar of Imladris and of Númenor
(Appendix D) In imlaidris it falls directly after coirē, in the Calendar of Númenor, it falls as does the calendar of men.
see also: arē, 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: mentē
mi adv. in, within
etymology: MI = inside
mī 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 : milmē
milmē n. Desire, greed This is the proper form for Desire, rather than "a desire"
etymology: MIL-IK- = desire?
unusual conjugations: synonyms: mailē (lust) mer- (want), adj: milca (greedy)
milya- v. long for
etymology: MIL-IK- = desire
see also: milmē
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 Minnōnar (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

**mindo** *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: mirë

**mirilya-** *v.* glitter As like a jewel of
many facets

etymology: MBIRIL = MIR + RIL
   = jewel + glitter

unusual conjugations: n:miril
   see also: mírë

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- = go free, 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

mirroanwë 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, mewing, mewing Taryn - it wasn’t specifically glossed whether this is an adjective “the mewing kitten” or a noun “the kitten’s mewing”. 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
morcón. bear

etymology: MORÓK → moróco
= bear

mordón. shadow, obscurity, stain

etymology: MORI = black
see also: moré

morde adj. black Note: don’t get this confused with móre which is the noun, they are subtly different words.

etymology: MORI = black

unusual conjugations: n : móre

móre n. blackness, darkness, night Note: don’t get it confused with moré = the adjective version for this word

etymology: MORI = black

unusual conjugations: adj : moré

Morifinwé phr. dark Finwé, name-masc He was called "Caranthir" in Sindarin. Short Quenya name Moryo. (PM:353)
see also: finwé, moré

morilindé n. nightingale

unusual conjugations: synonyms : tindómerel
see also: lindé, móre

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 = Manwé

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: Morē, ngotto

Morion phr. dark one A title of Melcor (FS)
see also: Morē

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: moré, quendē

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 tumblemorna)

etymology: MORI = black

unusual conjugations: n : moré

Morion phr. dark one A title of Melcor (FS)
see also: Morē

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) HFs 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?)

mûrë **n.** mist
-n  n. Taryn - another to leave til later
dative ending, in nin, enyalien

-n pron.
etymology: -nyë
unusual conjugations:
-n  n. Taryn - I haven't come across
this at all in mature Quenya - but per-
haps 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 ex-
ample "i parma ná carnë" Also: nár
= are

etymology: ANA
unusual conjugations: pl : nár
see also: nai, nár, nauva

Nahar  n. the name of Oromë's
horse, adopted and adapted from
Valarim (WJ:401) Taryn - no translation
given - perhaps "biter"?

nahta  n. bite as in "a bite"
unusual conjugations:

nai  n. 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 Vali-
mar! Nai elyë hiruval! "May thou
find Valimar. May even thou find
it!" (Nam). Nai tïrvantes "be it
that they will guard it" č "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 - nár-
ora? and then squished and short-
ened?

Naltariel  phr.  n. This is the true
Quenya form of Galadriel; the form
actually used was Altariel, Quen-
yarized from Telerin Alatáriellë).
(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 ndandó 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 ndandó
  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

Narquélië, 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. fiery-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

naucalë 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)

Nauchalë n. Dwarf Naucalë (not Nauchalë) the "Dwarf-people" as a whole. From nauca
  see also: nauca

nauca adj. 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 "quenyaarised" into this form

-ndil

see also: -dil

-ndor

see also: -dor

-ndur

see also: -dur

-nē gram. grammar-verbs-past-tense verbs form their 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 -nē to the end if orta- = "summon" becomes ortanē = "summoned". Some pure verbs can simply add this ending too (eg tir- becomes tirnē) 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 just 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 topnē becomes "tonpe" becomes tompē which is finally an acceptable form. vi- thus becomes villé etc

néca adj. pale, vague, faint, dim
to see, ghostly Markirya

nehtē n. spearhead, gore, wedge, promontory Any formation or projection tapering to a point (UT:282)
neldē 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

see also: Neldé, Nessaron, Oromë, Ossë, Tulkas

Neldorn phr. three tree The name of the great beech-tree with three trunks

see also: neldē, ornē

nellē n. brook Etym
etymology: from primitive: nen-le from: NEN

unusual conjugations:

nelya n. third ordinal three

unusual conjugations: cardinal : neldē

see also: neldē

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

Nelyafinwē phr. name-masc, Finwē third After the original Finwē and Curufinwē = Fëanor; he was called Maedhros in Sindarin. Short Quenya name Ne-lyo.(PM:352)

see also: finwē, nelya

Nelyo dim.
etymology: Nelyafinwē
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

Nénimè n. February, month #2 The second month of the year, "February" (Appendix D) Taryn - obviously related to water somehow - so what is -imè? - is this as in -ima or is it like what I have for -imè? It could easily be either...

see also: -imè, 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

nér [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: ní

nernehtë phr. man-spearhead a battle-formation (UT:282)

see also: nér, 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)

Nessaron n. Weekday #5 of the Valian week Literally meaning "of the young gods" (from nessa =.

