

Quenya Reverse Wordlist

a **a** (1) vocative particle "O" in a **vanimar** "O beautiful ones" (*LotR3:VI ch. 6, translated in Letters:308*)

a **a** (2) "and", a variant of **ar** occurring in *Fíriel's Song* (that also has **ar**; **a** seems to be used before words in **f**-, but it is not known whether this idea is valid in mature Quenya)

a **a** (3), also **á**, imperative particle: **a laita, laita te!** "[o] bless them, bless them!", **á vala Manwë!** "may Manwë order it!", literally "o rule Manwë!" (see **laita, vala** for reference)

a **a-** (1) prefix occurring in the word *Atalante*, said to denote "complete". Probably just a prefixed stemvowel; cf. ANÁR, said to be derived from NAR. (*TALÁT*)

a **a-** (2) 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").

ablo **olba** "branch" (*PM:340; the form *olva may be more frequent; olba can only occur in the Quenya variant that uses lb for Iv. The Etymologies, stem GÓLOB, has olwa. See also olvar.*)

abma **amba** "up, upwards" (adv.) (*AM² (UNU)*)

abmal **lamba** "tongue" (physical tongue, while **lambë** = "language") (*WJ:394, LAB*)

abman **namba** "a hammer" (*NDAM*), verb **namba-** "to hammer" (*NDAM*)

abmar **ramba** "wall" (*RAM, SA*)

abmarull **#Iluramba** pl. **Ilurambar** "Walls of the World" (*IL, RAMBÁ*)

abmat **tamba-** "to knock, keep on knocking" (*TAM*)

abmel **lemba** "left behind" (*LEB/LEM*)

abmih **himba** "adhering, sticking" (*KHIM*)

abmil **limba** "a drop" (*LIB¹*)

abmir **rimba** "frequent, numerous" (*RIM*)

abmol **lomba** "secret" (*LT1:255*)

abmor **romba** "horn, trumpet" (*ROM*)

abmut **tumba** "deep valley" (*Letters:308;*

SA:tum and *TUB* gives **tumbo** "valley, deep valley"; apparently an extended form ***tumbalë** in **tumbalemorna** "deepvalleyblack" or (according to

SA:tum) "black deep valley", also **tumbaletaurëa** "deepvalleyforested"; see **Taurelilómëa-tumbalemorna...**

ác **cá** ("**kâ**") "jaw" (*GL:37; later sources give*

anca)

acah **haca-** "squat" (*GL:47*)

acám **máca** "each, every" (*GL:41*)

acap **paca** ("**k**") "paved floor, court" (*GL:63*)

acár **ráca** ("**k**") "wolf" (*DARÁK*)

acaran **naraca** ("**k**") "harsh, rending, violent" (*NÁRAK*)

acatap **#pataca** "consonant" (only pl.

patacar [**"k**] is attested) (*VT39:8*)

accah **hacca** "buttocks, hams" (*GL:47*)

accuip **piucca** "berry" (*GL:64*)

accurat **tarucca** ("**k**") "horned" (*LT2:347*)

aceh **heca!** ("**k**") "be gone! stand aside!", also with pronominal suffixes **hecat** sg. and **hecal** pl. (*WJ:364*)

acén **néca** ("**k**") "pale, vague, faint, dim to see", pl. **nécë** ("**k**") in *Markirya*

acia **aica** (1) ("**k**") "sharp" (*AYAK*) or "fell, terrible, dire" (*PM:347; according to PM:363 seldom applied to evil things*). In **Aicanáro**, q.v.

acia **aica** (2) ("**k**") "broad, vast" (*LT2:338 - this early "Qenya" form is probably obsolete by # 1 above*)

aciaf **faica** ("**k**") "contemptible, mean" (*SPAY*)

acial **laica** (1) ("**k**") "keen, piercing" (*LT2:337*)

acial **laica** (2) "green" (*but all other sources give laiqua*) (*Letters:283*)

acialatsal **Lastalaica** ("**k**") "sharp-ears" (name) (*LAS²*)

aciam **maica** ("**maika**") "sharp, piercing" (*SA:maeg*), also noun **maica** ("**k**") "blade of a cutting tool or weapon, especially sword-blade" (*VT39:11*)

aciar **raica** ("**k**") "crooked, bent, wrong" (*RÁYAK, VT39:7*), pl. **raicar** in LR:47 (read ***raicë** in mature Quenya)

acil **ilca-** ("**k**") "gleam (white)", participle **ilcala** with pl. allative ending **ilcalannar** in *Markirya* (**axor ilcalannar** "on bones gleaming")

aciom **moica** ("**k**") "gentle, soft" (*GL:58*)

aciop **poica** ("**k**") "clean, pure" (*POY*)

acios **soica** ("**k**") "thirsty" (*VT39:11*)

acíp **píca-** ("k") "lessen, dwindle, waning";
participle **pícala** "waning" (with locative ending:
picalassë) in *Markirya*

acíp **pica** ("k") "small spot, dot" (*PIK*)

acla **alca** ("k") "ray of light" (*AKLA-R*)

aclawn **nwalca** ("k") "cruel" (*ÑGWAL*; *this must represent earlier *ñwalca = *ngwalca; these forms are not given in Etym, but compare nwalme. In Tengwar writing, the initial NW would be represented by the letter nwalme.*)

acleh **helca** ("helka") "icy, icecold" (misprint "helk" in the Etymologies, stem *KHELEK*; both the *Silmarillion* Appendix and *LT1:254* have *helka*)

aclew **velca** ("k") "flame" (*LT1:260*; **nár**, **nárë** would be the normal word in mature *Quenya*)

acleyt **tyelca** ("k") "swift, agile" (*KYELEK*), "hasty" (*PM:353*)

aclim **milca** ("k") "greedy" (*MIL-IK*)

aclus **sulca** ("k") "root" (especially as edible) (*SÚLUK*)

aclut **tulca** (1) ("k") "firm, strong, immovable, steadfast" (*TULUK*). Early "Quenya" also has a verb **tulca-** ("k") "fix, set up, establish" (*LT1:270*); this word may still be valid in mature *Quenya*.

aclut **tulca** (2) ("k") "yellow". Adopted and adapted from *Valarin*. (*WJ:399*)

acna **anca** "jaws, row of teeth" (*ÁNAK* [*there spelt anca*], *NAK* [*there spelt anka*], *Appendix E, SA - despite what Christopher Tolkien says in the entry anca in SA, the Quenya word anca as such does NOT appear in the Sindarin dragon-name Ancalagon, but its Sindarin cognate anc does. See ÁNAK in the Etymologies.*) Also name of *tengwa* 15 (*Appendix E*). Despite its English gloss, **anca** is a singular word (in *Etym* the gloss is indeed "jaw", not "jaws").

acnam **manca-** ("k") "trade" (*MBAKH*)

acnas **sanca** (P) ("k") "cleft, split" (*STAK*)

acnat **tanca** ("k") "firm, fixed, sure" (*TAK*)

acnel ***lenca** ("k") (2) - see *leuca*

acnel **lenca** ("k") (1) "slow" (*LT2:34*)

acnu **unca-** ("k") "hollow out" (*UNUK*)

acnulut **tulunca** ("k") "steady, firm" (*LT1:270*; in mature *Quenya* **tulca**)

acrac **carca** "tooth" (*KARAK*) or "fang" (*SA:carak-*). When referring to a normal tooth, not necessarily sharp, the word **nelet** is probably to be preferred. Cf. pl. **carcar** ("karkar") in *Markirya*, there translated "rocks", evidently referring to sharp rocks. Already the early "Quenya Lexicon" has **carca** ("k") "fang, tooth, tusk" (*LT2:344*). Collective **carcanë**, q.v.

acral **larca** ("k") "swift, rapid" (*LAK²*)

acrala **alarca** ("k") "swift, rapid" (*LAK²*)

acrap **parca** ("k") "dry" (*PÁRAK*)

acrat **tarca** ("k") "horn" (*TARÁK*)

acre **erca** ("k") "prickle, spine"; verb **erca-** ("k") "to prick" (*ERÉK*)

acrem [**merca** ("k") "wild" (*MERÉK*)]

acrev **verca** ("k") "wild" (*BERÉK*)

acric **circa** ("k") "sickle" (*KIRIK*)

acricalaV **Valacirca** "Sickle of the Gods", a name of the Great Bear (Big Dipper) constellation (*SA:val-*, *MR:388*, *KIRIK*, *OT/OTOS/OTOK*)

acsi **isca** ("k") "pale" (*LT1:256*)

acuac **cauca** ("k") "crooked" (*LT1:257*; cf. **cawin**)

acuaf **fauca** ("k") "thirsty" (*PHAU*)

acual **lauca** ("k") "warm" (*LAW*)

acuan **nauca** ("k") "stunted" (*VT39:7*), 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*) In early "Quenya", **nauca** was the noun "dwarf" (*LT1:261*), but this is in mature *Quenya* **nauco**.

acuara **arauca** ("k") "swift, rushing" (*LT2:347*)

acuel **leuca** ("k") (2) (*probably a misreading for *lenca*) "loose, slacken" (*LEK*)

acuel **leuca** (1) "snake" (*Appendix E*)

acuit **tiuca** ("k") "thick, fat" (*TIW*)

adl **-lda** "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*)

adla **alda** "tree" (*GALAD, GÁLAD, SA, Nam, RGEO:66, LR:41, SD:302, LT1:249, 340, VT39:7*), also name of *tengwa* 28 (*Appendix E*). Pl. **aldar** in *Narqelion*; gen. pl. **aldaron** "of trees" in *Namárië*. Etymology of **alda**, see *Letters:426*.

adlah **halda** "veiled, hidden, shadowed, shady" (opposed to **helda** "stripped bare") (*SKAL¹*)

adlam **malda** "gold" (as metal - but *LotR* gives **malta**, q.v.) (*SMAL*)

adlaminav **vanimalda** "your beautiful"; **Arwen vanimalda** "Arwen your beauty = beautiful Arwen" (*WJ:369*; Tolkien emended **vanimalda** to **vanimelda** in the second edition of *LotR*; see under **vanima**)

adlamisîN **#Nísimalda** pl. **Nísimaldar** "Flagrant trees", a region in Númenor (*UT:167*; evidently **#nísima** "flagrant", attested here only, + **aldar** "trees").

adlamuluc **culumalda** a kind of tree (evidently orange-tree, **culuma** + **alda**) (*SA:mal-*)

adlan **nalda** "valley" used as an adjective (*LT1:261*)

adlaraval **lavaralda** (changed from **lavarin**) some kind of tree (**alda**) (*LR:57*)

adlav **valda** "worth, worthy, dear" (*GL:23*)

adlayteleM narA **Aran Meletyalda** "king your mighty" = "your majesty" (*WJ:369*).

adlaytelem **meletyalda** "your mighty" = "your majesty" (see **-lda**; #**meletya** = *"mighty"). In full **Aran Meletyalda** "king your mighty" (*WJ:369*)

adle **elda** 1. adj. "of the stars", 2. noun (**Elda**) = one of the people of the Stars, high-elf (*SA:êl, elen, ELED, ÉLED; note that Tolkien abandoned a former etymology with "depart"*), chiefly in the pl **Eldar** (*WJ:362, cf. GAT(H), TELES*). Gen. pl. **Eldaron** (*WJ:368, PM:395, 402*); dative pl. **eldain** "for elves", for **Eldar** (*FS*); possessive sg. **Eldava** "Elf's" (*WJ:407*); possessive pl. **Eldaiva** (*WJ:368*), **Eldaivë** governing a plural word (*WJ:369*). The word **Eldar** properly refers to the non-Avari Elves only, but since **Eldar** rarely had any contact with the Avari, it could be used for "elves" in general (in *LT1:251*, **Elda** is simply glossed "Elf").

adleh **helda** "naked, stripped bare" (*SKEL, SKAL'*)

adlem **melda** "beloved" (*MEL*); **meldielto** "they are beloved" (sc. **meld[a]-ië-lto** "beloved-are-they" - both the stative verb ending **-ië** "is/are" and the ending **-lto** "they" may be obsolete in mature *Quenya*) (*FS*)

adlemassen **nessamelda** "Nessa-beloved", name of a tree (*UT:167*)

adlereP #**Perelda** pl. **Pereldar** "Half-elven" (= Sindarin *Peredhil*) (*Letters:282*), in the Etymologies used of the Danas or Nandor (*PER*).

adles **selda** (meaning not clear, perhaps the feminine form of **seldë** "child", hence *"girl") (*SEL-D*)

adlet **telda** (1) "last, final" (*WJ:407*)

adlet **telda** (2) "having a roof" (*LT1:268, LT2:348; this "Quenya" word is evidently obsoleted by # 1 above*)

adley [**yelda**] "friendly, dear as friend" (*YEL, struck out*)

adlin **nilda** "friendly, loving" (*NIL/NDIL*)

adlop **polda** "strong, burly" (*POL/POLOD*)

adluc **culda** ("k") "flame-coloured, golden-red" (*KUL*)

adlun **nulda** "secret" (*DUL*)

adluy **yulda** "draught", pl. **yuldar** (*Nam, RGeo:66*)

adna **anda** "long" (adj.) (*ÁNAD/ANDA*).

adnah **handa** "understanding, intelligent" (*KHAN*)

adnal **landa** "wide" (*LAD*)

adnamagna **Angamanda** "Iron-gaol", Sindarin *Angband*; see **Angamando**.

adnan **nanda** "water-mead, watered plain" (*NAD*)

adnan **nanda-** ("ñ") "to harp" (*ÑGAN/ÑGÁNAD*)

adnap **panda** "enclosure" (*PAD*)

adnar **randa** "cycle, age" (100 Valian Years) (*RAD*)

adnas **sanda** (Ð) "firm, true, abiding" (*STAN*)

adnav **vanda** "oath, pledge, solemn promise" (*CO*)

adnawgnet **tengwanda** "alphabet" (*TEK*)

adnayh **hyanda** "blade, share" (*LT2:342*)

adnecutal **latucenda** ("k") "of tin" (*LT1:268*)

adnef **fenda** "threshold" (*PHEN*)

adnemun **numenda-** "get low (of the Sun)" (also **númeta-**) (*LT1:263; in mature Quenya núta-*)

adnen [**nenda**] (2) "sloping" (*DEN, struck out*)

adnen **nenda** (1) "watery, wet" (*NEN*)

adnep **penda** "sloping down, inclined" (*PEN/PÉNE*)

adnepabma **ambapenda** "uphill" (adj.) (*AM'*)

adnepma **ampenda** "uphill" (adj.) (*AM'*)

adnes **senda** "resting, at peace" (*SED*)

adnif **finda** "having hair, -haired" (the gloss "-haired" evidently means that **finda** may be used in compounds, like ***carnifinda** "red-haired") (*PM:340*)

adnil **linda** "fair, beautiful" (*SLIN, LIND*)

adniL **Linda** pl. **Lindar** "Singers", what the Teleri called themselves (*WJ:380, MR:349, UT:253*). It seems that **Lindar** is also interpreted "the Beautiful" (cf. **linda** "fair, beautiful"), but this interpretation seems to belong primarily to Tolkien's earlier conception, when **Lindar** was the name of the First Clan, the later *Vanyar* (which name similarly means "the Fair"). Adj. **Lindarin** = Telerin (but Tolkien first held it to be = *Vanyarin*, since the First Clan, the later *Vanyar*, were for a while called *Lindar* – before Tolkien decided to apply this name to the third clan, the Teleri) (*TÁ/TA3*)

adnilapac **capalinda** ("k") "spring of water" (*LT1:257; ehtelë is to be preferred in mature Quenya*)

adnilutnil **lintulinda, lintulindova** *"many-???", *"swift-???" (*Narqelion*)

adnim **minda** "prominent, conspicuous" (*MINI*)

adnir **rinda** "circular" (*RIN*)

adnis **sinda** (Ð) "grey"; nominal pl. **Sindar** used = "Grey-elves", lit. *"Grey ones"; see *WJ:375*. Gen. pl. **Sindaron** in *WJ:369*. With general meaning "grey" also in **Sindacollo** > **Singollo** "Grey-cloak,

Thingol" (*SA:thin(d)*; see also *sindë*, *Sindicollo*); **sindanórië** "grey land", ablative **sindanóriello** "from/out of a grey country" (*Nam*). However, other sources give **sindë** (q.v.) as the Quenya word for "grey"; perhaps **sinda** came to mean primarily "Grey-elf" as a noun. Derived adjective **Sindarin** "Grey-elven", normally used of the Grey-elven language. (*Appendix F*)

adnit **tinda** (1) "glinting, silver" (adj.) (*TIN*)
adnit **tinda** (2) "spike" (*LT1:258*; probably
obsoleted by # 1 above)

adniw **winda** "woof" (*LT1:254*)
adnohacnis **sincanhonda** "flint-hearted"
(*LotR3:VI ch. 6*)

adnorov **voronda** "steadfast in allegiance, in keeping oath or promise, faithful", used as a title of **Elendil Voronda** "Elendil the Faithful"; genitive **Vorondo** in *CO*. Only glossed "faithful" in *LT1:250*.

adnumadna **andamunda** "elephant"
(*MBUD*)

adnur **runda** "rough piece of wood" (*RUD*)
adnut **tunda**- "kindle" (*LT1:270*; rather
tinta- in mature Quenya)

adnut **tunda** "tall" (*TUN*)
adra **arda** "realm" (*GAR under 3AR*); **Arda** "the Realm", name of the Earth as the kingdom of Arda (*Silm*). It is said that **arda** "meant any more or less bounded or defined place, a region" (*WJ:402 cf. 413*), once translated "Earth" (*SD:246*). Also name of tengwa 26 (*Appendix E*).

adrah **harda** (not glossed, evidently a variant of **arda** "realm") (*EN*)

adran **narda** "knot" (*SNAR*)
adranelE **Elenarda** "Star-kingdom", upper sky (*3AR*)

adras **sarda** "hard" (*VT39:17*); pl. **sardë** "hards" may be used in the same sense as **sarda tengwi**, q.v. (As an independent form we would rather expect a nominal pl. **sardar**.)

adratnE **Entarda** "Thither Lands, Middle-earth, Outer Lands, East" (seen from Aman) (*EN*)

adraV **Varda** "the Sublime", name of a Valië, spouse of Manwë (*BARATH, BARÁD, WJ:402*; in *Letters:282 Varda* is translated the "Lofty"), the Queen of the Valar, spouse of Manwë, called *Elbereth* in Sindarin; genitive **Vardo** (for **Vardao*). (*Nam, RGEO:66*). **Vardamir** masc. name, *"Varda-jewel" (*Appendix A*); **vardarianna** ?"Varda-gift", name of a tree (*but the ri element is obscure*) (*UT:167*)

adre **erda** "solitary, deserted" (*LT1:269*)

adroc **corda** ("k") "temple" (*LT1:257*)

adrol **lorda** "drowsy, slumbrous" (*LT1:259*)

ae **ëa** ("eä") "is" (*CO*), in a more absolute sense ("exists", *VT39:7*) than the copula **ná**. **Eä** "it is" or "let it be", used as a noun for "All Creation", the

universe (*WJ:402*; *Letters:284, footnote*), but this term for the universe "was not held to include [souls?] and spirits" (*VT39:20*). Early "Qenya" also has a word **ëa** "eagle" (*LT1:251, LT2:338*), but this is certainly obsoleted by **sonon**, **sornë** in mature Quenya.