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, R GEO:67 Taryn - will get back
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: INÌ = female or INÍ = woman

unusual conjugations:
adj : inya,
synonym : nis, antonym : ner

see also: nis, inya

nìcu- v. chill, cold (of weather) To be cold weather (WJ:417)
nìë 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

Ninquelôte phr. White-flower, name-obj Also known as “Nimloth” in Sindarin, the White Tree of Númenor (SA:nim)

see also: lôtë, ninquë

niquë adj?. cold, freezes Taryn - definition given as “it is cold/it freezes” - obviously related to nixë (WJ:417)

niques n. frost-patterns (WJ:417)

see also: niquë, -s?

niquesë 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

]nwoman ní 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 nérNIStinya, nér, nìpl : nissì, adj : inya, synonym : nì, 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

nísí n. fragrance, scent Taryn - a nounced-verb, it seems, from nísima

Nísinen phr. Fragrance-water, name-place The name of a lake in Númenor (UT:168)
see also: nén, nísi

nixé [ni-] n. frost (WJ:417)

-nna Taryn - will leave til later 
"to, upon", allative ending in

cilyanna, Endorenná, Elendílená, Elenna, númenna, númenórenna, 
rómenna, tielyanna, q.v. Plural -
nnar in mannar, valannar, q.v.

né adj. ending?, late? Taryn - guessed from the four alternative names for the months: nócoiré, nóquellé, nórrive and nótuilé → which seem to include the name of the season that begins before them. However, this theory is broken by nólairé 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-

Nócoiré phr. name-month, March (alt) The alternative name of March (PM:135)

see also: coiré, nó

noiré n. tomb From Noirinan

Noirinan phr. Valley of Tombs A place in in Númenor (UT:166)

see also: -nan, noír

Nólairé n. July (alt), month #7 An alternative name of July (PM:135)

Taryn - need a translation of this

see also: lairé, 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

Noldolanté phr. Noldor-fall More properly translated: “The Fall of the Noldor” (name of a song) (Silm)

see also: lanté, noldo

nólé, ñolé 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: gûl, also WJ:383 and MR:350

etymology: from ÑOLE = “wisdom”

Nolmë, ngolmë” n. knowledge, Philosophy, science (PM:360 cf. 344)

nolmo, ñolmo n. wise-one A wise person (PM:360)

Noloñfinwë ñolofinwë phr. wise-Finwë? Another name of “Fingolfin” (PM:344) Taryn - need a better definition and a check on the translation

see also: finwë, nolmo

nóna- v. born Taryn - guessed/derived from apanónar

Nóquellé 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, nórë

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 its 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

Norrivë 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 : nótna

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

 numérique phr. West-lords, Valar? SD:246 Taryn - where does the v come from? this is likely Qenya...
see also: heru, númē

 númē v. going down, occident, descending?, West (Letters:361); apparently meaning "west" in númeheru and numérique
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: númē, mēn

 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 Númenórë "people of the west" (SA:dōr)
see also: -dor, númen

 Númenórë, Númennórë phr. West-people More correctly: "people of the west". Often confused with Númendor "land of the west" (SA:dōr); hence Númenor (LR:47, SD:247)
see also: nōrē, númē

 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: númē

 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: númē, 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, underturned Or perhaps rather "turned upside down". In the phrases silmē nuquerna and árē 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-imagines (see tinwē, nilē). 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

 nurr- v. murmur, grumble

 Markirya
nurrua adj. mumbling MC:215  see also: -lyë
nuru n. death
nuruhiinē phr. death-shadow
   (LR:47, 56, SD:310)
   see also: huinē, 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
nwalmē n. torment, tengwa #20
   (Appendix E)
   etymology: Originally pro-
   nounced ngwalme; 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-
-nyē, -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")
-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-nôrëo, Rithil-Anamo, Rúmilë, Lestanôrëo, 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 omentië = "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 -né

oantë v (pa. t). went away specifically "went away to another place". This is the past tense of auta-; perfect tense: oantë. (WJ:365)

unusual conjugations: pr t :

auta-

see also: auta-

oantëië perfect tense. gone specifically "has gone away to another place" (WJ:365), perfect tense of oantë. Please note this is purely a phisical '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, Oârel 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

ohtacârë 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: ohtatyarë = "war-maker"

see also: ohta-, tyaro

oiâlë ? everlastingly, endlessly Nam

see also: oio


see also: carmë, Eru, -o, oio
olio n. ever, forever, always? eternity? Precisely: "an endless period" (CO) often translated: "ever" (SA:los).