aedla **aldëa** "tree-shadowed" (*LT1:249*)

aedla **Aldëa** what the Númenóreans called the fourth day of the Eldarin six-day week; see **Aldúya**.

aedne **#endëa** adj. "middle" in **atendëa**, q.v.
aednecurip **pirucendëa** ("k") "whirling lightly" (*MC:215*; *this is "Qenya"*)

aedneta **atendëa** "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*)

aelatneuqemúl **lúmequantälëa** ("q")
"historical" (*LU*)

aelecian **naicelëa** ("k") "painful" (*NÁYAK*)

aelednil **lindelëa** "melodious" (*LT1:258*)

aeliam **mailëa** "lustful" (*MIL-IK*)

aelú **úlëa** "pouring, flooding, flowing"
(*ULU*)

aemó **#ómëa** "vowel" (only pl. **ómëar** attested); this refers to vowels considered as independent phonemes, according to Fëanor's new insights on phonemics. Also **#óma-tengwë**. (*VT39:8*)

aemól ***lómëa** "gloomy" in **Lómëanor** "Gloomlyland"; see **Taurelilómëa-tumbalemorna...**

aemrum **murmëa** "slumbrous" (*LT1:261*)

aemú **úmëa** "evil" (*UGU/UMU*). Is this connected to **úmëai** in *Narqelion*, perhaps a "Qenya" plural form?

aemúlay **yalúmëa** "olden" (*YA*)

aemún **númëa** "in the West" (*actually an adjective *"western", mature Quenya númenya*) (*LT1:263*)

aemúre **erúmëa** "outer, outermost"
(*LT1:262*)

aen **nëa** an optative form of the verb **na**- "to be"? (**nëa** = *mature Quenya nai?*). **ya rato nëa** *"which soon may (it) be" = *"which I hope will be soon" (*Arct*)

aenavú **úvanëa** "without beauty" (*VT39:14*)

aenrodnil **lindornëa** "having many oak-trees" (adj.) (*DÓRON, LI*)

aeráf **fárëa** "enough"; **ufárëa** "not enough" (*FS*). Etym has **farëa** "enough, sufficient" (*PHAR*)

aeráfu **ufárëa** "not enough" (*FS*). Cf. **ú-** "un-" and **fárëa** "enough, sufficient" (read ***úfárëa?**)

aerámla **almárëa** "blessed" (*GALA*)

aeráy **yárëa** "olden" (*YA*)

aerelet **telerëa** adj. corresponding to **Teler** (*LT1:267*; *perhaps rather Telerin in mature Quenya*)

aerioc **coirëa** "living" (glossed "alive" in LT1:257), **coirëa quënya** "living speech" (PM:399)
aeró **órëa** "of the dawn, Eastern" (LT1:264)
aeródlöP **Poldórëa** "Valiant"; as title of Tulkas replaced by **Astaldo** (POL/POLOD, MR:146, 149); **poldórëa** is glossed "mighty" in GL:64.
aeródníl **lindórëa** ??? (Narqelion)
aerólo **olórëa** "dreamy" (LT1:259 - replaced by **olosta**, UT:396?)
aeruac **caurëa** ("k") "timid" (LT1:257)
aerial **laurëa** "golden, like gold", pl. **laurië** (Nam, RGEO:66).
aeruama †**amaurëa** "dawn, early day" (poetic word) (Markirya)
aeruata **#taurëa** "forested" in **Tumbaletaurëa**, see **Taurelilómëa-tumbalemorna...**
aerú **lúrëa** "dark, overcast" (LT1:259)
aerúp **púrëa** "smeared, discoloured" (Markirya)
aesa **asëa** see **asëa aranian**
aessallil **lillassëa** "having many leaves", pl. **lillassië** in *Markirya* (ve **tauri lillassië**, lit. *"like many-leaved forests", is translated "like leaves of forests" in MC:215)
aessamiac **caimassëa** ("k") "bedridden, sick" (KAY)
aesse **essëa** ?"primary" (gloss not certainly legible); read probably ***yessëa** in mature Quënya; see **esta**. (ESE/ESET)
aessere **eressëa** "lonely" (ERE, LT1:269).
Eressëa "Lonely (One)", often used by itself for **Tol Eressëa**, the Lonely Isle (*Silm*). In early "Qënya", **eressë** was an adjective or adverb: "singly, only, alone" (LT1:269), but in mature Quënya it is a noun.
aesserE loT **Tol Eressëa** "Lonely Isle" (LONO, *Silm*), also spelt **Tol-Eressëa** (ERE), **Tol-eressëa** (TOL₂)
aessuluytnil **lintyulussëa** "having many poplars" (LI)
aet **tëa** "indicates" (evidently a present-tense stem) (VT39:6)
aetnalata **atalantëa** "ruinous, downfallen", pl. **atalantië** in *Markirya* (changed to sg. **atalantëa** - this change does not make sense, since the adjective undoubtedly modifies a plural noun).
aetonu **unotëa**, also **unotë** (read ***únotëa**, ***únotë**?) "not counted, uncounted" (VT39:14)
aëuqñinein **nieninquëa** ("q") adj. "snowdrop-like" (MC:215)
aëv **vëa** (1) "adult, manly, vigorous" (WEG)
aëv **vëa** (2) "sea" (MC:213, 214, 216; this is "Qënya" and certainly obsolete by # 1 above; use **ëar** in mature Quënya). Inflected **vëan** "sea" (MC:220), **vëar** "in sea" (a "Qënya" locative in -r,

MC:213), **vëassë** "on sea" (MC:220). Cf. also **vëacirya**.

aeván **#návëa** "consonant" (only pl. **návëar** ["ñ"] is attested) (VT39:8)

aevár **rávëa** "roaring" (adj.) (*Markirya*)

aëviuc **cuivëa** ("k") "wakening" (adj) (KUY).

aevle **elvëa** "starlike, like stars", pl. **elvië** in *Markirya*

aevú **úvëa** "abundant, in very great number, very large" (UB)

aewgnen **nengwëa** "nasal" (NEÑ-WI)

agna **anga** "iron", also name of tengwa 7 (ANGÁ, Appendix E, SA, PM:347, LT1:249, 268)

agnaf **fanga** "beard" (SPÁNAG)

agnafadnA **#Andafanga** pl. **Andafangar** "Longbeards", one of the tribes of the Dwarves (= Khuzdul *Sigin-tarâg* and Sindarin *Anfangrim*) (PM:320)

agnar **ranga** (pl. **rangar** is attested) "yard, full pace". This Númenórean linear measure was "slightly longer than our yard, approximately 38 inches [= 96.5 cm]". (UT:285, 461)

agnas **sanga** (P) "crowd, press, throng" (STAG, SA:thang, LT2:342; pl. **sangar** (?) twice in *Narqelion*). In **Sangahyando** (P) "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. In the Etymologies, stems STAG, SYAD, **sangahyando** is said to be a swordname, and LT2:342 likewise defines the word as a name of Turambar's sword: "cleaver of throngs, Throng-cleaver".

agnav **vanga** "beard" (LT2:344, GL:21; in mature Quënya **fanga**)

agnay **yangä** "to yawn" (YAG)

agne **enga** "save" (= except) (FS)

agnep **penga** "pout" (VT39:11)

agni **inga** "top, highest point" (PM:340), also adj. "first" (ING)

agnil **linga** "hang, dangle" (LING/GLING)

agnir **ringa** "cold" (*Markirya*); the *Etymologies* gives **ringë** (RINGI), but it seems that **ringa** is to be preferred. In early "Qënya", **ringa** is glossed "damp, cold, chilly" (LT1:265)

agnirif **firinga** "carcanet, necklace" (LT2:346, GL:36)

agnit **tinga**- (not glossed, evidently meaning *"to twang, make a twang") (TING/TANG)

agniuq **quina** ("q") "bow" (for shooting) (KWIG, LT1:256)

agniuquli **iluquina** ("q") "rainbow" (LT2:348)

agniw **winga** "foam, spray" (*Markirya*). Also **wingë**.

agnul **lunga** "heavy" (LUG^d)

agnut **tunga** "taut, tight" (of strings:) "resonant" (*TUG*)

aha **aha** "rage", also name of tengwa 11, earlier called **harma** (*Appendix E*)

ai [**ia** "ever" (*GEY, EY*); replaced by **oia**.]

aiaccE **Ekkai**a name of the outer ocean: for **et-gaya?* (*Silm*)

aiam **Maia** pl. **Maiar** "the Beautiful" (*MR:49*), the lesser (= non-Vala) Ainur that entered Eä. Variant **Máyar** in *PM:363, 364* (is this to be understood as the older form?)

aiav **vaia** < **waia** (also **vaiya** < **waiya**) "envelope", especially of the Outer Sea or Air enfolding the world within the Ilurambar or world-walls (*WAY*)

aiaw **waia** > **vaia** "envelope", especially of the Outer Sea or Air enfolding the world within the Ilurambar or world-walls (*WAY*) (also **vaiya, waiya**)

ail **lia** "fine thread, spider filament" (*SLIG*). Cf. **lia** "twine" (*LT1:271*)

ailacut **tucalia** ("k") ??? (*Narqelion*)

aio **oia** "everlasting" (*OY*)

aiut **tuia-** "sprout, spring" (Tolkien's gloss is actually "sprouts, springs", since this is also the 3. pers. sg. present tense) (*TUY*)

ál **lá** "no, not" (*LA*)

ala **ala** "after, beyond" (*MC:221, 214*; *mature Quenya has pella "beyond" and evidently #apa "after"*)

ala **ala-** (*prefix*) "not" (*GALA*); evidently in **Alamanyar**

alac **cala** ("k") "light" (*noun, KAL*). Concerning the "Qenya" verb **cala-**, see **cal**.

alacáh **hácala** ("k") "yawning", a participle occurring in the *Markirya* poem, derived from an (otherwise unattested) verb **#háca-** "yawn".

alae **ëala** "being, spirit" (pl. **ëalar** is attested), spirits whose natural state it is to exist without a physical body, like Balrogs (*MR:165*)

alah **hala** "(small) fish" (*KHAL¹, SKAL²*)

alal **lala** "no indeed not, on the contrary" ("also used for asking incredulous questions") (*LA*)

alal **lala-** (1) "laugh" (*PM:359*)

alal **lala-** (2) "to deny" (*LA*)

alaV **Vala** "Power, God, angelic power", pl. **Valar** or **Vali** (*BAL, Appendix E, LT2:348*). The Valar are a group of immensely powerful spirits guarding the world on behalf of its Creator; they are sometimes called Gods, though this is strictly wrong according to Christian terminology: the Valar were created. The noun **vala** is also the name of tengwa 22 (*Appendix E*). Gen. pl. **Valion** "of the Valar" (*FS*); this form shows the pl. **Vali**, (irregular) alternative to **Valar** (the gen.pl. could certainly be ***Valaron** as well). Pl. allative **valannar** *"to/on the Valar" (*LR:47, 56; SD:246*). **Vala** is properly a verb "has

power" (sc. over the matter of Eä), also used as a noun "a Power" (*WJ:403*). The verb **vala-** "rule, order", used with reference to the Valar only, is attested only in the sentences **á vala Manwë!** "may Manwë order it!" and **Valar valubar** "the will of the Valar will be done" (*WJ:404*). However, Tolkien did not associate the word **Valar** with power from the beginning; it apparently meant "the happy ones" in Tolkien's original conception; cf. **valto, vald-** (*LT2:348*)

alavúli **ilúvala** "omnipotent" (*VT39:20*)

ale **ela!** "behold!" (directing sight to an actually visible object) (*WJ:362*)

além **méla** "loving, affectionate" (*VT39:10*)

alév **véla** "see" (*Arct*); present/continuative tense of a verbal stem **#vel-**?

aliac **caila** ("k") "lying in bed, sickness" (*KAY*)

aliaf **faila** "fair-minded, just, generous" (*PM:352*)

alísis **sisíla-** is said to be the "frequentative" form of **sil-** (*MC:223*); the participle **sisílala** in *Markirya* is simply translated "shining".

aliti **itíla** "twinkling, glinting"

alitnalal **lalantíla** ??? (*Narqelion*)

alitnit **tintíla-** "twinkle", present pl. **tintílar** (*Nam, RGEO:67*)

allah **halla** "tall" (*Appendix E, footnote*)

allan **nalla** ??? (*Narqelion*)

allap **palla** "wide, expansive" (*PAL*)

allatepmis **simpetalla** ??? (*Narqelion*)

allelet **telella** adj. corresponding to **Telellë** (*LT1:267*)

allemúf **fúmella** "poppy" (also **fúmellot**) (*LT1:253*)

allep **pella** "beyond", apparently a postposition rather than a preposition: **Andúnë pella** "beyond the West", **elenillor pella** "from beyond the stars" (*Nam, RGEO:66, Markirya*)

allet **tella** "hindmost, last" (*TELES*)

alleze **ezella, ezel** "green" (in Vanyarin Quenya only). Adopted and adapted from Valarin. (*WJ:399*)

alliram **marilla** "pearl" (*LT1:265*)

alliril **lirilla** "lay, song" (*LT1:258*)

alliris **sirilla** ??? (*Narqelion*)

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

allun **nulla** "dark, dusky, obscure" (*NDUL*), "secret" (*DUL*)

aló **óla-** "to dream" (said to be "impersonal", probably meaning that the dreamer is mentioned in the dative rather than the nominative) (*UT:396*)

alón **nóla** ("ñ") (1) "wise, learned" (*ÑGOL*) (note that this and the next **nóla** would be spelt differently in Tengwar writing, and originally they were also pronounced differently, since **nóla** "wise, learned" was **ñóla** in First Age Quenya).

alón **nóla** (2) "round head, knoll" (*NDOL*)

alosto **otsola** "week" (evidently referring to a week of seven days like our own, since **otso** = seven). (*GL:62*)

alóyh **hyóla** "trump" (*SD:419*)

alumlu **ulmula** "mumbling" (*MC:214; this is "Qenya"*)

alúy **yúla** "ember, smouldering wood" (*YUL*)

ám **má** "hand" (*MA3, LT2:339, Nargelion*),

dual ***mát** "a pair of hands" attested with a pronominal suffix: **máryat** "his/her (pair of) hands" (see **-rya**, **-t**) (*Nam, RGEO:67*), pl. allative **mannar** "into hands" (*FS*). Cf. **-maitë** "-handed".

ama **ama** not glossed, evidently meaning "up" like the prefix *am-* (*UNU*)

amál **láma** "ringing sound, echo" (*LAM*)

amállan **nalláma, nallama** "echo" (*LAM*)

amám **máma** "sheep" (*WJ:395*)

amar **rama-** "to shout" (*LT1:259*)

amár **ráma** "wing", pl. **rámar** (*RAM, Nam, RGEO:66, LT2:335*); *Markirya* has both nominative pl. **rámar** "wings" and instrumental pl. **rámainen** "with wings" (translated "on wings" by Tolkien); **rámali** "wings" in *MC:213* would be a partitive pl. in mature Quenya. Variant **rámë** in the names **Eärrámë, Alquarámë**, q.v.

amás **sáma** "mind" (pl. **sámar** is given) (*VT39:23*)

amét **téma** "row, series, line" (pl. **témar** attested) (*TEÑ, Appendix E*)

amétamlac **calmatéma** "*k*-series", velar series: the third column of the Tengwar system (*Appendix E*)

amétamrap **parmatéma** "*p*-series", labials, the second column of the Tengwar system (*Appendix E*).

amétepleyt **tyelpetéma** "palatal series" (*Appendix E*)

amétesseuq **quessetéma** "*qu*-series", velarized series: fourth column of the Tengwar system (*Appendix E*)

amétocnit **tincotéma** "*t*-series", dental series, first column of the Tengwar system (*Appendix E*)

ami **-ima** adjectival suffix. Sometimes it is used to derive simple adjectives, like **vanima** "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*)

amiac **caima** ("*k*") "bed" (*KAY*)

amiav **vaima** "robe" (*LT1:271*)

amiay **yaima** "implement" (evidently noun) (*GL:37*)

amicúr **rúcima** ("*k*") "terrible" (*WJ:415*)

amilac **calima** "bright"; see **ancalima**

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

amilem **melima** "loveable, fair" (*MEL*);

Melimar a name of the Lindar (in Tolkien's former conception = the later *Vanyar*, not the *Teleri*) (*MEL*)

amileyt **tyelima** "final" (*KYEL*)

amilio **oilima** "last" (*MC:213, 214; this is "Qenya"*), inflected or lengthened form **oilimain** "last (pl.)" (*MC:221*), **oilimaisen** "*MC:221*), **oilimaite** "last" (*MC:214, 221*)

amilis **silima** the substance the Silmarils were made of, invented by Fëanor (*SA:sil*)

amilóf **fólima** "secretive" (*LT2:340; "Qenya" spelling fólíma*)

aminav **vanima** "beautiful, fair" (*BAN, VT39:14*) (glossed "proper, right, fair" in early "Qenya", *LT1:272*); nominal pl. **vanimar** "beautiful ones", partitive pl. genitive **vanimálion**, translated "of beautiful children", but literally meaning "of [some] beautiful ones") (*LotR3:VI ch. 6, translated in Letters:308*). **Arwen vanimalda** "Beautiful Arwen", literally "Arwen your beauty" (see **-lda** for reference; changed to **Arwen vanimelda** in the second edition of *LotR*)

amír **ríma** "edge, hem, border" (*RÍ*)

amiráynava **avanyárima** "not to be told or related" (*WJ:370*)

amiráynú **únyárima** "impossible to recount" (because all the facts are not known, or the tale is too long) (*WJ:370*)

amírí **írima** "lovely, beautiful, desirable" (*ID, FS*), in *FS* also pl. **írimar**; in the "Qenya" of *Fíriel's Song*, adjectives in **-a** form their plurals in **-ar** instead of **-ë** as in mature Quenya.

amíríf **fírima** "mortal" (*PHIR*); **Fírima** pl. **Fírimar** "those apt to die", "mortals", an Elvish name of Mortal Men (*WJ:387*); **fírimoin** "for men", a dative pl. of **Fírimor**, "mortals, Men", occurring in *Fíriel's Song*. Tolkien later changed **Fírimor** to **Fírimar**, so the dative would probably be ***fírimain** in mature Quenya.