see also: lossë, olos

Oiomúré phr. ever-mist, name-place (Silm)

see also: múrë, oio

Oiolairë n. Eversummer Continuous or always summer. Refers to the tree, but also used in Coron Oiolairë - the mound of eversummer

see also: Coron Oiolairë

Oira adj. eternal

ológ v. dream Said to be “im-personal”, 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

Olostë 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

Omentië 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", arémon = "of suns".
Taryn - I cannot remember which is for which

**etymology:** ΞÓ- = “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 : ónë, past tense : ontanë

**onya** n. my son This is not the normal word for ”son”, rather it seem to mean ”my get” (UT:174)

**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

**orno** adj. riser Taryn - guessed from Tyelcorno - 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: carnemë, 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- [oron-] n. mountain

Ororon Oiolossë 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

Orostar phr. Eastlands?, name-place 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

órsanwë n. thought
unusual conjugations:
see also: centa, óranwë

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**

**pah**ta adj. closed
palan adj. far, wide, distant most
well-known eg is Palantir = "far-seer" (SA)

**Palantir** phr. Far-sighted, name-masc (Appendix A)

**Palantir** 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)

**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 : pampē

parma n. book, tengwa #2 (Appendix E)

**parmatēma** phr. p-series, labials series of phonetics sounds generally linked with a series of the tengwar (Appendix E)

**etymology:** PEN

**pella** postposition? beyond Apparently a postposition rather than a preposition in Quenya: Andünē 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)

**pendă** n. slope, inclination

**etymology:** PEN

penya adj. lacking, inadequate As in penya tengwē 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

Pityafinwē phr. Little Finwē, name-masc He was called Amrod in Sindarin. Short Quenya name Pityo (PM:353) see also: finwē, pitya

Pityo
see also: Pityafinwē

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

púrēa adj. bleared, smeared, dis-coloured eg anar púrēa = a sun bleared (Markirya)
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 :

qualmē n. agony, painful death
Die in a more peaceful sort of way is fir-

etymology: KWAL- = die in pain

unusual conjugations: synonym : firin

quantien, quantiën” phr. full year from quanta- + yén note that "yén" becomes "iën" as if smeared when spoken quickly. PM:126

see also: quanta,yén

quantien adj.

unusual conjugations: synonym : firin, antonym : cuilē

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 trqansitive/intransitive comparison between them? If os 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:

"quantē tengwi" = full signs HF's course

etymology: KWAT- = full

unusual conjugations: v :

quanta-

Quantariē n. Day of Completion, Oldyear’s Day lit. “filled day” (PM:127)

see also: quanta,árē

quarē, quár n. fist “Though its chief use was in reference to the tightly closed hand as in using an implement 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: pīca- = "lessen/dwindle” sinta- = "fade"
dom- = “fade/dim”

etymology: KWEL- = fade/wither

unusual conjugations: synonyms : dom-, pīca-, sinta-

quelet, queletsi n. corpse Something faded/withered. Taryn - queletsi is listed with quelet and there
is no difference mentioned in Etym.  

etymology: **KWEL-** (wither/fade) → kwellett = corpse  

**quelieè adj.** waning, fading  

unusual conjugations: v : quel-

**quellè 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, arquen, q.v. Also in aiquen, ilquen (WJ:361 cf. 360, 372)  

**quendè 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 then just a man or woman etc.  

etymology: **KWEN(ED)** → kwenedé = elf  

**Quendendil, Quendil adj.** aelfwine, Elf-friend (WJ:410)  

see also: -dil, quendè  

**Quenderin adj.** elvish "Quendian" or belonging to the Elves as a whole. Generally considered a learned word. (WJ:407)  

see also: -rin?, quendè  

**Quendi n.** elves  
The elves as a race (note the singular quendè is not much used) SA:quen-/quet-

**quendi n. elf-female MR:229**  
etymology: Changed from quendè 
pl quendir 

**quendu n. elf-male MR:229**  
etymology: Changed from quendo 
pl quendir 

**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 its origins.  
etymology: **KWET-** (say) → kwenta = tale  

see also: quet-

**quentalè n.** an accounting, history  
Taryn - I can vaguely see the difference between this and quenta and this and lûmequentalè, but the difference is not written down and thus not explicit.  
etymology: **KWET-** (say) → kwenta = 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)** → kwenedē = elf

**querna adj.** turned Isolated from nuquerna = "under-turned" = reversed, turned upside down

**quessē n.** feather, tengwa #4 (Appendix E, WJ:417)

etymology:  **KWES** → kwessē = feather

**quesset n.** pillow The name stems from the down used to fill a pillow.

**see also:** quessē

**quessetéma n.** feather-series, labialized series A series of the tengwar with soft, feathery sounds, starting with "qu" (Appendix E)