amirim **mirima** "free" (*MIS*)

amírís **sírima** "liquid, flowing" (*LT1:265*)

amiroc **corima** ("*k*") "round" (*LT1:257*)

amirov **vorima** "continual, repeated" (*BOR*), early "Qenya" gloss "everlasting" (*LT1:250*)

amiróv **vórima** (more or less identical to **vorima** above?) "steadfast in allegiance, in keeping oath or promise, faithful"; genitive **vórimo** in a variant of *CO*; see UT:317

amírranA **Anarríma** name of a constellation: *"Sun-border"??? (*Silm*; cf. LR:383, stem *Rî*)

amisín #**nísima** "flagrant", isolated from **Nísimaldar**, q.v.

amissen **nessima** "youthful" (*NETH*)

amitém **métima** "last" (*Markirya*), in *Markirya* also twice **métim'**, since the following words (**auressë**, **andúnë**) begin in an **a**.

amitéuqava **avaquetíma** "not to be said, that must not be said" (*WJ:370*)

amitéuquí **úquetíma** "unspeakable", sc. impossible to say, put into words; also "unpronounceable" (*WJ:370*)

amitónú #**únótíma** "numberless", only pl. **únótímë** attested (**ú-nót-imë** "not-count-able") (*Nam, RGEO:66, Appendix E*)

amitsi **istima** adj. "having knowlegde" (*IS*)

amiut **tuima** "sprout, bud" (noun) (*TUY*)

aml #**lma** pronominal ending "our", attested (with the genitive ending **-o** that displaces final **-a**) in the word **omentielmo** "of our meeting". This "our" is plural inclusive. Frodo (it seems) improperly used it in the greeting "a star shines on the hour of our meeting": Since he and the Elf he was speaking to constituted only two persons, he should have used the *dual* inclusive instead. The correct form **omentielvo** occurs in some of the manuscripts of the Red Book. See Letters:447.

amla **alma** "good fortune, weal, wealth" (*GALA [ALAMJ]*)

amlac **calma** "lamp, a light", also name of tengwa 3 (*Appendix E, KAL*). In early "Qenya", **calma** ("k") meant "daylight" (*LT1:254; in MC:213, the word is translated "light"*). Plural instrumental **calmainen** ("k") "lights-by", by lights (*MC:216*)

amlac-oviac **caivo-calma** ("k") "corpse-light" = corpscandle (*MC:214; this is "Qenya": in mature Quenya loicolícuma*)

amlaf **falma** "(crested/foaming) wave" (*PHAL/PHÁLAS*); partitive pl. allative **falmalinnar** "on the foaming waves" in *Namárië* (*Nam, RGEO:67*). In **Falmari**, a name of the Teleri, and **Mar-nu-Falmar**, "Home/Land under Waves", a name of Númenor after the Downfall. (*SA:falas*) **Falmari** "wave-folk", a name of the Teleri (*PM:386*). -In earlier "Qenya", **falma** was glossed "foam" (*LT1:253, cf. MC:213*). Compare also the early "Qenya" words **falmar** "wave as it breaks" (*LT1:253*), pl. **falmari** "waves" (*MC:216*)

amlaham **mahalma** "throne", nominative pl. **mahalmar** "thrones" and locative pl. **mahalmassen** in *CO*. Adopted and adapted from Valarin (*WJ:399*)

amlas **salma** "lyre" (*LT1:265*)

amlat **talma** "base, foundation, root" (*TALAM*); **Talmar Ambaren** (place-name, *"Foundations of the World" - this is "Qenya" with genitive in **-en** instead of **-o** as in mature Quenya) (*TALAM*)

amlayh **hyalma** "shell, conch, horn of Ulmo" (*SYAL*)

amlec **celma** ("k") "channel" (*KEL*)

amleh **helma** "skin, fell" (*SKEL*)

amleht **thelma** (**Pelma**) see ***selma**

amles ***selma** (**P**) "a fixed idea, will" (*WJ:319; only the archaic/Vanyarin form Pelma [thelma] is given*)

amlet **telma** "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*). In the *Etymologies*, the word **telma** seems to mean "base" or "bottom", allative **telmanna** in the phrase **telmello telmanna** "from hood to base, from crown to foot, top to bottom". (*TEL/TELU*)

amley **yelma** "loathing" (prob. noun; perhaps a misreading; we would rather expect ***yelmë**) (*DYEL*)

amleyt **tyelma** "ending" (*FS*)

amlI **Ilma** "starlight" (*GIL*)

amlir **rilma** "glittering light" (*RIL*)

amlis **silma** "silver, shining white" (adj.) (*SIL*)

amliw **wilma** "air, lower air" (distinct from the 'upper' air of the stars, or the 'outer') (*WIL*)

amlo **olma** "nine" (*LT1:258; in mature Quenya nertë*)

amlut **tulma** "bier" (*LT1:270*)

amluy **yulma** (1) "cup" (*Nam, RGEO:67*), "drinking-vessel" (*WJ:416*)

amluy **yulma** (2) "brand" (*YUL*). May have been obsoleted by # 1 above.

amluyt **tyulma** "mast" (*TYUL, SD:419*).

"Qenya" pl. **tyulmin** "masts" in *MC:216*; read ***tyulmar** in mature Quenya.

ammal **lamma** "sound" (noun) (*LAM*)

amó **óma** "voice" (*OM*), "voice, resonance of the vocal chords" (*VT39:16*); ***ómarya** "his/her voice"; genitive **ómaryo** "of his/her voice" (*Nam, RGEO:67*). Instrumental pl. **ómainen** "with voices" (*WJ:391*). **Óma** also seems to mean "vowel", cf. the compounds **ómataina** "vocalic extension", the addition to the base a final vowel identical to the stem-vowel (**sundóma**) (*WJ:371, 417*), **ómatehtar** "vowel-signs", signs used for vowels (usually called

simply **tehtar**, strictly including all kinds of diacritics) (*WJ:396*)

amódnus **sundóma** *"base-vowel" (**sundo** + **óma**), the determinant vowel of a "base" or root (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*)

amór **róma** (1) "horn" (*WJ:368* - *this refers to a "horn" as an instrument rather than as part of an animal; see rassë, tarca*)

amór **róma** (2) "loud sound, trumpet-sound" (*ROM*)

amór **róma** (3) "shoulder" (*LT2:335; evidently obsolete by # 1 and # 2 above.*)

amóralaV **Valaróma** "Vala-horn", Oromë's horn (*Silm*)

amra #**arma** pl. **armar** "goods" (*3AR*)

amrah [**harma** (2) "wolf" (*3ARAM*)]

amrah **harma** (1) "treasure, a treasured thing" (*3AR*), also name of tengwa 11, later called **aha** (*Appendix E*).

amrah **hwarma** "crossbar" (*SKWAR*)

amrap **parma** "book", also name of tengwa 2 (*PAR, Appendix E*). In early "Qenya", the gloss was "skin, bark, parchment, book, writings" (*LT2:346*), but it seems that in mature Quenya, **parma** only means "book".

amrat **tarma** "pillar" (*SA:tar*);

Tarmasundar "the Roots of the Pillar", the slopes of Meneltarma in Númenor (*UT:166*)

amratleneM **Meneltarma** "Pillar of Heaven", name of the great mountain of Númenor (*SA:tar*)

amre **erma** "physical matter" (*MR:338, 470*)

amro **orma** "physical matter" (*MR:218, 231, 471*)

amroc #**corma** "ring", isolated from #**cormacolindo** "Ring-bearer", pl. **cormacolindor** (*LotR3:VI ch. 4, translated in Letters:308*); **Cormarë** "Ringday", a festival held on *Yavannië* 30 in honour of Frodo (*Appendix D*)

amroh **horma** "horde, host" (*LT2:341*)

amrut **turma** "shield" (*TURÚM*)

amúc **cúma** ("k") "the Void" (*KUM, (GAS)*)

)

amúcaV **Avacúma** "Exterior Void beyond the World" (*AWA, (OY)*)

amucíl **lícuma** ("k") "taper, candle"

amuen **neuma** "snare" (*SNEW*)

amullet **telluma** "dome, copula", especially the "Dome of Varda" over Valinor, but also applied to the domes of the mansion of Manwë and Varda upon Taniquetil. Adopted from Valarin *delgûmâ* under the

influence of pure Quenya **telumë** (*WJ:399, 411*). Pl. **tellumar** is attested (*Nam, RGEO:66*).

amuluc **culuma** ("k") "orange" (*fruit not colour*) (*KUL*)

amúr **rúma**- "shift, move, heave (of large and heavy things)"; participle **rúmala** in *Markirya*; this was changed to **rúma**, evidently the naked verbal stem used as participle

amús **súma** "hollow cavity, bosom"; cf. **súmaryassë** "in her bosom" (**súma-rya-ssë** "bosom-her-in") in *Markirya*

amút **túma** "moving" (*MC:214; this is "Qenya"*)

an **na** "to, towards" (*NÁI*)

án **ná** (1) "is" (*Nam, RGEO:67*). See also

nai.

án **ná** (2), also **nán**, "but, on the contrary, on the other hand" (*NDAN; the form nan, q.v., is probably to be preferred to avoid confusion with ná "is"*).

an **na**- a prefix occurring in the *Markirya* poem, changed to **a**-, q.v.

ana **ana**- (*prefix*) "to, towards" (*NÁI*)

anáf **fána** (2) "cloud" (*SPAN*). Cf. **fana** the "veils" or "raiment" in which the *Valar* presented themselves to physical eyes, the bodies in which they were self-incarnated, usually in the shape of the bodies of Elves (and Men) (*RGEO:74*)

anáf **fána, fánë** (1) "white" (*Markirya - fánë as a sg. form in may be a misreading*)

anáf **mána** "blessed" (*FS*)

anam **mana** a word translated "what is" in the sentence **mana i-coimas Eldaron**[?] "what is the *coimas* (lembas) of the Eldar?" (*PM:395, a variant reading in PM:402*) Either it is ***ma** "what" + **ná** "is", or **mana** may itself be a unitary word "what", and there is not really any word meaning "is" in the sentence.

anaN #**Nana** pl. **Nanar** "Green-elves, *Danians" (*DAN*)

anáR **Rána** "the Wayward, the Wanderer", a name of the moon (*MR:198, MC:221, Silm*); the *Etymologies* gives **Rana** with a short vowel (*RAN*)

anas **sana** "day (24 hours)" (*LT1:250*)

anat **tana** "that" (anaphoric) (*TA*)

anat **tana**- "to show, indicate" (*MR:350, 385, 471*) (cf. the demonstrative **tana** "that")

anáf **tána** (meaning unclear, probably "high, lofty, noble") (*TÁ/TA3*)

anaV #**Vana** pl. **Vanar** or **Vani** = **Valar** (*LT1:272*)

anáV **Vána** name of a Valië, the wife of Oromë (*Silm, WJ:383*); the *Etymologies* gives **Vana** (*BAN*)

anáf **yána** "holy place, fane, sanctuary" (*YAN*)

anay **yana** "that" (the former) (*YA*)
 anele **elena** adj. "of the stars" (*SA:êl, elen*);
 also **elenya**

aném **ména** "region" (*MEN*)
 anér **réna** "edge, border, margin" (*REG*)
 anét **téna** see **téra**
 anéyn **nyéna**- "lament" (*LT1:262*)
 ania **aina** "holy" (*AYAN*), derived from
Ainu. Adopted and adapted from Valarin. (*WJ:399*,
FS, SA)

aniaf **faina**- "emit light" (*PHAY*)
 aniagna **angaina** "of iron" (*ANGÁ*)
 anialav **valaina** "of or belonging to the
 Valar, divine" (*BAL*)

anian **naina**- "lament" (*NAY*)
 aniat **taina** "lengthened, extended" (*TAY*),
 "stretched, elongated" (*VT39:7*), also noun
 "extension" in the compound **ómataina**, q.v.

aniav **vaina** "clad" (*LT1:272*)
 anibmat **tambina** "of copper" (*LT1:250*)
 anicar **#racina** "stripped, deprived"; this adj.
 is only attested in the pl. (**racinë** [*"k"*]). Compare
rácina under **rac-**. Cf. **#racina tengwë** (only pl.
racinë tengwi (*"k"*) is attested) "stripped sign",
 "deprived sign"; in early Elvish analysis of Quenya
 the term for a consonant with no following vowel; the
 vowel was held to have disappeared or been omitted
 (*VT39:6*)

anicúr **rúcina** (*"k"*) "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)

aníh **hína** "child", also **hina** used in the
 vocative to a (young) child (also **hinya** "my child",
 for **hinanya**) (*WJ:403*). Pl. **híni** (surprisingly not
 ****hínar**) in **Híni Ilúvataro** "Children of Ilúvatar"
 (*Silmarillion Index*).

anilac **calina** (*"k"*) "light" (adj.) (*KAL*) - but
 apparently a noun in **coacalina**, q.v.

anilam **malina** "yellow" (*SMAL*,
Letters:308); **Malinalda** *"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)". Cf.
malinornélión "of yellow-trees"; see
laurelindórenan lindelorendor... (*LotR2:III ch. 4*;
cf. Letters:308). **Malinornélión** is partitive pl.
 genitive of **malinornë** "mallorn" (*UT:167*, normal pl.
malinorni, *UT:168*).

aniluc **culina** (*"k"*) "flame-coloured, golden-
 red" (*KUL*)

aním **mína** "desiring to start, eager to go",
 also verb **mína**- "desire to go in some direction, to
 wish to go to a place, make for it, have some end in
 view" (*VT39:11*)

animál **lámína** "echoing" (*LAM*)
 anioc **coina** (*"k"*) "alive" (*LT1:257*; in
 mature Quenya **cuína** is to be preferred, though **coina**
 may also be valid.)

aniof **foina** "hidden" (*LT2:340*)
 aniom **moina** (1) "familiar, dear" (*MOY*
 (*MUY*))

aniom **moina** (2) "safe, secure" (*GL:58*; this
 "Quenya" word is evidently obsolete by # 1 above.
 This second **moina** seems to reappear as **muina**
 "hidden, secret" in mature Quenya.)

anior **roina** "ruddy" (*ROY²*)
 aniplet **telpina** "of silver"
 (*KYELEP/TELEP*)

anipmis **simpina** "pipe, flute" (*LT1:266*)
 anír **rína** "crowned" (*RIG*)

anírelE **Elerína** "star-crowned", a name of
 Taniquetil (*EL, RIG*), spelt **Elerrína** in *Silm*

anirep **perina** (apparently the past participle
 of **perya-**) *"divided in middle, halved" (*PER*)

anírewniT **Tinwerína** (name) (*RIG*)
 anirias **sairina** "magic" (evidently adj.)
 (*GL:72*)

anírrrelE **Elerrína** "Crowned with Stars"
 (**elen** + **rína**), a name of Taniquetil (*Silm*); spelt
Elerína in the *Etymologies* (*EL, RIG*).

anirual **laurina** "golden" (*LT1:258*)
 aniruát **taurina** "of wood" (*TÁWAR*)

anis **sina** "this" (following its noun in our
 sole example: **vanda sina** "this oath"). (*CO*) Cf. **sin**
 (1).

anital **latina, latin** "open, free, cleared (of
 land)" (*LAT*)

anitnit **tintina**- "sparkle" (actually glossed "it
 sparkles") (*TIN*)

aniuc **cuina** (*"k"*) "alive" (*KUY*)
 aniuluc **culuina** (*"k"*) "orange" (*colour not*
fruit) (*KUL*)

animum **muina** "hidden, secret" (*MUY*)
 aniwne **enwina** "old" (*Markirya*)
 anmahan **nahamna** untranslated word
 occurring in LR:47 (= **nucumna** "humbled" in
 SD:246, cf. SD:290, end of note 59)

anman **namna** "statute"; **Namna Finwë**
Míriello "the Statute of Finwë and Míriel" (*MR:258*)

anmas **#samna** "diphthong" (only pl.
samnar given) (*SAM*)

anmas **samna** (**P**) "wooden post" (*STAB*)
 anmelet **telemna** "of silver"
 (*KYELEP/TELEP*)

anmeletlaT edlirI **Irildë Taltelemna** =
 (mature) Sindarin *Idril Celebrinda*; replaced **Irildë**
Taltelepša (*KYELEP/TELEP*). Tolkien may have
 replaced **Irildë** as the Quenya form of *Idril* with
Itaril, Itarillë, Itarildë, q.v.

anmuc **cumna** (*"k"*) "empty" (*KUM*)

anmucun **nucumna** ("k") "humbled" (SD:246)

anmul **lumna** adj. "lying heavy, burdensome, oppressive, ominous" (DUB).

anmul **lumna-** stative verb "be heavy" (LR:47, SD:310; cf. **lumna-** "to lie heavy" in the Etymologies, stem DUB-)

anmut **tumna** "lowlying, deep, low" (TUB); early "Qenya" glosses: "deep, profound, dark or hidden" (LT1:269, 271)

ann -**anna** "to, upon", allative ending in **cilyanna**, **Endoreanna**, **Elendilenna**, **Elenna**, **númenna**, **númenóreanna**, **rómenna**, **tielyanna**, q.v. Plural -**nnar** in **mannar**, **valannar**, q.v.

anna **anna** "gift" (ANA¹, SA), also name of tengwa 23 (Appendix E); pl. **annar** "gifts" in *Fíriel's Song*. **Annatar** "Lord of Gifts, *Gift-lord", name assumed by Sauron when he tried to seduce the Eldar in the Second Age (SA:tar)

annat **tanna** "sign" (noun) (MR:385)

annavaY **Yavanna**, *Yav-anna*, "Fruit-giver", name of a Valië (YAB, ANA¹; cf. **yávë**)

anneiN **Nienna** (name of a Valië, related to **nië** = tear) (NEI)

anneIE **Elenna** "Starwards", a name of Númenor: **Elenna-nórë** *"Starwards-land", "the land named Starwards", genitive **Elenna-nórëo** in CO.

anneniuhun **nuhuinnenna** "under shadow" (allative: **nu-huinnë-anna** "under-shadow-to") (SD:246); see **huinnë**.

annep #**penna** "vowel" (only pl. **pennar** is attested) (VT39:16)

annet **tenna** "until, up to, as far as" (CO), elided **tenn'** in the phrase **tenn' Ambar-metta** "until the end of the world" in EO, because the next word begins in a similar vowel; **tennoio** "for ever" (**tenna** + **oio**, q.v.)

anneyn **Nyenna** alternative form of **Nienna** (LT1:262)

annil **linna-** "go", pa.t. **lendë** "went" (LED; cf. **lelya-**)

annil -**linna** or -**linnar** ending for partitive pl. allative (Plotz); see -**li**

annim **minna** "to the inside, into" (also **mir**) (MI)

anno **onna** "creature" (ONO)

anól **lóna** (1) "dark" (adj.) (DO3/DÔ)

anól **lóna** (2) "island, remote land difficult to reach" (LONO (AWA))

anónapA #**Apanóna** pl. **Apanónar** "the After-born", an Elvish name of Mortal Men as the Second-born of Ilúvatar (WJ:387)

anónniM #**Minnóna** pl. **Minnónar** "First-born", Elves (as contrasted to **Apanónar**, the After-born, Men) (WJ:403)

anóno **onóna** (1) adj. "twin-born"; (2) noun "one of a pair of twins"; pl. **onóni** "twins" (WJ:367)

anór **róna** "east" (probably adj.) (RÔ)

anórabmA **Ambaróna** place-name; presumably a variant of **Ambarónë** "uprising, sunrise, Orient" (LotR2:III ch. 4; compare the Etymologies, entry AM²)

anra #**arna** "royal"? See **Arnanor**. (Letters:428)

anrac **carna** *"built, made" in **Vincarna** "newly-made" (MR:408). **Carna** would seem to be the past participle of **car-**.