**see also:** quessē, téma

**quet- v.** say, speak, tell

etymology:  **KWET-** = say

**quetil n.** language, toungue  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 "toungue" is lambē. Taryn - This entry is listed in Etym, but I haven’t yet found lambē 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:** synonyms : lambē

**see also:** quet-

**quetta n.** word

etymology:  **KWET-** = say

**see also:** quet-

**quinga 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 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 their 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: Apparently begun among the Noldor PM:402.
  unusual conjugations: -ëa,-i,-li

rá [ráv] n. lion Taryn - looks like it's related to hráve HF's 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, RGEQ: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-
rán 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,
raumo n. storm-noise The noise of a storm Markirya - seems related to Rauros
Rauros n. thunder-falls? The great waterfall on Aunduin on the way to Gondor - making a sound like thun-
der
ravë n. roar In general a roaring noise
ravēa adj. roaring Markirya
see also: ravë
ré, -rë n. day A full 24 hour 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
rembē n. mesh (Appendix E, in a footnote)
rer- v. sow as in, to sow seed
etymology: RED
unusual conjugations: past tense: rendē
ric- v. twist, twine VT39:9
etymology: probably from rig- = "twine, wreathe"
riellē, riel phr. garlanded maiden
The full form rielē means "a maiden crowned with a festival gar-
land" (PM:347)
etymology: from primitive rig- = "twine, wreathe"
rihta- v. jerk to jerk (aorist form)
ril n. flame?, radiance, brilliance
rima n. edge
rimba- adj. many, numerous HFs course
see also: rimbē
rimbē n. great number, host, multitude Often used to form collective plurals. (SA:rim, Letters:282)
see also: rimba-
rína adj. crowned from Elerrína
rincē n. quick shake HFs course
etymology: Etym RIK(H) became primitive rinki
ring, ringa adj. cold, chill Compare with helca which means "icy cold" Markirya
unusual conjugations: synonym: helca

Ringarē 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 RÔ
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 rassē 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. Drúg, 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 grammatical point that will wait until verified pronominal ending "his, her" (*Nam, RGEO:67*)
-s pron. it Taryn - refer to longer form

saccat- v. rend assumed from saccantē = "rent" (SD:246)

saila adj. wise HF's course
etymology: from saira

Salmar phr. name-masc etymology unclear: sal- + -mar = "home/settle" (Silm)

salquê 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, stama

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 - compare with rimbē

sarət n. letter Any individual significant mark, used of the letters of Rûmil after the invention of Fëanor's tengwar (WJ:396)

sar [sard-] n. stone, rock as an object, rather than the material "stone"
etymology: Etymologies, entry SAR

sarda adj. hard, solid As in sarda tengwē VT39:17

see also: sar-

Sardi tengwē n. stone-series, tengwar series Refers to the Taryn - can't rem which series of the Tengwar - those with heavy sounds.

see also: sar, tengwē

sarniē n. shingle, pebble-bank (UT:463)
see also: sar

saur adj. abominable, abhorrent

Sauron phr. the Abhored, name-Maia if you don't know who this is - you haven't red LotR
etymology: Earlier Thauron (SA:thaur), archaic thaurond- (Letters: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 "seldē" 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 archaic/Vanyarin form is thelma is given, actually spelt with the letter thorn, not the digraph th

sēn n. children from Erusën
ser- v. rest
etymology: SED
unusual conjugations: past tense: sendē
sercē n. blood (SA:sereg)
sérē n. rest
etymology: Etymologies: SED
serta- v. tie QL:83

Serindē phr. Broideress, Needlewoman, name-fem (PM:333)
etymology: Original form Therindē, 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, silmarillē [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-, silmē
silmē n. starlight, tengwa #29 (Appendix E)
silmē nuquerna phr. s-reversed, tengwa #30 This tengwa is similar to normal silmē but turned upside down (Appendix E)
see also: nuquerna, silmē

Silpion phr. silver(-shining) one An alternative name of Telperion - the white tree of Valinor. The name refers to the shining silver dew stripping 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. sinomē 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 quentē Quendinggoldo 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 sin.
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
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 thindhë
Sindel n. Grey-elf Sindar and Sindar are also possible, but less common (WJ:384)
see also: sinda, sindë
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 soron 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 soron "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 ¿ s that occurred shortly before the rebellion of the Noldor
súlimë n. March, month #3 With a meaning refering to the winds Taryn - strangely, though, as that would mean it should be súrimë - this seems to refer to spirits (SA:sùl)
see also: súlë
Súlimo phr. name-Vala A title of Manwë (SA:súl) [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?
súrë [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 _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 -ntē

see also: -ntē, 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-

taniquelassē _phr._ signifies-speech-leaf? The name of a tree (_UT:167_), possible etymology: Tanique(til) + lassē “leaf”

see also: lassē, tanique(til)