anracniV **Vincarna** *"newly-made" (MR:408)

anrah **harna** "wounded"; **harna-** "to wound" (SKAR)

anras **sarna** "of stone" (SAR)

anrat **tarna** "crossing, passage" (LT2:347)

anratcuraT **Taructarna** ("k") "Oxford" (LT2:347; this "Qenya" word would have to become **Taruhtarna** in mature Quenya)

anrathuraT ***Taruhtarna** see **Taructarna**

anrav **varna** "safe, protected secure" (BAR)

anrayn **nyarna** "tale, saga" (NAK²)

anref **ferna** "mast, beechnuts" (PHER/PHÉREN)

anreuuq #**querna** probably "turned"; isolated from **nuquerna** (q.v.) *"under-turned" = reversed, turned upside down.

anreuuqun **nuquerna** "reversed", or perhaps rather *"turned upside down". In the phrases **silmë nuquerna** and **árë nuquerna**, q.v.

anrey **yerna** "old, worn" (GYER)

anro **orna** "hasty" (GOR)

anroc **corna** ("k") "round, globed" (KOR)

anrol **lorna** "asleep" (LOS)

anrom **morna** "dark, black" (Letters:282, LT1:261) or "gloomy, sombre" (MOR). In **tumbalemorna** (Letters:282), q.v. Pl. **mornë** in *Markirya* (the first version of this poem had "green rocks", MC:215, changed to **ondolisse mornë** "upon dark rocks" in the final version; see MC:220, note 8).

anromeruaT **Tauremorna** place-name, *"Wood-black" (LotR2:III ch. 4) **Tauremornalómë** place-name, *"Forest (of) Black Night" (LotR2:III ch. 4)

anron **norna** "stiff, tough" (WJ:413)

anru **urna** "oven" (LT1:271)

anú **úna** "deprived of, destitute, forlorn" (VT39:14)

anúc **cúna** ("k") 1) adjective "bent, curved", from which is derived 2) the verb **cúna-** "bend", occurring with **a-** prefix (originally **na-** prefix) in *Markirya*. Here **cúna-** is intransitive; we do not know whether it can also be transitive "bend".

anúca **acúna** ("k") see **cúna**

anuen **neuna** "second" (*NDEW*)
 anúrut **#turúna** "mastered", only attested
 attested in the elided form **turún'** (*UT:138*,
apparently incomplete spelling turun in Silm ch. 21).
 The form must be understood as the past participle of
tur- "wield, control, govern", though we would
 normally expect ***túrina** or ***turna**.

anúT **Túna** (also **Tún**) name of the hill on
 which Tirion was built (*Silm, TUN, KOR*), derived
 from a stem (*TUN*) apparently meaning simply ***hill**,
 mound".

ao **oa** (1), also **oar** ("öa, öar") adverbs,
 "away" (*WJ:365, gloss in VT39:6*)

ao **oa** (2) "wool" (*LT1:249; evidently*
replaced by tó in mature Quenya)

aoc **coa** ("köa") "house"; **coarya** "his house"
 (*WJ:369*); **coacalina** "light of the house" (*a metaphor*
for the soul [fëa] dwelling inside the body [hroa])
 (*MR:250*)

aof **foa** "hoard, treasure" (*LT2:340*)

aol **loa** literally "growth", used of a solar
 year (= **coranar**) when seasonal changes are
 considered (*Appendix D; in PM:126 loa is translated*
"time of growth". Pl. loar, or "löar", in MR:426)

aon **noa** "conception" (= idea) (*NOWO*)

aop **poa** "beard" (*GL:63*)

aorh **hroa** (*sometimes spelt "hröa"*) "body"
 (changed by Tolkien from **hrondo**, in turn changed
 from **hrón**). Pl. **hroar** is attested (*MR:304*). In
MR:330, Tolkien notes that **hroa** is "roughly but not
 exactly equivalent to 'body' " (as opposed to "soul").
 The Incarnates live by *necessary* union of **hroa**
 (body) and **fëa** (soul) (*WJ:405*).

apa **apa-** "after", only attested as a prefix in
apacenyë and **Apanónar**, q.v. Variant **ep-** in **epessë**.

apam **mapa-** "grasp, seize" (*MAP; according*
to LT1:339 this word was struck out in the "Quenya
Lexicon", but it reappears in the Etymologies)

aplac **calpa** ("k") "water-vessel"; verb **calpa-**
 "draw water, scoop out, bale out" (*KALPA*)

aplap **palpa-** "to beat, batter" (*PALAP*)

aplas **salpa-** (1) (*verb*) "lick up, sup, sip"
 (*SÁLAP*), "take a sup of" (*LT1:266*)

aplas **salpa** (2) (*noun*) "bowl" (*LT1:266*)

aplón **nolpa** "mole"; also **noldarë** (*GL:30*)

aplus **sulpa** "soup" (*LT1:266*)

apma **ampa** "hook", also name of tengwa 14
 (*GAP, Appendix E*)

apmat **tampa** "stopper" (*TAP*)

apmer **rempa** "crooked, hooked" (*REP*)

apmir **rimpa** "rushing, flying" (*RIP*)

apmis **simpa** "pipe, flute" (*LT1:266*)

apóc [cópa] ("k") "harbour, bay" (*KOP;*
changed to hópa, KHOP). Early "Quenya" likewise
 has **cópa** (also **cópas**) ("k") "harbour" (*LT1:257*).

apóh **hópa** "haven, harbour, small
 landlocked bay" (*KHOP*)

apót **tópa, tópa-** "roof" (*noun and verb*)
 (*TOP*)

appal **lappa** "hem of robe" (*GL:52*)

apútnu **untúpa** "down-roofs" = covers
 (perhaps for ***undutúpa-**, cf. **undu-**). Present tense of
untup- with lengthening of the stem vowel and the
 suffix **-a** (cf. **síla** "shines" from **sil-**)

ár **rá** (1) pl. **rávi** "lion" (*RAW*)

ár **rá** (2) "arm" (*LT2:335, there spelt rá;*
certainly obsolete by # 1 above. In mature Quenya,
"arm" is ranco)

ará **ára** "dawn" (*AR¹*)

ara **ara** "outside, beside" (*AR²*)

arA **Ara-**, **ar-** a prefixed form of the stem
Ara- "noble" (*PM:344*). In **Aracáno** "high chieftain",
 mothername (*amilessë*, q.v.) of Fingolfin (*PM:360,*
cf. 344), **Arafinwë** "Finarfin" (*MR:230*)

araculi **ilucara** ("k") "omnificent" (*VT39:20*)

aráh **#hára-** or **#har-** "sit", pl. **hárar** in *CO*
 (**i hárar** "those who sit, those who are sitting")

arál **lára** "flat" (*DAL*)

arám **mára** "useful, fit, good" (of things)
 (*MAG; see MA3; Arct*)

arás **sára** (1) "bitter" (*SAG*)

arás **sára** (2) "fiery" (*LT1:248; this "Qenya"*
word may have been obsolete by # 1 above)

aras **sara** (**P**) "stiff dry grass, bent" (*STAR*)

arát **tára** "lofty" (*SA:tar, LT1:264, TÁ/TA³*
(AYAK, TÁWAR)), "tall, high" (*WJ:417*)

aráv **vára** "soiled, dirty" (*WA3*)

aráy **yára** "ancient, belonging to or
 descending from former times" (*YA*)

aréh **héra** "chief, principal" (*KHER*)

aréT **téra** "straight, right" (*TEN, see TE3;*
LR:47; "téna" in SD:310 may be a misreading)

aréV **véra** (< Old Quenya **wéra**) "personal,
 private, own" (*PM:340*)

aréw **wéra** Old Quenya form of **véra**, q.v.

arí [íra "eternal" (*GEY; changed to oira, see*
OY)]

aria [aira (3) "eternal" (*EY*)]

aria **aira** (1) "red, copper-coloured, ruddy"
 (*GAY*)

aria **aira** (2) "old" (*MC:214; this is "Qenya"*)

ariaCce **eccaira** ("k") "remote, far" (adj.)
 (*KHAYA*)

ariah **haira** "remote, far" (adj.) (*KHAYA*)

ariahava **avahaira** "remote, far" (adj.)
 (*KHAYA*)

arial **laira** "shady" (*DAY*)

ariaN **Naira** "Heart of Flame", a name of the
 Sun (*MR:198*)

arias **saira** "wise" (*SAY*)

aríc **círa** ("k") "sail", verb (apparently the continuative stem of ***cir-**) (*Markirya*)

arín **níra** "will" (as a potential or faculty) (*VT39:30*)

ario **oira** "eternal" (*OY*)

aróhaS **Sahóra** "the South" (*LT1:248, 255*; rather **Hyarmen** in mature *Quenya*)

arós **sóra** "long, trailing" (*LT2:344*)

array **yarra-** "growl, snarl" (stem used as participle in *Markirya*, translated "snarling")

arú **úra** "large" (*UR*)

aruas **saura** (**Þ**) "foul, evil-smelling, putrid" (*THUS*)

aruat **taura** "mighty" (*TUR*), "very mighty, vast, of unmeasured might or size" (*VT39:10*)

arún **núra** "deep" (*NÚ*)

ás **sá** "fire" (*LT1:265*; "*Qenya*" spelling **sâ**. Use rather **nárë** in mature *Quenya*.)

asáR **Rása** "the Sea" (*LT2:347*; rather **ëar** in mature *Quenya*)

asáV **Vása** "the Consumer", a name of the Sun (*MR:130*)

asiay **yaisa** "steel" (*GL:37*)

asiuli **iluisa** (**Þ**?) "omniscient" (*VT39:20*)

asli **ilsa** "(the mystic name of) silver" (*LT1:255, LT1:268*)

aspa **apsa** "cooked food, meat" (*AP*)

aspal **lapsa-** "to lick" (frequentative) (*LAB*)

aspelet **telepsa** "of silver"

(*KYELEP/TELEP*)

aspeletlaT edlirI **Iridë Taltelepsa** see **Iridë Taltelemna** (*KYELEP/TELEP*).

aspil **lipsa** "soap" (*LIB²*)

asron **norsa** (**Þ**) "giant" (*NOROTH*)

assac **cassa** "helmet" (*KAS*)

asseh **hessa** "dead, withered" (*LT1:255*)

assen **nessa** "young" (*NETH*), also **Nessa** as name of a Valië, the spouse of Tulkas (adopted and adapted from Valarin, OR an archaic Elvish formation: *WJ:404* vs. 416). Also called **Indis**, "bride" (*NETH, NÍ¹*).

assiradIE **Eldarissa** ("q") apparently another name of *Qenya* (*LT2:348*)

asso **ossa** "wall and moat" (*LT2:336*)

assul **lussa-** "to whisper" (*SLUS/SRUS*)

assurabmA **Ambarussa** "top-russet", alternation of **Umbarto**, mother-name (never used in narrative) of **Telufinwë** = Amras (*PM:353-354*)

assut **tussa** "bush" (*TUS*)

asta **atsa** "catch, hook, claw" (*GAT*)

át **tá** "high" (*LT1:264*; there spelt **tâ**. This is hardly a valid word in mature *Quenya*, but cf. **tára** "lofty".)

at **ta** "that, it" (*TA*)

ata **ata** "again", also prefix **ata-**, **at-** (prefix) "back, again, re-" (*AT(AT)*)

atál **láta** "open" (adj.) (*VT39:23*)

atarA #**Arata** pl. **Aratar** "the Supreme", the chief Valar, translation of the foreign word **Máhani** adopted and adapted from Valarin (*WJ:402*). **Aratarya** "her sublimity"; **Varda Aratarya** "Varda the lofty, Varda in her sublimity" (*WJ:369*)

atát **táta** "hat" (*GL:71*)

ataynivne #**envinyata-** "renew, heal"; unattested verbal stem that is apparently the basis of the words **envinyanta**, **Envinyatar** (q.v.)

atcar **racta-** ("k") "stretch out, reach" (*LT2:335*; read ***rahta-** if the word is to be adapted to mature *Quenya*)

atelep **pelecta-** "hew" (*LT2:346*; this "*Qenya*" word may be adapted to mature *Quenya* as ***pelehta-**) (*LT2:346*)

atcio **oicta** ("k") ??? (twice in *Narqelion*; the combination **ct** would have to become **ht** in mature *Quenya*, and the hiatic combination **oi** does not occur.)

atcol **locta-** ("k") "sprout, put forth leaves or flowers" (*LT1:258*; would have to become ***lohta-** in mature *Quenya*)

atemún **númeta-** "get low (of the Sun)" (also **numenda-**) (*LT1:263*; in mature *Quenya* **núta**); inflected **númetar** "set" ("went down in the West") (*MC:221*; this is "*Qenya*")

atéy **yéta-** "look at" (*LT1:262*)

athah **hahta** "pile, mound" (*KHAG*)

atham **mahta-** "wield a weapon" (*MAK*), "to handle, wield, manage" (*VT39:10*)

athan **nahta** "a bite" (*NAK*)

athap **pahta** "closed" (*VT39:23*)

athar ***rahta-** see **racta-**

athav **vahta-** "to soil, stain" (*WA3*)

atheh **hehta-** (pa.t. **hehtanë**) "put aside, leave out, exclude, abandon, forsake"

athel **lehta-** "loose, slacken" (*LEK*), also adj. **lehta** "free, released" (*VT39:17*); #**lehta tengwë** "free element, released element", a term for "vowel" (only pl. **lehta tengwi** [iñ] is attested; we would rather expect ***lehtë tengwi** with the pl. form of the adjective) (*VT39:17*)

athelep ***pelehta-** see **pelecta-**

athen **nehta** "spearhead", isolated from **nernehta**, q.v.

athenren **nernehta** "man-spearhead", a battle-formation (*UT:282*)

athet **tehta** "a mark" (*TEK, VT39:17*), **tehta** pl. **tehtar** "signs", diacritics, often used of the Fëanorian vowel-signs (explicitly **ómatehtar**) (*Appendix E*)

athetadna **andatehta** "long-mark" (*TEK*)

athir **rihta-** "jerk, give quick twist or move, twitch" (*RIK(H)*)

athit **tihta**- "blink, peer", participle **tihtala** in an earlier variant of *Markirya*

atho **ohta** "war" (*noun*) (*OKTA, KOT > KOTH*)

athol ***lohta**- see **locta**-

athul **luhta**- "enchant" (*LUK*)

athun **nuhta**- "stunt, prevent from coming to completion, stop short, not allow to continue" (*WJ:413*)

athur **ruhta**- "terrify" (*WJ:415*)

atí **íta** "a flash" (*PM:363*)

ati **ita**- "sparkle" (*SA:ril, PM:363*)

atiac **caita** "lie", also present tense "lies".

Sindanóriello caita mornië "out of a grey land darkness lies". (*Nam, RCEO:67*)

atial **laita**- "bless, praise": **a laita, laita te!**

Andavë laitivalmet! ... Cormacolindor, a laita tárienna "bless them, bless them! Long shall we bless them! ... [The] Ring-bearers, praise [them] to [the] height!" (**lait[a]-uva-lme-t** "bless-shall-we-them") (*LotR3:VI ch. 4, translated in Letters:308*) Verbal noun **lailalë** "praising", isolated from **Erulailalë** (*UT:166, 436*)

atiam **maita** "hungry" (*VT39:11*)

atíat **taita**- "to prolong" (*TAY*)

atiav **vaita**- "to wrap" (*LTI:271*)

atioeM odraV **Vardo Meoita** "Prince of Cats" (*LT2:348; vardo "prince" is hardly a valid word in mature Quenya; cf. vard-, vardar*)

atior **roita**- "pursue" (*ROY¹*)

atiuqñin **ninquita**- ("*q*") "shine white" (*NIK-W*)

átiuqñin **ninquitá**- ("*q*") "whiten" (*NIK-W*)

atla **alta** *"large, great in size" (*root meaning*) (*ÁLAT*). **Alat**- in **Alatairë**, q.v.

atlac **calta**- ("*k*") "shine" (*KAL*)

atlah **halta**- "to leap" (*LTI:254*)

atlam **malta** "gold", also name of tengwa 18 (*Appendix E*). Does this obsolete the form **malda** in the *Etymologies*, stem *SMAL*?

atlat **talta**- "slip, slide down, collapse, slope" (*TALÁT*); reduplicated stem in the participle **talta-taltala** in *Markirya*, simply translated "falling" in *MC:215*

atlat **talta** adj. "sloping, tilted, leaning" or "incline" as a noun (*TALÁT*)

atlata **atalta** "collapse, fall inn" (*TALÁT*), pa.t. **ataltanë** "down-fell, fell down" in *LR:47* and *SD:247*; **atalantë** "down-fell" in *LR:56*

atlav **-valta** "-less", also **-viltë** (evidently endings used to derive adjectives like "lifeless") (*GL:23*)

atleh **helta**- "strip" (*SKEL*) (*This word must be Q rather than S, since in S t would become th following l.*)

atlet **telta**- "to canopy, overshadow, screen" (*TEL/TELU*)

atley **yelta**- "to loathe" (*DYEL*)

atlıl **lilta**- "dance" (*LILT, Narqelion*)

atlut **ulta**- "send for, fetch, summon" (*TUL*)

atn **-nta** ending for dual allative (*Plotz*). May also be the possessive ending "their", corresponding to the ending **-ntë** "they".

atna **anta** "face" (*ANA¹*)

atna **anta**- "give" (*ANA¹, MC:215, 221*).

Several occurrences in *FS*: **antalto** "they gave"; strangely, no past tense marker seems to be present (cf. **-lto** for the ending); **antar** a pl. verb translated "they gave", though in mature Quenya it would rather be the present tense "give" (pl.); **antaróta** "he gave it" (**anta-ró-ta** "gave-he-it"), another verb occurring in *Fíriel's Song*, once again with no past tense marker. Read something like ***antanéros** or ***anteróta** in mature Quenya? Also **antáva** "will give", future tense of **anta**- "give"; read probably ***antuva** in mature Quenya; similarly **antaváro** "he will give" (*LR:63*) should rather be ***antuváro**.

atnac **canta** (1) ("*k*") "four" (*KÁNAT*)

atnac **canta** (2) ("*k*") "shaped", also as quasi-suffix **-canta** ("*k*") "shaped" (*KAT*)

atnecessal **lassecanta** ("*k*") "leaf-shaped" (*KAT*)

atnal **lanta** noun "a fall" (*DAT/DANT (TALÁT)*), also **lantë**. Verb **lanta**- "fall" (*DAT/DANT (TALÁT), Narqelion*); **lantar** present tense pl. (*Nam, RCEO:66*); **lantaner** "fell" (pl.) (*SD:246*); **lantier** "they fell", a plural past tense of **lanta**- "fall" occurring in *LR:47*; read probably **lantaner** in mature Quenya, as in *SD:246*. Also sg. **lantie** "fell" (*LR:56*); read likewise ***lantanë**? Participle **lantala** "falling" (with locative ending: **lantalassë**) in *Markirya*. Cf. also **lanta-mindon** "fallen-towers"; **lanta-ránar** "in falling-moon" (locative -r) (*MC:214; these forms are "Qenya"*)

atnalessal **lasselanta** "leaf-fall = Autumn" (*DAT/DANT, LAS¹, Narqelion, LTI:254*)

atnallot **tollanta** "upon top(s?)" (*MC:221; this is "Qenya"*)

atnana **ananta, a-nanta** "and yet, but yet" (*FS, NDAN*)

atnap **panta** "open" (adj.) (*PAT*)

atnap **panta**- "to unfurl, spread out, open" (*PAT*)

atnarewll **Ilweranta, Ilweran** "rainbow" (*GL:74*) (The *Etymologies* gives **helyanwë**.)

atnaspas **sapsanta** "grave-into" (*MC:221; this is "Qenya"; note obsolete allative in -nta, later dual allative only*)

atnat **tanta** "double" (prob. adj.) (*TATA*)

atnauq **quanta** ("*q*") "full" (*KWAT, Narqelion*)

atnauqnep **penquanta** ("peñ-") "full to the brim, with mouth full" (*VT39:11*)

atnav **vanta-** "to walk", also **vanta** noun "walk" (*BAT*)

atnay **yanta** "bridge", also name of tengwa 35 (*Appendix E*); in the *Etymologies*, **yanta** is defined as "yoke" (*YAT*)

atnaynivne **envinyanta** past participle "healed" (*MR:405*), pointing to a verbal stem ***envinyata-** "heal", literally "renew"; cf. Aragorn's title **Envinyatar** "the Renewer" (*LotR3:V ch. 8*).

atne **enta** "that yonder" (*EN*)

atnec **centa** "communication, *enquiry, *essay"; **Ósanwë-centa** "Enquiry into the Communication of Thought" (*VT39:23 cf. MR:415*), an appendix to Pengolodh's *Lammas* or "Account of Tongues" (*VT39:23, MR:415*); cf. also **Essecenta** *"Name-essay" (*MR:415*)

atneug **quenta** ("q") "tale" (*KWET*), "narrative, story" (*VT39:16*); **Quenta Silmarillion** "the Story/Tale of the Silmarils"

atneugalaV **Valaquenta** "Account of the Valar" (*SA:val-*)

atneugemúl **lúmequenta** ("q") "history, chronological account" (*LU*)

atnil #**linta** "swift", only pl. **lintë** attested (*Nam, RGEO:66*)

atnilallot **tollalinta** "upon hills" (*MC:214; this is "Qenya"*)

atnis **sinta** (Ð) (1) "short" (*STINTÁ*)

atnis **sinta-** (Ð) (2) "fade", pa.t. **sintanë** (*THIN*)

atnit **tinta-** "kindle, cause to sparkle", cf. **Tintallë** (*TIN, SA:tin, MR:388*)

atniv [**vinta-**, pa.t. **vintë**, **vintanë** "fade" (*WIN/WIND*)]

atniw **winta-** "scatter, blow about" (both transitive and intransitive) (*PM:376*)

atniwessal **lassewinta** a variant of **lasselanta** (*PM:376*).

atno **onta-** (pa.t. **ónë** or **ontanë**) "beget, create" (*ONO*)

atnor **ronta** "hollow" (adj? noun?) (also **rotwa**) (*LT2:347. In mature Quenya, the preferred words for "hollow" are unqua adj. and unquë noun.*)

atnoro **oronta** "steep" (*LT1:256*)

atnoy **yonta-** "more" (does the hyphen indicate that **yonta-** can be prefixed to adjectives to form a kind of comparative, like the prefix **an-** forms the superlative?) (*GL:37*)

atnup **punta** "stopped consonant" (= a plosive) (*PUT, see PUS*)

atóm **móta-** "labour, toil" (*MÓ*)

atór **róta** "tube" (*LT2:347*)

atórh **hróta** "dwelling underground, artificial cave or rockhewn hall" (*PM:365*)

atpat **tapta** "impeded" (*VT39:17*); nominal pl. **taptar** is used to mean "consonants" (= **tapta tengwi**, q.v.)

atpelet **telepta** "silver", as adj? (*LT2:347 - rather telemma in mature Quenya*)

atra **arta** (1) adj. "exalted, lofty" (*PM:354*)

atra **arta** (2) noun "fort, fortress" (*GARAT under 3AR*)

atra **arta** (3) prep. "across, athwart" (*LT2:335*)

atram **marta** "fey, fated" (*MBARAT*)

atrec **certa** "rune" (pl. **certar** given), adapted from Sindarin *certh* (a "true" or inherited Quenya form of primitive **kirtë* would have been **cirtë*, but this word did not occur). (*WJ:396*)

atro **orta-** "rise, raise, lift up", pa.t. **ortanë** (*Nam, RGEO:67, ORO; misreading "ortani" in Letters:426*)

atroh **horta-** "send flying, speed, urge" (*KHOR*)

atroma #**amorta-** "heave" (literally "up-rise, rise up", cf. **orta-**; the prefix **am-** means "up"). Only attested as a participle **amortala** "heaving" in *Markirya*.

atrun #**nurta-** "hide", verbal stem isolated from **nurtalë** "hiding", q.v.

atsa #**asta** "month", only pl. **astar** attested (*Appendix D*)

atsaf **fasta-** "tangle" (*PHAS*)

atsal **lasta-** "listen", also adj. **lasta** "listening, hearing" (*LAS²*)

atsalaf **falasta-** "to foam", participle **falastala** "foaming, surging" in *Markirya*

atsam **masta-** "bake" (*MBAS*)

atsam **masta** "bread" (*MBAS, PM:404*)

atsan **nasta-** "prick, sting" (*NAS*)

atsan **nasta** "spear-head, point, gore, triangle" (*SNAS/SNAT*), "prick, point, stick, thrust" (*NAS*)

atsap **pasta** "smooth" (*PATH*)

atsatneug **quentasta** *"historical account", "any particular arrangement (by some author) of a series of records or evidences into a given historical account" (not History as such, which is **quentialë**). (*VT39:16*)

atse **esta** "first" (*ESE/ESET*); this entry was marked with a query. The word **Yestarë** (q.v.) *"Firstday" in LotR suggests that we should read ***yesta** for **esta** and also prefix a **y** to the other words derived from *ESE/ESET* (*essë* > **yessë*, *essëa* > **yessëa*).

atse **esta-** "to name" (*ES*)

atseh **hesta** "wither" (*LT1:255*)

atsel #**lesta** (1) "girdle, fence" in **Lestanóre** "Doriath" (*WJ:369*)

atsel **#lesta** (2) "measure", instrumental
lestanen in *Fíriel's song*

atsel **lesta-** (pa.t. **lendë**) "leave" (*ELED*)

atsem **mesta** ?"journey" (*Arct*)

atserh **hresta** "shore, beach", ablative

hrestallo *"from (the) shore" in *Markirya*

atseuqrát **tarquesta** ("q") "high-speech" (that is Lindarin [later *Vanyarin*, Tolkien revised the names], or Quenya [Quenya]) (*TÁ/TA3*)

atsev **vesta** "matrimony", verb **vesta-** "to wed" (*BES*). (Under *WED*, the verb **vesta-** was defined as "swear to do something", but this was struck out.)

atsevo [**ovesta**] "contract, compact, treaty" (*WED, WÔ*)

atsewgnét **tengwesta** "a system or code of signs", "Language", referring particularly to structure, including morphology and grammar (*VT39:15*). As a technical term for "language", this includes languages not made up of sounds (*WJ:394*), but usually it means "spoken language" when unqualified (*WJ:395*). In the *Etymologies*, **tengwesta** is glossed "grammar" (*TEK*).

atsewh **hwesta** "breeze, breath, puff of air" (*SWES*), also name of tengwa 12 (*Appendix E*); **hwesta sindarinwa** "Grey-elven *hw*", name of tengwa 34 (*Appendix E*). Verb **hwesta-** "to puff" (*SWES*)

atsey **yesta** (1) "desire" (noun? verb?) (*YES*)
Some would suppose this word is obsoleted by # 2 below.

atsey **#yesta** (2) *"first", only attested in the compound **yestarë**, but cf. **esta**.

atsi **ista-** "know", pa.t. **sintë** (*IS, LT2:339*)

atsi **ista** "knowledge" (*IS*)

atsia **aista-** "to dread" (*GÁYAS*)

atsim **mista** "grey"; see **lassemista**

atsim **mista-** "stray about" (*MIS*)

atsimessal **lassemista** "leaf-grey" (*LotR2:III ch. 4, translated in Letters:224*)

atsir **rista-**, **rista** "cut" (vb and noun) (*RIS*)

atsiv **vista** "air as substance" (*WIS (WIL)*)

atso **osta** "homestead" (*LT2:336*)

atsoc **costa-** ("k") "quarrel" (*KOT > KOTH*)

atsoh **hosta** "gather, collect, assemble" (*Markirya*); **hostainiéva** "will be gathered", future tense of the stative verb ***hostainië**, derived from ***hostaina** "gathered", past participle of **hosta-** "gather". Such stative verbs are probably not valid in mature Quenya; see **-ië**. (*FS*)

atsoh **hosta** "large number", verb **hosta-** "to collect" (*KHOTH*)

atsoha **ahosta** see **hosta**

atsolo **olosta** "dreamy" (*UT:396*)

atson **nosta** "birth, birthday" (*LT1:272*)

atson **nosta-** "give birth" (*LT1:272*)

atsor **rosta** "ascent" (*LT1:267*)

atsoro **orosta** "ascension" (*LT1:256*)

atsu **usta-** "burn" (transitive) (*LT1:271*)

atsuum **mausta** "compulsion" (*MBAW*)

atsul **lusta** "void, empty" (*LUS*)

atsup **pusta** "stop" (noun), in punctuation full stop (*PUS*)

atsup **pusta-** "to stop, put a stop to"; also intr. "cease, stop" (*PUS*)

atsur **rusta** "broken" (*MC:214; this is "Qenya"*)

atta [**atta-** (prefix) "back again, re-" (*TAT*)]

atta **atta** (1) "two" (*AT(AT), Letters:427*);

Attalyar "Bipeds" (sg. ***Attalya**) = Petty-dwarves (from Sindarin *Tad-dail*) (*WJ:389*). A word **atta** "again" was struck out; see *TAT*.

attal **latta** (1) "hole, pit" (*DAT/DANT*)

attal **latta** (2) "strap" (*LATH*)

attay **yatta** "narrow neck, isthmus" (*YAK*)

attem **metta** "end"; **Ambar-metta** "world-end, the end of the world" (*EO*); **mettarë** *"end-day" = New Years' Eve in the Númenórean calendar and the Steward's Reckoning, not belonging to any month (*Appendix D*)

atteuq **quetta** "word" (*SA:quen-/quet-, GL:28*), pl. **quettar** (*WJ:391*)

attit **titta** "little, tiny" (*TIT*)

attul **lutta-** "flow, float" (*LT1:249*)

attup **putta** "stop" (in punctuation) (*PUT; see PUS*)

atua **auta-** (1) "go away, leave" (leave the point of the speaker's thought); old "strong" past tense **anwë**, usually replaced by **vánë**, perfect **avánië** - but when the meaning is purely physical "went away (to another place)", the past tense **oantë**, perfect **oantië** was used. Past participle **vanwa** "gone, lost, no longer to be had, vanished, departed, dead, past and over" (*WJ:365*)

atua **auta-** (2) "invent, originate, devise" (*GAWA/GOWO*) Obsoleted by # 1 above?

atuaf **fauta-** "to snow" (actually glossed **fauta** = "it snows") (*GL:35*)

atuah **hauta-** "cease, take a rest, stop" (*KHAW*)

atuan **nauta** "bound, obliged" (*NUT*)

atuar **rauta** "metal" [meaning changed by Tolkien from "copper"] (*RAUTÁ*)

atuar **rauta-** "to hunt" (*LT1:260; in mature Quenya roita-*)

atuip **piuta** "spit" (*probably verb, perhaps also noun*) (*PIW*)

atún **núta-** "set, sink" (of Sun or Moon) (*NDÚ*). In early "Qenya", the word was glossed "stoop, sink" (*LT1:263*)

auc **cua, cu** ("k") "dove" (*KÚ*)

auqa **aqua** "fully, completely, altogether, wholly" (*WJ:392*)

auqeh **hequa** "leaving aside, not counting, excluding, except" (*WJ:365*)

auqia **aiqua** ("q") "steep" (*AYAK*)

auqial **laiqua** ("q") "green" (*LÁYAK, LT1:267, MC:214*), "Qenya" pl. **laiquali** ("q") (*MC:216*); **laiqua'ondoisen** ("q") "green-rocks-upon" (*MC:221; this is "Qenya"*)

auqla **alqua** "swan" (*ÁLAK [there spelt alqa, as in LT1:249/LT2:335], SA:alqua, UT:265*). The alternative form **alquë** ("q") mentioned in early material (*LT1:249*) may or may not be valid in mature Quenya.

auqli **ilqua** ("ilqa") "everything" (*IL*), "all" (*FS*); **ilquainen** ("ilqainen") a word occurring in *Fíriel's Song*, translated "to all". It would appear to be **ilqua** "all" with a dative pl. ending, but in mature Quenya **-inen** is the ending for instrumental pl. (*FS*)

auqni **-inqua** adjectival ending, seen in **alcarinqua** "glorious" (*WJ:412*) from **alcar** "glory". Etymologically, **-inqua** means "-full", like "glory-full" in this case.

auqniracla **alcarinqua** "radiant, glorious" (*AKLA-R [there spelt "alkarinaq"], WJ:412*); noun **Alcarinquë**, "The Glorious", name of a star/planet (*SA:aglar - there spelt "Alkarinquë", but the Silmarillion Index has "Alcarinquë". The celestial body in question seems to be Jupiter, MR:435*). Cf. also **Alcarin**, q.v.

auqnu **unqua** ("q") "hollow" (adj.) (*UNUK*)

auqras **sarqua** ("q") "fleshy" (*LT2:347*)

auqrom **morqua** "black" (*LT1:261; also morna in mature Quenya*)

auqsi **isqua** ("q") "wise" (*LT2:339*)

aurren **nurrua** "mumling" (*Markirya, MC:215*); see **nurru-**

áv **vá** (exclamation) "I will not!" or "Do not!"; **ván, ványë** "I won't!", **vammë** "we won't" (*WJ:371*)

-av -va possessive ending, in **Eldaliéva, miruvóreva, Oroméva, Valinóreva**. Pl. **-vë** when governing a plural word (from archaic **-vai**) (*WJ:407*), but it seems that **-va** was used throughout in late Exilic Quenya (cf. **miruvóreva** governing the plural word **yuldar** in *Namárië*). Pl. **-iva (-ivë)**, dual **-twa**, partitive pl. **-líva**.

ava **ava** (1) "outside" (*AWA*)

ava **ava-** (2) prefix indicating something forbidden: **avaquétima** "not to be said, that must not be said", **avanyárima** "not to be told or related" (*WJ:370*)

ava **ava-** (3) (prefix) "without" (*AR², AWA*)

ava **ava-** (4) pat. **avanë**, a verb that is not clearly glossed; apparently meaning *refuse* or *prohibit* (*WJ:370*). Cf. **Avamanyar**.

avá **áva, avá** (the latter stressed on the final syllable) "Don't!"; **ávan** "I won't" (also **ván, ványë**); **áva carë!** ("k") "don't do it!" (*WJ:371*)

aván **náva** ("ñ") "mouth", apparently not only the lips but also the inside of the mouth (*VT39:13 cf. 8*). Possibly, but probably not, the same element that is translated "hollow" in **Návarot**, q.v.

aváp **páva** "mouth" (including tongue, lips and teeth). Apparently changed by Tolkien to **náva**, q.v. (*VT39:19*)

avár **ráva** (1) "bank" (especially of a river) (*RAMBÁ*)

avár **ráva** (2) "wild, untamed" (*RAB*)

avás **sáva** "juice" (*SAB*)

aváy **yáva** "fruit" (*LT1:273; in mature Quenya yávë*)

avéladlE nodniM **Mindon Eldaliéva** "Lofty Tower of the Eldalië" (*Silm*)

avéniuH eruaT **Taurë Huinéva** "Forest of Shadow", Sindarin *Taur na Fuin* (*PHUY*)

averet **tereva** "fine, acute" (*TER/TERES*), "piercing" (*LT1:255; glossed "fine, acute" in the Etymologies, but the stem TER is defined as "pierce"*)

avéy **yéva** "will be" (also "there will be"), apparently the future tense of **ye**. Once translated "is" (**írë ilqua yéva nórina**, "when all is counted"), but this event belongs to the future; hence literally *"when all will be counted"* (*FS*)

avi **-iva (-ivë)** plural possessive ending; seen in **Eldaiva, Eldaivë** (*WJ:369*)

avíl **-líva** ending for partitive pl. possessive (*Plotz*); see **-li**

avioc **coiva** ("k") "awake" (*LT1:257 - read *cuiva in mature Quenya? Cf. coivië becoming cuivië. On the other hand, the elements cui- and coi- having to do with life and awakening cannot be wholly separated.*)

aviuh **huiva** "murky" (*LT1:253*)

avl ***-lva** pronominal ending, "our", of two persons where one addresses the other (*Letters:447*). Only attested in the genitive **-lvo** in the word **omentielvo** (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*)

avlek **#kelva** pl. **kelvar** "animals, living things that move" (*Silm*)

avlo **#olva** pl. **olvar** "growing things with roots in the earth, *plants" (*Silm*). More or less the same word as **olwa, olba**?

avú **úva** "will not", future tense of a negative verb (present/aorist tense **úyë**?) in *Fíriel's Song*. Cf. also the negative verb **u-, um-** "not do, not be".

avu **-uva** future tense ending. In **laituvalmet**, **tiruvantes**, **enquantuva**, **cenuva**, **caluva**.

avucras **sarcuva** ("k") "corporeal, bodily" (LT2:347)

avúl **lúva** "bow" (Appendix E)

avulic **ciluva** ("k") "shall see" (MC:213, 214; this is "Qenya")

avunac **canuva** ("k") "lead" (LT1:268; if this "Qenya" word is used in a mature Quenya context, it must not be confused with the future tense of **can-**)

avurú **úruva** "fiery" (from UR; this stem was struck out in Etym, but several words that must be derived from it occur in LotR, so it seems that Tolkien restored it. The word **úruva** also occurred in early "Qenya"; in LT1:271 it is glossed "like fire".)