Taniquetil _phr._ indication of speech? The highest of the mountains of Valinor, upon which were
the mansions of Manwē and Varda; properly, this name refers to the top-
mmost peak only, the whole moun-
tain being called Oiolossē (SA:til)
Taryn - guessed etymology from tana-
+ quetē
tanna n. sign, indication Obvi-
ously related to tana- - this is pre-
sumably 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 tengwē =
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 Númenórean (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-Pharazōn (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? (Ap-
pendix A)
see also: -cil?, tar-
tári n. queen, high-lady Etymolog-
ically "she that is high" (SA:tar)
unusual conjugations: posses-
sive : tarinya (not tåriña)
see also: tar-
tåriē n. height (LotR3:VI ch. 4, trans-
lated in Letters:308)
see also: tar-
Táron n. weekday #6 The alterna-
tive 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 hieghts = 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 On-
dor (Gondor), name-masc (Ap-
pendix A)

see also: Ondor, tar-
Tarostar phr. Lord of the cast-
tle/sity, name=masc (Appen-
dix A)

see also: osto, tar-
tarya adj. stiff
tasar n. willow (SA:tathar)
Tasarinan phr. Willow-vale,
name-place Also Nan-Tasarion = "valley of the willows" (LotR2:III ch. 4)

see also: tasar, nan
taty a n. second Ordinal two - as op-
posed to atta = cardinal two

see also: atta
Tatyar phr. Seconds, name-group
The original name of the Noldor
(or rather the direct Quenya descen-
dant of the original name) (WJ:380)

see also: -r, tarya
taura adj. mighty, powerful HFs course
taurë n. wood, forest (SA:taur, Let-
ters:308) Taryn - I find it interesting that "forest" is synonymous with "mighty"
taurëa adj. forested In the "entish"
string: Tumbaletaurëa
Taurelilómëa-tumbalemorma
Tumbaletaurëa Lómeanor
phr. Lothlorien The "Entish"-style phrase describing LothLo-
rien by Treebeard, translated literally: "Forestmanshadowed-
deepvalleyblack Deepvalley-
forested Gloomylanld", 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 for-
est? (LotR2:III ch. 4)

see also: morna, taurë
Tauremoralómë 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 En-
gleish it would be capitalised or writ-
ten in italics (LotR3:VI ch. 4, trans-
slated in Letters:308)

see also: -ntë, -t
tec- v. write HFs course
tecil n. pen (PM:318)Taryn - "il" seems
to end a number of words - wondering if
it means "implement" (see macil also)
tehta signs, diacritics
Often used
of the Fëanorian vowel-signs (ex-
plicitly ômatehtar) (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 - etymol-
ogy 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 se-
quence 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 delgūmā 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 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: 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: quârë, telperin

Telperion n. Silver-one The White Tree of Valinor, also referred to as Silpion, referring to the shining, silver dew it dropped.

see also: -on, Silpion, telpë

telu adj. last Taryn - guessed from telufinwë

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

Telumehtar 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, telumē
Telumendil phr. Sky-friend, name-constellation (Silm)
etymology: telumē
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 tengwē. In non-technical usage tengwa was equivalent to ”consonant”, since only the consonants were full signs (WJ:396)
tengwē n. indication, sign, token, phoneme, sound, element (WJ:394); for example: hlonīti 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: tengwē
tengwestiē n. Language As abstract or phenomenon (WJ:394)
see also: tenwē
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, terenē 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
termer- v. stand (last) This is the proverbial ”last stand” - literally meaning ”through-abide” Cirion’s Oath
see also: mar-, ter
tiē n. path Namariē
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)
tinc 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 → dómë = twilight

see also: tinwê

tindómërel 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 Tintallè “Kindler”, a title of Varda who made the stars (SA:tin, MR:388)

see also: tinta-

tintila- v. twinkle (Nam, RGO:67)

see also: tinta-

tinwê 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, tinwê

tir- v. watch, watch over, guard, heed Markirya

see also: tîr

tîr, -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 course

tiuco n. thigh

see also: -rel, tindómë

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: toltò

tolto n. eight cardinal eight

unusual conjugations: ordinal: toltëa

top- v. cover HF 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)

tuilérë 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. yelow-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. Wheras 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-
tumbo 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: tun-dur
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
Turcafínwë 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)
turcil phr. strong one A name of the Númenóreans (LR:47, 56; SD:246).
unusual conjugations: Pl: tur-
cildi