avúrut **turúva** "wooden" (LT1:270)

avutnauqne **enquantuva** "shall refill" (Nam); see **en-**, **quat-**

áw **wá** (actually spelt **wâ**) "wind" (LT1:266)

awgnan **nangwa** "jaw" (NAK)

awgnas **sangwa** "poison" (SAG)

awgnat **tangwa** "hasp, clasp" (TAK)

awgne **engwa** "sickly"; nominal pl. **Engwar** "the Sickly", Elvish name of Mortal Men (*Silm*, *GENG-WÁ*)

awgnet **tengwa** (pl. **tengwar** attested) "letter", the written representation of a **tengwë**, q.v. In non-technical usage **tengwa** was equivalent to "consonant", since only the consonants were full signs (WJ:396, *TEK*)

awgnus **sungwa** "drinking-vessel" (*SUK*)

awial **laiwa** "sick, sickly, ill" (*SLIW*)

awias **saiwa** "hot" (LT1:248, 255, 265)

awiaw **vaiwa** "wind" (WÁ/WA/WA/WAIWA)

awiaw **waiwa** "wind" (WÁ/WA/WA/WAIWA)

awlac **calwa** ("k") "beautiful" (LT1:254)

awlam **malwa** "fallow, pale" (*SMAL*)

awleh **helwa** "(pale) blue" (*3EL*)

awlem **melwa** "lovely" (LT1:262)

awley **yelwa** (1) "loathsome" (*DYEL*)

awley **yelwa** (2) "cold" (LT1:260; this "Qenya" word was certainly obsoleted by # 1 above. Use **ringa**.)

awliv [**vilwa** < **wilwa**] "air, lower air" (distinct from the 'upper' air of the stars, or the 'outer') (*WIL*)

awliw **wilwa** "vague, fluttering to and fro" (*Markirya*). A similar word in the *Etymologies* was struck out: [**wilwa** > **vilwa**] "air, lower air" (distinct from the 'upper' air of the stars, or the 'outer') (*WIL*)

awlo **olwa** "branch" (*GÓLOB*)

awna **anwa** "real, actual, true" (*ANA*²)

awnac **canwa** "announcement, order" (*PM:362*)

awnah **hanwa** "male" (*INI*)

awnal **lanwa** "loom" (*LAN*)

awnav **vanwa** "gone, lost, no longer to be had, vanished, departed, dead, past, past and over, gone on the road, over" (*WJ:365, Nam, RGEO:67, WAN, LT1:264*)

awnaw **wanwa** "great gale" (LT1:266)

awnel **lenwa** "long and thin, straight, narrow" (LT2:341)

awneynil **linyenwa** "old, having many years" (*YEN*)

awnif **finwa** "sagacious" (LT1:253)

awnin **ninwa** "blue" (LT1:262)

awninauqial **laiquaninwa** ("q") "green-blue"? (cf. **ninwa**) (*Narqelion*)

awninreiN **Nierninwa** "Sirius" (a star), also **Niellünë** (LT1:262)

awniradnis **sindarinwa** (**Þ**) "Grey-elven" in the phrase **hwesta sindarinwa** "Grey-elven *hw*" (Appendix E); it may really be "Sindarin" (as a noun) with the possessive ending **-va**, **-wa** appended, hence literally "*hw* of [the] Sindarin [language]"

awnirelet **telerinwa** Telerin (paraphrased "of the Shores of Elfland" in MC:215, since the Teleri dwelt on the shores of the Blessed Realm.) (*MC:216*)

awnirodloN **Noldorinwa** *"**Gnomish**", Noldorin (LT1:262); lower-case **noldorinwa** in *Narqelion*. Would represent earlier ***Ñoldorinwa** and should be spelt accordingly in Tengwar.

awnorov **voronwa** "enduring, long-lasting" (*BOR*)

awra **arwa** "in control of, possessing" (+ genitive), also suffix **-arwa** (suffix) "having", as in **aldarwa** "having trees, tree-grown" (*3AR*)

awradla **aldarwa** "having trees, tree-grown" (*3AR*). See **-arwa**.

awrin **nirwa** "bolster, cushion" (*NID*)

awrot **torwa** ??? (*Narqelion*)

awru **urwa** "on fire" (LT1:271)

awsis **iswa** "wise" (LT2:339)

awsih **hiswa** "grey" (*KHIS/KHITH, Narqelion*)

awt **-twa** ending for dual possessive (*Plotz*)

awta **atwa** "double" (*AT(AT)*)

awtor **rotwa** "hollow" (adj? noun?) (also **ronta**) (LT2:347. In mature Quenya, the preferred words for "hollow" are **unqua** adj. and **unquë** noun.)

axa **axa** ("ks") (1) "narrow path, ravine" (*AK*)

axa **axa** ("ks") (2) "waterfall" (LT1:249, 255 - this "Qenya" word may have been obsoleted by # 1 above)

axam **maxa** ("ks") "pliant, soft" (*MASAG*)

axim **mixa** ("ks") "wet" (*MISK*)

axur #**ruxa-** "crumble"; verbal stem only attested as a participle **ruxal'** "crumbling" in the *Markirya* poem, elided from ***ruxala** (since the next word begins in an a).

áy **yá** "formerly, ago" (*YA*)

ay **ya** relative pronoun "which, what" (attested in the *Arctic* sentence, and evidently in *Narqelion*), with locative suffix in *Namárië*: see ***yassë**

ayá **áya** "awe" (*PM:363*)

ayáh **háya** "far off, far away" (adj.) (*KHAYA*). Also **haiya**.

ayáhav **vaháya** "far away" (*LR:47, SD:310*). Also spelt **vaihaiya** (*SD:247*)

ayáM #**Máya** pl. **Máyar** see **Maia**

ayáS **Sáya** name of the fire-fay (*GL:66*)

aydne **endya** > **enya** "middle" (adj.) (*EN*)

aydnerabmA **Ambarendya** > **Ambarenya** "Middle-earth" (but the more usual word is **Endor, Endórë**) (*MBAR*)

aydneuQ **Quendya** original form of the word **Quenya**, preserved in the Vanyarin dialect (**Quenya** is the Noldorin form) (*WJ:361, 371*)

aydniw **windya** > **vinya** "pale blue" (*WIN/WIND*) (*It is uncertain whether Tolkien rejected this word or not; in any case, vinya means "new" in mature Quenya.*)

ayha #**ahya-** "change", only attested in the past tense: **ahyanë** (*PM:395*)

ayia **aiya** "hail", as greeting (*LotR2:IV ch. 9, see Letters:385 for translation*)

ayiah **haiya** "far" (*SD:247*). Also **háya**.

ayiaV **vaiya** < **waiya** (also **vaia, waia**) "envelope" (noun), especially of the Outer Sea or Air enfolding the world within the Ilurambar or world-walls (*WAY, capitalized Vaiya under GEY; the latter entry was struck out*). In a "Qenya" text in MC:214, **vaiya** is simply translated "sky".

ayiaW **waiya** > **vaiya** (also **vaia, waia**) "envelope", especially of the Outer Sea or Air enfolding the world within the Ilurambar or world-walls (*WAY*)

áyl **lyá** ??? (*Narqelion*; in mature Quenya, no words begin in **ly-**)

ayl **-lya** pronominal suffix "thy, your" in **tielyanna** "upon your path" (*UT:22 cf. 51*)

ayla **alya** "prosperous, rich, abundant, blessed" (*GALA*), "rich" [*ÁLAM*]

aylac **calya-** ("k") "illuminate" (*KAL*)

aylah **halya-** "veil, conceal, screen from light" (*SKAL¹*)

aylap **palya-** "open wide, spread, expand, extend" (*PAL*)

aylav **valya** adj. "having (divine) authority or power" (*BAL; this word is of course*

etymologically connected to the Valar and should not be used with reference to the divinity of Eru.)

aylawn **nwalya-** "to pain, torment" (*ÑGWAL; this must represent earlier *ñwalya = *ngwalya; these forms are not given in Etym, but compare nwalme. In Tengwar writing, the initial NW would be represented by the letter nwalme.*)

aylef **felya** "cave" (*PHÉLEG*)

aylel **lelya-** "go, proceed (in any direction), travel", pa.t. **lendë** (*WJ:362*)

aylen **nelya** "third" (cf. **neldë** "three") in **Nelyar** "Thirds", the original name of the Noldor (or rather the direct Quenya descendant of the original Primitive Quendian name) (*WJ:380*).

ayleneM **Menelya** fifth day of the Eldarin six-day week, dedicated to the heavens (*Appendix D*)

aylet **telya-** "finish, wind up, conclude" (transitive) (*WJ:411*)

ayli **ilya** "all" (*LR:47, 56; SD:310*), "all, the whole" (*IL*); "each, every, all of a particular group of things" (*VT39:20*); **ilyë** before a plural noun, "all" being inflected like an adjective (*Nam, RGEO:67*); **ilyë tier** "all paths" (*Namárië, VT39:20*), **ilyë mahalmar** "all thrones" (*CO*)

aylic **cilya** "chasm", allative **cilyanna** ("k") "in-Chasm" (sc. "into [the] chasm") (*LR:47, 56*). In MR:471, **cilya** is defined as "cleft, gorge". Spelt *kilya* in Etym, there defined as "cleft, pass between hills, gorge" (*KIL*)

aylicalac **Calacilya** ("k") "Pass of Light", in which Kôr was built (*KIL, KAL*). Evidently a variant of **Calacirya**.

aylignit **tingilya** "a twinkling star" (*TIN*)

aylih **hilya-** "to follow" (*KHIL*)

aylim **milya-** "long for" (*MIL-IK*)

aylinip **pinilya** "small" (*MC:220; this is "Qenya"*)

aylir **rilya** "glittering, brilliance" (*RIL*)

aylirim **mirilya-** "glitter" (*MBIRIL*)

aylisI **Isilya** third day of the Eldarin six-day week, dedicated to the Moon (*Appendix D*)

ayliv **vilya** "air, sky", also name of tengwa 24. Older **wilya**. (*Appendix E*). Early "Qenya" has **Vilya** (changed from **Vilna**) "lower air" (*LT1:273*); also **vilya** "air" (*MC:215*)

ayliw **wilya** see **vilya**

aylu **ulya-** "pour", intr. pa.t. **ullë**, tr. **ulyanë** (*ULU*). Cf. **ullier** "poured", a pl. past tense of **ulya-** occurring in LR:47; read probably ***uller** in mature Quenya. In SD:247, **ullier** is translated "should flow".

aymal **lamya-** "to sound" (*LAM*)

aymih **himya-** "to stick to, cleave to, abide by" (*KHIM*)

ayn **-nya** pronominal suffix, 1. 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**.

aynac **canya** ("k") "bold" (*KAN*)
 aynaf **fanya** "(white) cloud" (*SPAN, FS*); pl. **fanyar** in *Namárië* (*Nam, RGEO:67*)
 aynah **hanya**- "understand, know about, be skilled in dealing with" (*KHAN*)
 aynal **lanya**- "weave" (*LAN*)
 aynalaV **Valanya** last day of the Eldarin six-day week, dedicated to the Valar (*Appendix D*). Etymology, see Letters:427. Also called **Tárion**.
 aynama **amanya** "of Aman, *Amanian" (*WJ:411*), nominal pl. **Amanyar** "those of Aman", Elves dwelling there (with negations **Úmanyar**, **Alamanyar** "those not of Aman").
 aynamalA #**Alamanya** pl. **Alamanyar**, name of the Elves who started on the march from Cuiviénen but did not reach Aman; = **Úmanyar** (*MR:163*)
 aynamaÚ #**Úamanya** pl. **Úmanyar** "those not of Aman", Elves who did not reach the Blessed Realm (but did leave Cuiviénen with the intention of going there) = **Heceldi** (*WJ:371*). Also **Úmanyar** and fuller **Úmaneldi**. (*WJ:373*)
 aynamavA #**Avamanya** pl. **Avamanyar** Elves that refused to go to Aman (= **Avari**) (*WJ:370*)
 aynap **panya**- "fix, set" (*PAN*)
 aynar **ranya**- "to stray" (*RAN*)
 aynas **sanya** (P) "regular, law-abiding, normal" (*STAN*)
 aynat **tanya** "that" (*MC:215; this is "Qenya"*)
 aynav **vanya** "fair" (*FS*), "beautiful" (*BAN*); nominal pl. **Vanyar** "the Fair", the first clan of the Eldar; the original meaning of this stem was "pale, light-coloured, not brown or dark" (*WJ:380, 381*)
 aynav **vanya**- "go, depart, disappear", pa.t. **vannë** (*WAN*)
 ayne **enya** < **endya** "middle" (adj.) (*EN*)
 aynecapa **apacanya** "of foresight"; only attested **apacenyë**.
 aynele **elenya** *"stellar" (only defined as an adjective referring to stars by Tolkien) (*WJ:362*). Cf. **Elenya**, name of the first day of the Eldarin six-day week, dedicated to the stars (*Appendix D*).
 aynemór **rómenya** "eastern" (*RÓ*)
 aynemrayh **hyarmenya** "southern" (*KHYAR*)
 aynemrof **formenya** "northern" (*PHOR*)
 aynemún **númenya** "western" (*NDÚ*)
 ayneN **Nenya** name of the Blue Ring, apparently properly an adjective meaning something like "Watery [One]" (*SA:nen*)
 aynep **penya** "lacking, inadequate"; pl. **penyë** in **penyë tengwi** "lacking signs", "inadequate

signs"; in early Elvish analysis of Quenya the term for vowels with no preceding consonant, held (in many cases incorrectly) to have lost such a consonant (*VT39:6, 8*)

aynerabmA **Ambarenya** < **Ambarendya** "Middle-earth" (but the more usual word is **Endor**, **Endórë**) (*MBAR*)

aynereh **herenya** "fortunate, wealthy, blessed, rich" (*KHER*)

ayneuq **quenya** "speech" (*PM:399*); the language-name **Quenya** is said to mean properly "language, speech" (*WJ:393*). However, **Quenya** (archaic **Quendya**, still so in Vanyarin) is also interpreted "Elvish" (*Letters:176*), sc. the adjective corresponding to **Quendi** (*WJ:374*), but it was no longer used as a general adjective. **Quenya lambë** "Quenya tongue" (*WJ:407*).

aynew **wenya** "green, yellow-green, fresh" (*GWEN*)

ayney **yenya** "last year" (*YA*)

ayni **inya** (1) "female" (*INI*)

ayni **inya** (2) "small" (*LT1:256; this "Qenya" word is evidently obsoleted by # 1 above*)

aynil **linya** "pool" (*LINI*)

aynim **minya** "first" (*MINI*) (cf. **Minyatur**); **Minyar** "Firsts", the original name of the Vanyar (or rather the direct Quenya descendant of the original Primitive Quendian name) (*WJ:380*)

aynin **ninya** an element occurring in *Fíriel's Song*, evidently meaning "my"; see **indo-ninya**. May not be valid in mature Quenya, that has the ending **-nya** for "my".

aynira **arinya** "morning (adj.), early" (*AR^l*)

ayniref **ferinya** "beechen" (*PHER/PHÉREN*)

aynis **sinya** "new" (*SI*)

ayniv **vinya** (1) "new" (cf. compounds **Vinyamar**, **Vinyarië**).

ayniv **vinya** (2) < **windya** "pale blue" (*WIN/WIND*) (*It is uncertain whether Tolkien rejected this word or not; in any case, vinya is only attested with the meaning "new" in mature Quenya.*)

ayniw [**winya** > **vinya** (*WIN/WIND*)]

ayniwh **hwinya**- "to swirl, eddy, gyrate" (*SWIN*)

ayno **onya** *"my child", *"my son" (not the normal word for "son", however - it seems to be derived from the stem *ONO* "beget") (*UT:174*)

aynor **ronya** "chaser", hound of chase" (*ROY^l*)

aynúr **rúnya** "red flame" (*SA:ruin; PM:366 gives runya*)

aynur **runya** "slot, footprint" (*RUN*); according to *PM:366 runya* also means "red flame", but *SA:ruin* has **rúnya**)

ayr **-rya** pronominal ending "his, her" (*Nam, RGEO:67*) in **máryat** "her hands", **ómaryo** "of her

voice" (genitive of ***ómarya** "her voice"), **súmaryassë** "in her bosom" (locative of **súmarya** "her bosom"); for the meaning "his" cf. **coarya** "his house" (WJ:369)

ayra **arya** "twelve hours, day" (*AR'*)

ayraf **farya**- pa.t. **farnë** "suffice" (*PHAR*)

ayrah **harya**- "possess" (*3AR*)

ayram **marya** "pale, fallow, fawn" (*MAD*)

ayramilús **súlimarya** ??? (*Narqelion*)

ayraN **Narya** name of the Red Ring, the Ring of Fire; apparently properly an adjective, so that the meaning is something like "Fiery (One)" (*SA:nár*)

ayranA **Anarya** second day of the Eldarin six-day week, dedicated to the Sun (*Appendix D*)

ayrat **tarya** "tough, stiff" (*TÁRAG*)

ayrav **varya**- "to protect" (*BAR*)

ayrayh **hyarya** "left" (*KHYAR*)

ayre **erya** "single, sole" (*ERE*)

ayrem **merya** "festive" (*MBER*)

ayrep **perya**- "divide in middle, halve" (*PER*)

ayrev **verya**- "to dare"; adj. **verya** "bold" (*BER*)

ayrey **yerya**- "to wear (out), get old" (*GYER*)

ayric **ciryā** ("k") "ship" (*MC:213, 214, 220, 221*), "(sharp-prowed) ship" (*SA:kir-*, where the word is misspelt **círya** with a long í; Christopher Tolkien probably confused it with the first element of the Sindarin name **Círdan**. It seems that **Círyon**, the name of Isildur's son, is likewise misspelt; read **Ciryon** as in the index and the main text of the *Silmarillion*. Cf. also **kiryā** in *Etym*, stem *KIR*.) Also in *Markirya*. In the Plotz letter, **ciryā** is inflected for all cases except plural possessive (***ciryāiva**). Locative **ciryasse** "upon a ship" (*MC:216*).