Turco nickname. Turcafínwë
see also: Turcafínwë

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-

Turucánó phr. powerful cheif-tain? "Turgon" (PM:344)
see also: cánó, tur-

Turúna v (pa. t). mastered This is an alternative past participle of tur- "wield, control, govern". Turúna or turna would be more appropriate to "wielded" or "controlled". UT:138
see also: tur-

Tyavv- 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-

Tyavv- 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 lámatyavë = "sound taste" referring to other, more ephemeral sensations.

etymology: KYAB- = taste

unusual conjugations: past tense: tyambë, n: tyavë

Tyavë 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 something else.

etymology: KYEL- = end

unusual conjugations: syn- onyms: 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 Turcafínwē = Celegorm (PM:353)

see also: ormo, tyelca

tyelima adj. final The one that is at the end of something.

see also: tyel-

tyellē 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

tyelpē n. silver The metal. Tyelpē is the true Quenya descendant of primitive kyelēpē, but the Telerin form telpē 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- → kyelēpē = silver

unusual conjugations: synonym: telpē

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: tyelpē

tyelpetéma phr. palatal series,
**U**

**u-** gram. not, is-not, grammar-negation used as a prefix to negate the following word. eg unótíme = is-not-countable Taryn - possibly just a shortened form of umé = "is not" = the aorist form of úmē = "be not"

**see also:** um-, umé, úmē

**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

**ufárēa adj.** insufficient, not enough (FS)

**see also:** fárēa

**uílē n.** trailing plant, long plant, creeper (plant)?, vine?

*etymology:* eárui lé

**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 uilé "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: ū + lairē = "not (evil form)" + "living" = not-living/"undead"

see also: lairē, ū-

ullier phr. should flow? SD:247
Taryn - this is an iffy translation at the moment and remains (as yet) unconfirmed

see also: ulya-

ullumē phr. not forever An interesting word occurring in FS, evidently meaning "not for ever". Taryn - interesting etymology, seem to be "not on the hour? = ūm + lūmē

see also: lūmē, 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

Ulumūri 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

ulundē 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

- ūvanimo for description of diff between this "monster" and ūvanimo

see also: ūvanimo

ulya- v. pour Etymologies apparently has an alternative past tense: ullē of slightly different meaning to ullanē... Taryn - but haven't yet been told what that alternative meaning is, I would guess that this is a transitive/intransistive divide (fairly common in Quenya) - ith my guess being that ullē is the intransitive past tense form

etymology: Etym: ULU

unusual conjugations: pa.t (intr): ullē?

um- v (neg). do-not, be-not More corectly "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: ūmē "did not" mixed up with the aorist: umē = "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 ūmē lindē = "does not sing"

etymology: UGU/UMU

unusual conjugations: past tense : ūmē, future tense : ūva, 1st pers. aorist: umin/uin

see also: u-

umbar n. fate, doom, wyrd, tengwa #6

etymology: MBARAT = fate/doom

unusual conjugations: synonyms: maranwē

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 Telufíñve = Amras. The ominous name was altered to Ambarto by Fëanor. (PM:353-354)

see also: umbar

umé 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 prep. down From undulávë = "down-licked" = covered. Lumbuí 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, RGE:66, Appendix E)

see also: imë, nót-, úmë

unqualë ?. agony, death Taryn - I fail to see the difference between this and qualmë
eymology: 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 Namari 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-

únyárīma 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

úquétima 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

urulóce n. fire-dragon Literally: "heat dragon"

see also: lóce, 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 independant 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
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 Namárié)

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 sentences 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

Valalina adj. divine Something that 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, con-
stellation: 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


see also: -dór, Vala

Valanya n. weekday #7 The last and principle day of the Eldarin six-day week, dedicated to the Valar (Appendix D). Also called Tárió = "high one"?

see also: Vala

Valaquentia 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: ruuco, vala

valarinwa n. Valarin As belonging to the valarin - in Lambë Valarinwa

see also: Vala

Valaróma phr. Vala-horn Oromé’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 Valatár

see also: tári, Vala

Valié n. female Vala (Silm)

see also: -ië, Vala

Valimar, Valmar phr. Vala-home A region in Valinor. (Nam, RGE: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 cuviën