ayricalaC **Calaciryā** "Light-cleft", Calaciryā, the great ravine in the mountains of Valinor, the passage leading from Valmar to the region where the Teleri lived. Genitive **Calaciryō** in *Namárië* (*Nam, RGEO:67*)

ayriF **Firyā** pl. **Firyar** "Mortals", an Elvish name of Mortal Men (*WJ:387*). Etym has **firyā** "human", literally *"mortal" (*PHIR*)

ayrip **pirya** "juice, syrup" (*PIS*)

ayrof **foryā** "right" (*PHOR*)

ayru **uryā**- "burn" (intransitive) (*LT1:271*)

ayrus **suryā** "spirant consonant" (*SUS*)

aytal **latya** "opening" (used as abstract in the source) (*VT39:23*); **sanwë-latya** "thought-opening", direct, telepathic thought-transfer (*VT39:23*)

aytat **#tatyā** "second", nominal pl. **Tatyar** *"Seconds, Second Ones", the original name of the Noldor as the Second Clan of the Elves (or rather the

direct Quenya descendant of the original name). (*WJ:380*)

aytat **tatyā**- "to double" (*TATA*)

aytelem **#meletya** "mighty"; **meletyalda** "your mighty" = "your majesty" (see **-lda**; **#meletya** = *"mighty"). In full **Aran Meletyalda** "king your mighty" (*WJ:369*)

aytem **metya**- "put an end to" (*MET*)

aytiagna **angaitya** "torment" (*LT1:249*)

aytim **mitya** "interior" (adj) (*MI*)

aytip **#pityā** "little" in **Pityāfinwë**, **Pityā-naucor**

aytni **intya**- "guess, suppose" (*INK/INIK*)

aytnim **mintya** ??? (*Narqelion*)

aytoc **cotya** ("k") "hostile" (*KOT > KOTH*)

aytram **martyā**- "destine" (*MBARAT*)

aytsi **istya** "knowledge" (*IS*)

ayuam **mauya**- "compel" (*MBAW*)

ayúdlA **Aldúya** fourth day of the Eldarin six-day week, dedicated to the Trees (*Appendix D*). The word seems to include ***Aldu**, a dual form referring to the Two Trees. The Númenóreans altered the name to **Aldëa** (presumably < **aldajâ*), referring to one tree (the White) only.

ayuef **feuya**- "feel disgust at, abhor" (*PHEW*)

ayuit **tiuya**- "swell, grow fat" (*TIW*)

ayús **súya**- (**Þ**) "breathe" (*THÛ*)

cam **mac**- ("k") "hew with a sword" (*VT39:11*, where the aorist **macë** is given); cf. early "Quenya" **mac**- ("k") "slay" (*LT1:259*)

can **nac**- ("k") "bite" (*NAK*)

car **rac**- ("k") "break", past participle **rácina** ("k") "broken" in *Markirya*

cat **tac**- ("k") "fasten" (the form **tacë** given in the *Etymologies* is translated "he fastens", evidently the 3. person sg. aorist), pa.t. **tancë** (*TAK*)

cet **tec**- "write" (Etym gives the form **tecë** "writes", evidently the 3. person aorist) (*TEK*)

coi ("k") "life" (*LT1:257*; in mature Quenya **cuilë**)

cir **#ric**- "twist", perfect **irícië** "has twisted" (*VT39:9*)

col **loc**- ("lok-") "bend, loop". (*May be a primitive stem rather than Quenya.*) (*SA*)

com **moc**- ("k") "hate" (*given as mocir* ["k"] "I hate" in *LT1:258*; read ***mocin** if the word is to be adapted to mature Quenya)

cur **ruc**- ("k") "feel fear or horror" (1. pers. aorist **rucin** "I feel fear or horror"); the verb is said to be constructed with "from" (sc. the ablative case?) of the object feared. (*WJ:415*)

cus **suc**- ("k") "to drink" (1. pers. aorist **sucin** "I drink") (*SUK*)

cut **tuc**- ("k") "draw" (1. pers. aorist **tucin** "I draw") (*TUK*)

dlav **vald-** "blessedness, happiness" (LT1:272 - a final vowel would seem to be required)

dnav **vand-** "way, path" (LT1:264; a final vowel would seem to be required)

drav **vard-** "rule, govern" (LT1:273; hardly valid in mature Quenya)

e e unidentified word in the sentence **e man antaváro?** (LR:63), "what will he give indeed?" It may be an adverbial particle "indeed"; on the other hand, one very early "Quenya" text may suggest that it is the pronoun "he", though "he" is also expressed as the ending **-ro**: *"He - what will he give?" A word e "he" also occurs in the Sindarin text of the King's Letter (SD:128-9)

eA **Ae** (Quenya?) "day" (LEP/LEPEN/LEPEK - **ae** was written over **ar** [# 2] in the names of the Valinorean week, but **ar** was not struck out.)

eaf **fëa** "spirit" (pl. **fëar** attested, MR:363). The Incarnates are said to live by *necessary* union of **hroa** (body) and **fëa** (WJ:405). In **Fëanor** (Quenya-Sindarin hybrid for pure Quenya **Fëanáro** "Spirit of Fire"), **Fëanturi** "Masters of Spirits", name of the two Valar Mandos and Lórien (SA:fëa, SA:tur)

eat **tëa** "straight line, road" (TEN)

ebmac **cambë** ("k") "hollow (of hand)" (KAB)

ebmal **lambë** "tongue, language" (the usual word for 'language' in non-technical use) (WJ:368, 394, (ÑGAL/ÑGALAM), "the language or dialect of a particular country or people" (VT39:15), also name of tengwa 27 (Appendix E). (In early "Quenya", **lambë** was defined as "tongue" of body, but also of land, or even = "speech" [LT2:339]. In mature Quenya **lambë** ONLY means "tongue = speech", while the word for a physical tongue is **lamba**.) **Lambë Valarinwa** "Valarin tongue" (WJ:397); **Lambengolmor** "Loremasters of Tongues", a school founded by Fëanor (WJ:396)

ebmal-adlE **Elda-lambë** "the language of the Eldar" (WJ:368)

ebmalamrap **parmalambë** "book-language" = Q[u]enya (PAR)

ebmar **rambë** "a shout" (LT1:259)

ebmas **sambë** (Ð) "room, chamber" (STAB)

ebmat **tambë** "copper" (LT1:250)

ebmeL #**Lembë** pl. **Lembi** "Elves remaining behind" = Telerin Ilkorins (LEB/LEM)

ebmer **rembë** "mesh" (Appendix E, in a footnote)

ebmi **imbë** "between" (Nam, RGEO:67)

ebmil **limbë** "many" (LT2:342)

ebmilecleh **helcelimbë** ("k") *"ice-drop"? (LIB¹, cf. KHELEK)

ebmir **rimbë** "crowd, host, great number" (RIM, SA:rim, Letters:282)

ebmuc **cumbë** ("k") "mound, heap" (KUB)

ebmul **lumbë** "gloom, shadow" (LUM)

ebmulisíH **Hísilumbë** (place-name, variant of Hísilómë) (LUM)

ebmut **tumbë** "trumpet" (LT1:269)

ecial **laicë** ("k") "keen, sharp, acute" (LAIK - this may very well be a misreading for **laica**, which would make this word the same as **laica** # 1)

ecian **naicë** ("k") "sharp pain" (NÁYAK)

ecilev **velicë** ("k") "great" (LT1:254; probably not valid in mature Quenya; in the context of the Etymologies it would have to be derived from **BEL**, but it is stated that this stem was "not found in Q". Perhaps Tolkien rejected **velicë** because it was too similar to the Russian word that clearly inspired it.)

ecíp **pícë** ("k") "upon" (???) (MC:214; this is "Quenya")

ecleh **helcë** ("k") "ice" (KHELEK, LT1:254)

ecnas **sancë** ("k") "hateful" (LT2:341)

ecnat **tancë** ("k") pa.t. of **tac-**, q.v. (TAK)

ecnir **rincë** ("k") "flourish, quick shake" (RIK(H))

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

ecniréh **hérincë** ("k") *"little lady" (UT:195). Concerning the diminutive ending, cf. **Atarincë**, **cirinci**.

ecniric #**cirincë** pl. **cirinci** ("k"), a species of birds, "no bigger than wrens, but all scarlet, with piping voices on the edge of human hearing" (UT:169). Seems to incorporate the diminutive ending **-incë**.

ecól **lókë** "dragon, snake, serpent, drake", older **hlókë** (SA:lok-, LT2:340, LOK; in the Etymologies the word is followed by **-î**, whatever that is supposed to mean)

ecólaef **fëalókë** "spark-dragon" (LOK)

ecólamár **rámalókë** "winged dragon" (LOK)

ecólaof **foalókë** "name of a serpent that guarded a treasure" (LT2:340)

ecólh **hlókë** "snake, serpent", later **lókë** (SA:lok-)

ecóliwgnil **lingwilókë** "fish-dragon, sea-serpent" (LOK)

ecóluru **urulóké** "fire-dragon" (LOK), pl. **Urulóki** (SA:ur-)

ecres **sercë** ("k") "blood" (SA:sereg; the Etymologies gives **yár** as the Quenya word for "blood")

ecse [escë] ("k") "rustle, noise of leaves" (EZGE)

ecsil **liscë** ("k") "reed, sedge" (LT2:335)

ecuara **araucë** "demon" (LT1:250, in mature Quenya **rauco**)

ecuaracraM **Malcaraucë** "balrog", also **Valkaraucë** ("k") (*LT1:250; in mature Quenya Valarauco*)

ecuaracraV **Valcaraucë** ("k") "balrog", also **Malcaraucë** (*LT1:250; in mature Quenya valarauco*)

ecúl **lúcë** ("k") "enchantment" (*LUG²*)

edlaV **Valdë** "female Vala" (also **Valis**) (*LT1:272, in mature Quenya Valië*)

edleminaV **Vanimeldë** fem. name, *"Beautiful-Dear-One" (*Appendix A*)

edlen **neldë** "three" (*SA:neldor, NÉL-ED*). Cf. **nelya**.

edles **seldë** "child" [meaning changed by Tolkien from "daughter"] (*SEL-D*)

edley **yeldë** "daughter" (*YEL*) This word was struck out in Etym, but it may have been restored together with the ending **-iel**, q.v.

edleyt **tyeldë** "end" (noun), also short form **tyel** (*KYEL*)

edlic **cildë** ("k") "saw" (???) The phrase **úri kilde hísen níe nienaitë** is translated "the Sun with wet eyes dropped tears of mist", literally perhaps something like *"the Sun saw (through) misty tears tearfully"??? (*MC:221; this is "Qenya"; cf. cildo*)

edlih **#hildë** pl. **hildi**, **-hildi** "followers" (used = mortal men) (*KHIL*) (also **Hildor**, q.v.). Dat. pl. **hildin** "for men", a dative pl. occurring in *Fíriel's Song*. Cf. **hildinyar** "my heirs", evidently ***hildë**, **hildo** "follower, heir" + **-inya** "my" + **-r** plural ending (*EO*)

edlin **nildë** "friend" (fem.) (*NIL/NDIL*)

edlirI **Irildë** "Idhril" (Idril) (*LT2:343*); **Irildë Taltelemna** = (mature) Sindarin *Idril Celebrindal*; replaced **Irildë Taltelepsa** (*KYELEP/TELEP*). Tolkien may have replaced **Irildë** as the Quenya form of *Idril* with **Itaril**, **Itarillë**, **Itarildë**, q.v.

edlis **sildë** "gleaming" (?) (*MC:214; this is "Qenya"; cf. silda-ránar*)

edlit **tildë** "point, horn" (*TIL*)

edliuq **quildë** "hush, rest, quiet" (*GL:23*)

ednah **handë** "knowledge, understanding, intelligence" (*KHAN*)

ednairalaV **#Valariandë** "Beleriand" (genitive in the phrase **Nyarna Valarianden** "the annals of Beleriand" in *LR:202*; Tolkien later changed the genitive ending from **-n** to **-o**; hence read ***Nyarna Valariandëo**)

ednam **mandë** "doom, final end, fate, fortune" (usually = final bliss) (*MANAD, under MAN*)

ednan **nandë** (1) "valley" in **Laurenandë** (*UT:253*); also **nan**, **nand-** "valley" (*Letters:308*); **Nan-Tasarion** "Vale of Willows" (*LotR2:III ch. 4*) (Note that this and the next **nandë** would be spelt differently in Tengwar writing, and originally they

were also pronounced differently, since **nandë** "harp" was **ñandë** in First Age Quenya).

ednan **nandë** (2) ("ñ") "harp" (noun) (*ÑGAN/ÑGÁNAD*)

ednaneruaL **Laurenandë** "Gold-valley" = Lórien (the land, not the Vala) (*UT:253*)

ednat **tandë** "thither" (*MC:215; this is "Qenya"*)

ednavewsU **Uswevandë** "way of escape" (*LT2:336*)

ednayricalaC **Calaciryandë**, "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*)

edne **endë** "core, centre, middle" (*NÉD, EN*), also translated "heart", but not referring to the physical organ; it literally means "centre" and refers to the *fëa* (soul) or *sáma* (mind) itself. (*VT39:32*)

ednel **lendë** "left, went" (pa.t. of **lelya-** "go") (*FS, LR:47, SD:310, WJ:362*), or, according to the *Etymologies*, the pa.t. of **linna-** "go" and **lesta-** "leave" (*LED, ELED*)

ednele **Elendë** "Elvenhome", regions of Valinor where the Elves dwelt and the stars could be seen (*MR:176, ÉLED*)

ednen [**nendë**] (2) "slope" (*DEN, struck out*)

ednen **nendë** (1) "pool" (*NEN*)

edneol **loëndë** *"year-middle", the middle (183rd) day of the year, inserted between the months of **Nárië** and **Cermië** (June and July) in the Númenórean calendar and the Steward's Reckoning (*Appendix D*)

ednep **pendë** "slope, downslope, declivity" (*PEN/PÉNE*)

ednepma **ampendë** "upward slope" (*PEN/PÉNE*)

edner **rendë** pa.t. of **rerin** (*RED*)

ednerem **merendë** "feast, festival" (also **meren**, **merend-**) (*MBER*)

edneuq **quendë** "Elf", the little-used sg. of **Quendi**, q.v. (*KWEN(ED), WJ:361*)

edneuqalaC **#Calaquendë** pl. **Calaquendi** "Elves of the Light, Light-elves" (*SA:kal-, SA:quen-/quet-, WJ:361, WJ:373*); spelt *Kalaquendi* in Etym (*KAL*)

edneuqialL **#Laiquendë** pl. **Laiquendi** "Green-elves", not much used (translated from Sindarin *Laegil, Laegelrim*) (*WJ:385, SA:quen-/quet-, LÁYAK*)

edneuqiroM **#Moriquendë** pl. **Moriquendi** "Dark Elves" (*SA:mor, WJ:361, 373*).

edneuqrat **#tarquendë** pl. **tarquendi** ("q") "High-elves" = Lindar (= the later *Vanyar*; Tolkien revised the names) (*TÁ/TA3*)

edneuqrUN **#Nurquendë** pl. **Nurquendi** ("q") "Gnomes" (lit. *"Deep Elves") (*NÚ*)

ednev **wendë** < **wendë** "maiden"
(*WEN/WENED*)

ednew **wendë** "maid" (*GWEN*), **wendë** >
wendë "maiden" (*WEN/WENED*). Early "Qenya"
also had **wendi** "maid, girl", but this would be a
plural in mature Quenya. (*LT1:271*)

ednewlaL **Lalwendë** (also short **Lalwen**)
"Laughing Maiden", fem. name (*PM:343*)

edney **yendë**, **yen** "daughter" (*YÔ/YON*).
*This word replaced another form, but the latter may
have been restored; see yeldë.*

ednif **findë** "hair" (especially of the head)
(*PM:340*), "a tress or plait of hair" (*PM:345*), "tress,
braid of hair, lock of hair" (*SPIN*) This may obsolete
earlier "Qenya" **findë** "cunning" (prob. noun)
(*LT1:253*)

edniht **thindë** (**Pindë**) older form of **sindë**,
q.v., preserved in Vanyarin (*WJ:384*, *there spelt with
the special letter Þ, not the digraph th*)

ednil **lindë** "air, tune, singing, song"
(*SA:gond*, (*LIN*², [*GLIN*]); **lindelorendor** "music-
dream-land"; see **laurelindórenan lindelorendor...**
(*LotR2:III ch. 4*, cf. *Letters:308*)

ednil **lindë**- ?"sing" (*LT1:258*; in mature
Quenya **lir-**)

ednilignit **tingilindë** "a twinkling star" (*TIN*)

ednilrom **morilindë** "nightingale" (*MOR*)

ednilodnO **Ondolindë** "Gondolin"
(*SA:gond*); see **Ondo**. Earlier "Qenya" has
Ondolinda (*changed from Ondolin*) "singing stone,
Gondolin" (*LT1:254*)

edniloron **norolindë** "tripping lightly"
(*MC:215*; *this is "Qenya"*)

ednin **nindë** "fragile, thin" (*NIN-DI*)

ednir **rindë** "circle" (*RIN*)

ednirehT **Therindë** (**Þerindë**)
"Needlewoman", original form of **Serindë**, before the
shift **th** > **s** (*PM:333*)

ednireS **Serindë** fem. name; "Broidress"
(*Silm*) or "Needlewoman" (*PM:333*). Original form
Therindë, q.v.

ednis **sindë** (**Þ**) "grey, pale or silvery grey"
(the Vanyarin dialect preserves the older form **Pindë**)
(*WJ:384*, *THIN*; in *SA:thin(d)* the form given is
sinda, cf. also **sindanóriello** "from a grey country" in
Namárië. **Sindë** and **sinda** are apparently variants of
the same word.) See **Sindicollo**.

ednit **tindë** "glint" (noun) (*TIN*)

edniv [**vindë** "blue-grey, pale blue or grey"
(*WIN/WIND*)]

edniwh **hwindë** "eddy, whirlpool" (*SWIN*)

ednol **londë** "land-locked haven". In
Alqualondë "Swan-haven" (*SA*). In the *Etymologies*,
stem *LOD*, **londë** is glossed "road (in sea), entrance
to harbour" (*LOD*).

ednolauqlA **Alqualondë** "Swan-road, Swan-
haven", capital of the Teleri (*ÁLAK, LOD, KHOP*
[there spelt Alqalonde], Silm).

ednoliriH **Hirilondë** "Haven-finder", name
of a ship (*UT:192*)

ednolognĪ **Ingolondë** "Land of the Gnomes"
(*Beleriand*, "but before applied to parts of Valinor")
(*ÑGOLOD*)

ednulu **ulundë** "flood" (*ULU*)

edram **#mardë** "hall"; only pl. **mardi** is
attested (*Nam, RGEO:66*)

edramoro ***oromardë** "high-hall", pl
oromardi (*Nam, RGEO:66*)

edre **erdë** (1) "seed, germ" (*ERÉD*), (2) **erdë**
"singularity", the person as a whole (*MR:216*)

egnaf **fangë** "long beard" (*GL:34*)

egnet **tengë** "indicated" - pa.t. of **tëa**?
(*VT39:6*)

egnir **ringë** 1. (adj.) "cold", also **ringa**
(which form is to be preferred); 2. (noun) "cold pool
or lake (in mountains)" (*RINGI*)

egnit **tingë** "twang" (*TING/TANG*)

egniw **wingë** "foam, crest of wave, crest"
(*WIG*); "foam, spindrift" (*LT1:273*). Also **winga**.

ei **-ië** (1) infinitive (or gerundial) ending,
attested in **enyalië**, q.v. (*CO*)

ei **-ië** (2) "is", **-ier** "are", stative verb suffix
occurring in *Fíriel's Song*: **númessier** "they are in the
west", **meldielto** "they are...beloved", **talantië** "he is
fallen", **márië** "it is good" (< ***númessë** "in the west",
melda "beloved", ***talanta** "fallen"); future tense -
iéva in **hostainiéva** "will be gathered" (< ***hostaina**
"gathered"). Compare **ye** "is", **yéva** "will be", verbs
that also occur in *Fíriel's Song*. This suffix is probably
not valid in mature Quenya: **-ië** is an infinitival or
gerundial ending in *CO*, for **ye** "is" we here find **ná**,
and the phrase "lost is" is **vanwa ná**, not ***vanwië**.

eil **lië** "people" (*LI, Nargelion*), in **Eldalië**
(q.v.); possessive **#liéva** in **Mindon Eldaliéva** (q.v.)