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-Valié The wife of Oromë and sister to Varda and Yavanna. (Silm,
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 = pathway
vanta n. walk As in "a walk" taken by someone
etymology: From BAN = pathway
vanwa adj. gone, lost, vanished, departed, dead, past, over, went away, left refers to something no longer to be had (regardless of the means with which it became unavailable) (WJ:365, Nam, RGE:67). This word not to be used for someone that has physically '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, depart, disappear, pass
unusual conjugations:
váquet- v. refuse, disallow, forbid A compound verb meaning literally: "to say no", but not to deny that something is true, but to deny to do or to allow something: "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 Sindarin; WJ:402
etymology: From BARÁD = lofty
unusual conjugations: genitive : Vardo
Vardamir phr. Varda-jewel, name-masc (Appendix A)
see also: mîrë, 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”

varnassē 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

varnē [varni-] adj. brown, swart

HF's course

etymology: from BARÁN = brown

varya- v. protect

etymology: BAR

see also: varna

Vásá phr. The Consumer Another name of the Sun (MR:130)

ve prep. as, like (Nam, RGEO:66, Markirya)

vendē n. maiden, girl

etymology: From the archaic wendē 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 relatedMBERÉK)
etymology: From BERÉK

verno n. husband

etymology: From BES = wed → besno = husband

see also: vessē

vessē 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: Aulē and Yavanna. The word for week is lemnar.

see also: Aulē, 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

vestalē 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

vingē, 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 Éarendil’s ship *(SA:loth)*

*see also:* lótë, 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,arë

**Víressë n.** April, month #4 Taryn - etymology uncertain *(Appendix D)*

**vor-** [vorton-]*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 voro.

*etymology:* From *BORÓN* = endure → bóron = steadfast

**vorima adj.** continual, repeatedly Has a feeling of continual repetition

*etymology:* from *BOR* = endure

*see also:* voro

**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-

**voro, 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

**vorogándalë phr.** repeating continually Literally means: “harping on a single tune”

*see also:* ganda?, lé, voro

**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- (vorton-)

**voronwa adj.** enduring, long-lasting

*etymology:* From *BOR* = endure + -wa

*see also:* voro, -wa

**voronwë n.** steadfastness, loyalty, faithfulness CO

*etymology:* From *BORÓN* = ever enduring → bóron = steadfast

*see also:* vor- (vorton-)

**Voronwë phr.** Loyalty, Faithfulness, masculine name *(PM:340)*

*see also:* vor- (vorton-), -wë

**voronwëië n.** endurance, lasting-quality

*etymology:* From *BOR* = endure

*see also:* voro
W

-wa *gram.* possessive
  *see also:* -va

-wē *gram.* person, grammar-
masculine ending, grammar-
neutral gender ending A suffix occurring in many personal names, 
generally but not exclusively mas-
culine; derived from a stem simply 
meaning "person" *(PM:340, WJ:399)*
Refer also to -wen which is the fem-
ine form of this ending
  *see also:* -wen

-wen *n.* maiden This suffix is fre-
quently used in feminine names like 
Eärwen = "Sea-maiden" *(SA:wen)*
Obviously strongly related to 
vendē = 'maiden" and the mascu-
line/neutral ending: -wē, but also 
shows its origins in being related to 
wén = "freshness"/"youth"
  *etymology:* GWEN = fresh and young
  *unusual conjugations:* indepen-
dant: vendē
  *see also:* vendē, -wē, wén

wén *n.* freshness, youth, green-
ness Related strongly to wenyā, 
this refers to youth and newness by 
relating it to fresh, new growth. it 
is also directly related to the suffix 
-wen = "maidens"
  *etymology:* GWEN- = green and fresh

  *unusual conjugations:* adj :
wenyā
wenyā *adj.* light-green, yellow-
green, fresh Fresh as a new leaf. 
green like new growth
  *etymology:* GWEN- = green and fresh

wil- *v.* flit, flutter Taryn - guessed 
from wilwa
wilwa *adj.* vague, fluttering Lit-
erally 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 identi-
fied as Cassiopeia. *(Silm)*
  *see also:* wilwarin
wingē *n.* spray, spindrift
  *PM:371,376*

winta- *v.* scatter, blow about Prob-
ably refers to blowing about in a 
haphazard manner (as it appears re-
lated to wil-) *(PM:376)*
ya pron (relative). which, what Always referring back to a noun eg yassē carnē = “in which he did” see also: yassē

-yā 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

yaimē n. wailing ie “the wailing of the wind”... this is a regular word, so adj = yaimēa “wailing”, pl. yaimiē Markrya

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)

yallumē 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 lumē = “the hour”] (FS)

yanta n. bridge, tengwa #35 (Appendix E)

yāra adj. old HF5 course

yarra- v. growl, snarl Markrya

yassē phr. in which Referring back to a noun. (Nam, RGEO:66) see also: ya

Yavanna phr. Fruit-giver, name-Valiē see also: anna, yāvē

Yavanniē n. September, month #9 (Appendix D) see also: yāvē

Yavannīldi phr. Yavanna-f followers “The Followers of Yavanna”, Elvish women who knew and kept the secret of the making of coimas (PM:404) see also: Yavanna

yavannamīrē phr. Yavanna-jewel, name-tree The name of a tree with globed and scarlet fruits (UT:167) Taryn - apples? see also: mīrē, Yavanna

yāvē n. fruit

yāviē 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: yāvē

yāviērē phr. Autumn-day A day outside the months in the Steward’s Reckoning, inserted between Yavanniē and Narqueliē (September and October) (Appendix D)
see also: arē, yáviē

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

yelte- v. loathe

etymology: DYEL = feel fear/disgust

yelwa adj. loathesome To be the object of disgust and hatred

etymology: From DYEL = feel fear/disgust

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

Yénonótiē 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 it’s 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

yestarē phr. first-day The first day of the year. In the calendar of Imladris it falls immediately before tuiłę, in
the calendar of Númenor, it falls as
for the calendar of men (Appendix D)

see also: arē, 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, R GEO*:66)

**yulma**  
*n.* cup, drinking-vessel, mug? *Nam*

**yulmē**  
*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 almië
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 hanyà-
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
  serpetine angulócë
  spark féalócë
  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 quessétëma
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  
germs (of seed) erdé  
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  
indictative 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! aïya  
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
intellec handelē
intelligence handassē
intelligent handa
invent autahu-
invention auleē

J
Jagged ice-teeth Helcaraxē
joy alassē
Jupiter Alcarinquē

K
king haran
Kings
 Alanatar II of Gondor Alcarin
know about hanya-
knowledge handē

L
lady heri
lake aillin
Lament for the Two Trees Aldudēniē
language quetil
large alta
left hyarya
left-handed hyarmaitē
light-beam alca
lonely ernessēa
look there! es
lord heru
Lucky Herendil

M
Maiar Ossē
 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 alassē
mid-year Endien
middle (adj) endyā
middle (n) endēa
middle-days Enderi
middle-earth Endor
mistress heri
monster ulundo

Months
 June (star-summer) Ellaire
 October Narqueliē
mortals Engwar
mound hahta
mouth assa
Music of the Ainur Ainulindalē

N
name (n) essē
name (v) esta
name-choosing Essecilmē
name-essay Essecenta
name-making Essecarmē
Names
 Elvish-group Alamanyar
 Fem Telperien
 Masc Hyarmendacil, Telperinqua
 Star-queen Elentāri
 Trees Telperion
Names-fem Altāriel, Galadriel
Names-Masc Aldarion
Names-masc Amandil
Names-unknown-gender Aiwendil
narrator quentaro
Not of Aman Alamanyar

O
O! a
Objects ambalotsë
October Narquelië
oh! ai
old
    things only yerna
one er
One (the) Eru
opening assa
originate auta-
out-of et
outflow etsir
over there en
own arwa, harya-

P
pale helwa
pass
    n acsa
path
    narrow acsa
peak
    mountain aicassë
    n aicalë
perforation assa
person
    essential nature erdë
piercing aica
pile hahta
pillow quesset
Places Angamanda, Ondolindë
    Atlantic ocean Alatairë
    Blessed place Almareñ
    Blessed realm Aman
    Desert Eruman
    Earth Ambar
    Elvenhome Elendë
    Grinding Ice Helcaraxë
    Man’s beginning place
Hildorien
    South-watch (mtn) Hyarmentir
    SouthEast-lands Hyarrostar

SouthWest-lands Hyarnustar
Swan-haven Alqualondë
The World Ambar
tree-night Aldalómë
Two Trees Aldu
upper-heavens Elenarda

Planets
    Jupiter Alcarinquë
point
    n aicalë
pointed aica
pool ailin
possess arwa, harya-
possession harma
prick (v) erca
prickle erca
prickliness ercassë
prince haryon
principal (adj) héra
prosperous alya

R
radiance alata
radiant garlanded maiden Altáriel,
    Galadriel
rage
    n aha
rainbow helyanwë
ravine acsa
ray of light alca
realm Arda
red aira
refuse avaquet-
region Arda
remote haira
repose estë
rest estë, hauta-
rich alya
    fortunate herenya
river
    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 Aicanárò
sickly engwa
sickness quamë
silver telpë
silver (adj) telpë
silver-flame Telemnar
silvery telpë Telperin
single erya
sit ham-
sky hellë
sky-blue helwa
slope (n) amban
snow olos
soldier ohtar
sole
  adj erya
solitude eressë
spark-dragon féalócë
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 aiquë
stick (v) himya-
stone
  as a material ondo
story quenta
storyteller quentarò
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) hyarman
  4 (feather) qessë
  1 aha
  14 ampa
  26 Arda
  28 alda
tengwa
  31 essë
Tengwar
  #6 umbar
Series
  T (silver) tyelpetëma
series
qu (feather)
quesetéma
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
toungue
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 Aldéa
Valian
1 Armanwen
2 Arulmon, Ulmon
3 Arveruen
4 Arfanturion, Fanturion
5 Nessaron
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