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

eilaV **Valië** female Vala, pl. **Valier** attested
(*Silm*)

eilayne **enyalië** "to recall", "to
commemorate", with infinitival ending **-ië**; dative
enyalien "for the re-calling", "[in order] to recall" in
CO.

eilayt **tyalië** "sport, play, game" (*TYAL*,
LT1:260)

eiledneuQ **Quendelië** ("q") ***"the People of
the Elves"** (*KWEN(ED)*)

eilessol **losselië** "white people" (*MC:216*)

eileuq **quelië** "waning" in **Narquelië**, q.v.

eileuqraN **Narquelië** tenth month of the year, "October" (*Appendix D*); the word seems to mean "Fire-waning", "Sun-waning". Compare **narquelon** ("q"), q.v.

eilleleT **Telellië** "Teler-folk" (*TELES*)

eimiaT **Taimië**, **Taimë** "the sky" (*LT1:268*; rather **menel** in mature *Quenya*)

eimla **almië** "blessedness, 'blessings', good fortune, bliss" (*GALA*)

eimreC **Cermië** seventh month of the year, "July" (*Appendix D*)

ein **nië** "tear" (*NEI*, *LT1:262*, *LT2:346*); apparently **nie** in *MC:221*

einássam **massánië** "breadgiver", used as a title of the highest woman among any Elvish people, since she had the keeping and gift of the *coimas* (lembas). Also translated simply "Lady" (*PM:404*)

einatniT **Tintanië** "Kindler" = *Varda* (*TIN*; *Tintánië* under *TAN*)

eináv **vánië** an augmentless perfect of **auta-** (q.v.) that may occur in verse; regular form **avánië** (*WJ:365*)

eináva **avánië**, pl. **avánier** perfect tense of **auta-**, q.v. (*WJ:365*)

einédudlA **Aldudénië** "Lament for the Two Trees" (a strange word, since *Quenya* does not permit intervocalic *d* as in this word - perhaps the *Vanyarin* dialect of *Quenya* did) (*Silm*)

einemoy **yomenië** "meeting, gathering" (of three or more coming from different directions) (*WJ:407*)

einev **venië** "shape, cut" (prob. noun) (*LT1:254*)

einif **finië** "cunning" (prob. noun) (*LT1:253*)

einnavay **Yavannië** name of the ninth month of the year, "September" (*Appendix D*, *SA:yávë*)

einras **sarnië** "shingle, pebble-bank" (*UT:463*)

einrom **mornië** "darkness" (*Nam*, *RGEO:67*). Early "Qenya" also has **Mornië** "Black Grief", "the black ship that plies between *Mandos* and *Erumáni*" (*LT1:261*). This is probably a compound **mor-** "black" and **nië** "tear".

einúdnA **Andúnië** (apparently a variant form of **andúnë**) (place-name, a city and port on the western coast of *Númenor*, said to mean "sunset"). (*Appendix A*, *Silm*, *UT:166*, *NDÚ*)

eir **rië** "crown" (*RIG*)

eira **arië** "daytime" (*AR¹*)

eirám **márië** "it is good" (*FS*; from **mára** "good"; the stative-verb suffix **-ië** is hardly valid in mature *Quenya*)

eiramA **Amarië** (fem. name; perhaps derived from **mára** "good") (*Silm*)

eiráman **namárië** "farewell" (*Nam*, *RGEO:67*)

eiráN **Nárië** sixth month of the year, "June" (*Appendix D*); derived from the stem (*a*)**nar-** having to do with fire or sun.

eirát **tárië** "height", allative **tárienna** "to [the] height" (*LotR3:VI ch. 4*, translated in *Letters:308*)

eiratnauQ **Quantarië** "Day of Completion, Oldyear's Day" (*PM:127*) (= the **quantien** of the *Etymologies*)

eirayniV **Vinyarië** "Newyear's Day" (*PM:127*)

eirev **verië** "boldness" (*BER*)

eiriaf **fairië** "freedom" (*LT1:250*)

eiríminraC **Carnimírië** "Red-jewelled", the rowan-tree in *Quickbeam's* song (*LotR2:III ch. 4*, *SA:caran*), also translated "with adornment of red jewels" (*Letters:224*; where the reading "*carnemúrie*" occurs)

eiródnL **Lindórië** fem. name, perhaps "She that arises in beauty" (compare **Melkor** "He that arises in Might") (*Silm*). Cf. **linda**.

eirón **#nórië** "country", in **sindanórië** (see **sinda**) (*Nam*, *RGEO:67*)

eisih **hisië** "mist" (*Nam*, *SA:hîth*); also **hisé**.

eissalo **olassië** "collection of leaves, foliage" (*Letters:283*)

eisua **ausië** "wealth" (*LT2:336*)

eit **tië** "path, course, line, direction, way" (*TE3*); pl. **tier** in **Namárië** (*Nam*, *RGEO:67*); **tielyanna** "upon your path" (*UT:22 cf. 51*; **tie-lyanna** "path-your-upon")

eital **látíë** "openness" (*VT39:23*)

eithapauqa **aquapahtië** "privacy" (literally "fully-closedness", of a mind that closes itself against telepathic transfers) (*VT39:23*)

eitalat **talantië** "he is fallen" (*FS*; see **-ië** #2 concerning the doubtful authority of this stative verb ending in mature *Quenya*)

eitalata **atalantië** "Downfall", said to be a normal noun-formation in *Quenya* (*Letters:347*).

eitnemo **omentië** "meeting" (meeting or junction of the directions of two people) (*WJ:367*), ***omentiëlva** "our meeting", only attested in the genitive: **omentiëlvo** "of our meeting". See **-lva**. Concerning the alternative reading **omentiëlmo**, see **-lma**.

eitsewgnat **tengwestië** "Language" as abstract or phenomenon (*WJ:394*)

eiuqne **enquië** Eldarin six-day week, pl. **enquier** (*Appendix D*)

eiv **vië** "manhood, vigour" (*WEG*)

eiváy **yávië** "autumn" (*SA:yávë*); "autumn, harvest", in the calendar of *Imladris* a precisely defined period of 54 days, but also used without any

exact definition (*Appendix D*); **yáviérë** *"Autumn-day", a day outside the months in the Steward's Reckoning, inserted between **Yavannië** and **Narquelë** (September and October) (*Appendix D*)

eivet **tevië** "hatred" (*LT1:268*); also **tevin** eivioc **coivië** ("k") "awakening", noun (*LT1:257*; in mature Quenya **cuivië**, as in **Cuiviénen**) eiviuc **cuivië** "awakening", noun (early "Qenya" **coivië**, q.v.) In **Cuiviénen**, "Water of Awakening" (*SA:cuivië*, *SA:nen*, *KUY*; spelt with a **k** in the Etymologies)

eivnav **vanwië** "the past, past time" (*WAN*) eiwnorov **voronwië** "endurance, lasting quality" (*BOR*)

ekólugna **angulókë** "dragon" (*LOK*) elabma **ambalë** "yellow bird, 'yellow hammer'" (*SMAL*)

elabmut **tumbalë** apparently an extended form of **tumba** "deep valley" (*Letters:308*; *SA:tum* and *TUB* gives **tumbo** "valley, deep valley"). In **tumbalemorna** "deepvalleyblack" or (according to *SA:tum*) "black deep valley", also **tumbaletaurëa** "deepvalleyforested"; see **Taurelilómëa-tumbalemorna...**

elác **cálë** ("k") "light" (*Markirya*; in early "Qenya", **cálë** meant "morning", *LT1:254*)

elacia **aicalë** ("k") "a peak" (*AYAK*) elacnA **Ancalë** ("k") "radiant one" = Sun (*KAL*)

elacnam **mancalë** ("k") (*MBAKH*) elacúy **yúcalë** ("k") "twilight" (*KAL*) elai [**ialë** "everlasting" (*GEY*); replaced by

oialë] elai **oialë** "everlasting [?age]" (*Reading of gloss uncertain*) (*OY*) Used as an adverb "everlastingly" in *Namárië* (*Nam*, *RGEO:67*)

elamma **ammalë** "yellow bird, 'yellow hammer'" (*SMAL*)

elatial **lailalë** "praising", isolated from **Erulailalë** (*UT:166, 436*)

elatialurE **Erulailalë** "Praise of Erú", a Númenórean festival (*UT:166, 436*)

elatnah **hantalë** "thanksgiving", isolated from **Eruhantalë** (*UT:166*)

elatnahurE **Eruhantalë** "Thanksgiving to Erú", a Númenórean festival (*UT:166, 436*)

elatneuq **quentalë** ("q") "account, history" (*KWET*), "narration, History" as abstract, but the word may also be used with a particular reference, as in **quentalë Noldoron** or **quentalë Noldorinwa** "the history of the Noldor", referring to the real events rather than an account of them: "that part of [universal] History which concerned the Noldor". (*VT39:16*; in this source the spelling really is "quentale" rather than "qentale")

elatneuqemúl **lúmequentialë** ("q") "history" (*LU, KWET*)

elatroh **hortalë** "speeding, urging" (*KHOR*) elatron **nurtalë** "hiding" (evidently a verbal stem #**nurta-** "hide" with the verbal noun ending **-lë**); **Nurtalë Valinóreva** "the Hiding of Valinor" (*Silm*)

elatsev **vestalë** "wedding" (*BES*) (*under WED the word was defined as "oath", but this was struck out*)

elatson **nostalë** "species, kind" (*LT1:272*) elauqnu **unqualë** ("q") "agony, death" (*KWAL*)

elaúy **yualë** "twilight" (*KAL*) elawgnu **ungwalë** "torture" (*ÑGWAL*) elayrem **meryalë** "holiday" (*MBER*) elaytni **intyalë** "imagination" (*INK/INIK*) eldiratI **Itarildë**, **Itaril** (***Itaril-**), **Itarillë** fem. name, Sindarized as *Idril* (*PM:346, 348*; *SA:ril*). (In earlier sources, Tolkien used **Iridë** as the Quenya form of *Idril*.)

elebmál **lambelë** "Language" (especially with reference to phonology). *"phonetics" (*VT39:15*)

elecian **naicelë** ("k") "sharp pain" (*NÁYAK*) elecnet **tencelë** ("k") "writing system, spelling" (*TEK*)

elednagorov **vorogandelë** (*read *vorogandelë, voroñgandele*) "harping on one tune", continual repetition (*BOR*)

elednan **andelë** ("ñ") "harping" (*ÑGAN/ÑGÁNAD*)

elednew **wendelë** "maidenhood" (*LT1:271*) elednil **lindelë** "music" (*LIN², LT1:258 - #lindalë* in *Ainulindalë*).

eledniw **windelë** "loom" (*LT1:254*) elepo **opelë** "walled house or village, 'town'" (*PEL(ES)*)

elet **telë-** "finish, end" (intransitive), also "be the last thing or person in a series or sequence of events" (*WJ:411*; **telë** may be taken as the 3. person aorist of a stem **tel-**)

eletce **ectelë** ("k") "fountain", also **cectelë** ("k") (*LT1:257, LT2:338*; in mature Quenya **ehotelë**)

eletcec **cectelë** ("k") "fountain" (*LT1:257, LT2:338*; in mature Quenya **ehotelë**)

elethe **ehotelë** "issue of water, spring" (*SA:kel-, KEL, ET*)

elatneuq **quentelë** ("q") "sentence" (*LT2:348*)

eletor **rotelë** "cave" (*LT2:347*)

elette **ettelë** "outer lands" (*ET*)

elewgnet **tengwelë** ("e") "Language" (in all its aspects), a general word for the grouping and composing of *tengwi* (linguistic "signs", phonemes) into a linguistic system (*VT39:16*)

elí **ilë** "star" (*LT1:269*; use rather **elen**, **él** in mature Quenya.)

eliam **mailë** "lust" (*MIL-IK*)

eliat **tailë** "lengthening, extension" (*TAY*)

eliu **uilë** "long trailing plant", especially "seaweed" (*UY*)

eliuc **cuilë** ("k") "life, being alive" (*KUY*)

elium **muilë** "secrecy" (*MUY*)

eliut **tuilë** "spring, spring-time", also used = "dayspring, early morn" (*TUY*, *VT39:7*), in the calendar of Imladris a precisely defined period of 54 days, but also used without any exact definition. Cf. **tuilérë**, q.v. (*Appendix D*) - In early "Qenya", the word **tuilë** is glossed "Spring", but it is said that it literally refers to a "budding", also used collectively for "buds, new shoots, fresh green" (*LT1:269*). Cf. mature Quenya **tuima**.

eliutóN **Nótuilë** alternative name of May (*PM:135*)

eliutra **artuilë** "dayspring, early morn" (*TUY*)

eliutrE **Ertuilë** alternative name of April (*PM:135*)

elív **vilë** "gentle breeze" (*LT1:273*)

ellaf **fallë** "foam" (*PHAL/PHÁLAS*)

ellam **mallë** pl. **maller** "street" (*MBAL*, *LR:47, 56*, *LT1:263*, *SD:310*)

ellan **nallë**, **nal** "dale, dell" (*LT1:261*)

ellatnit **Tintallë** "Kindler", a title of Varda who kindled the stars (*TIN*, *Nam*, *RGEO:67*). From **tinta-** "kindle, make to sparkle" (*MR:388*)

elle **ellë** "came", pl. **eller** with a plural subject (*MC:215*; this is "Qenya")

ellednan **nandellë** ("ñ") "little harp" (*ÑGAN/ÑGANAD*)

elleh **hellë** "sky" (*3EL*; a distinct word **hellë** "frost" was struck out, see *KHEL*.)

elleir **riellë** "a maiden crowned with a festival garland" (*PM:347*), also short form **riel** (***riell-**) "garlanded maiden" (*SA:kal-*). In **Altariel**, **Altariellë**.

elleleT **Telellë** "little elf" (also **Teler**); the **Telemi** are said to be "young Elves of all clans who dwelt in Kôr to perfect their arts of singing and poetry" (*LT1:267*; see **Teler**)

ellemiuq **quimellë** "lady" (*GL:45*)

ellen **nellë** "brook" (*NEN*)

elleso **osellë** "sister, [female] associate" (*THEL/THELES*, *WÓ*). Cf. **otorno**.

ellet **tellë** "rear" (*TELES*)

elleuq **quellë** "fading", 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*)

elleuqóN **Nóquellë** alternative name of October (*PM:135*)

elleuqrE **Erquellë** alternative name of September (*PM:135*)

elleyh **hyellë** "glass" (*KHYEL(ES)*)

elleyN **nyellë** "bell" (*NYEL*)

elleyt **tyellë** "grade" (pl. **tyeller** attested) (*Appendix E*)

ellin **nillë** ("ñ") a star-image on **Nurmenel** (q.v.), from a stem *ngil-* "silver glint" (*MR:388*)

elliratI **Itarillë**, **Itaril** (***Itarill-**), **Itarildë** fem. name, Sindarized as **Idril** (*PM:346, 348*; *SA:ril*). (In earlier sources, Tolkien used **Irdilë** as the Quenya form of **Idril**.)

elliteynileH **Helinyetillë** "Eyes of Heartsease", a name of the pansy (*LT1:262*)

elloron **norollë** "cart" (*GL:31*)

ellu **ullë** intr. pa.t. of **ulya-**, q.v. (*ULU*). Cf. **ullier** "poured", a pl. past tense of **ulya-** "pour" occurring in *LR:47*; read probably ***uller** in mature Quenya. In *SD:247*, **ullier** is translated "should flow".

elo **olë** "three" (*LT1:258*; in mature Quenya **neldë**)

elóf **fólë** "secrecy, a secret" (*LT2:340*; "Qenya" spelling **fôlë**)

elognI **Ingolë** "Science/Philosophy" as a whole (*PM:360*; *WJ:383* has **ingolë** ["iñgole"], glossed "lore". In the Etymologies, stem *ÑGOL*, the word **ingolë** was marked as archaic or poetic and is glossed "deep lore, magic".)

eloim **moilë** "tarn" (*LT2:349*)

elón **nólë** "long study (of any subject), lore, knowledge" (*SA:gúl*, also *WJ:383* and *MR:350*, there spelt **ñóle**, the earlier pronunciation. In the Etymologies, stem *ÑGOL*, the gloss is "wisdom".)

eloniv **vainolë** "quiver" (noun) (*LT1:271*)

elót **tólë** "centre" (*LT1:269*; the word **endë** in to be preferred in mature Quenya)

elua **aulë** (1) "invention" (*GAWA/GOWO*); evidently connected to or associated with **Aulë**, name of the Vala of craft (*GAWA/GOWO*, *TAN*); adopted and adapted from Valarin (*WJ:399*)

elua **aulë** (2) "shaggy" (*LT1:249*; this "Qenya" word may have been obsoleted by # 1 above)

eluan **naulë** "wolf-howl" (*ÑGAW*; this must represent earlier ***ñaulë** = ***ngaulë**; these forms are not given in Etym, but compare **ñauro**. In Tengwar writing, the initial N would be represented by the letter noldo, not númen.)

eluat **taulë** "great tree" (*LT1:267*)

elubmul **lumbulë** "(heavy) shadow" (*Nam*, *RGEO:67*)

elúht **thulë** (**Þulë**) see **súlë**

eluum **miulë** "whining, mewing" (*MIW*)

eluis **siulë** "incitement" (*SIW*)
 elús **súlë** (**P**) "spirit, breath", also name of tengwa 9; originally **thúlë** (**Púlë**), before the shift **th** > **s** that occurred shortly before the rebellion of the Noldor (*Appendix E, THÚ*)
 em **me** "us"; **mel-lumna** "us-is-heavy", sc. *"is heavy for us" (*LR:47, mel- is evidently an assimilated form of *men "for us", dative of me*); dual **met** "us (two)"
 emárauqA **Alquarámë** ("q") "Swan-wing" (*LT2:335*)
 emáuq **quámë** ("q") "sickness" (*KWAM*)
 emáy **yámë** "yawning" (*MC:214; cf. the stem YAG in the Etymologies*)
 emayrotna **antoryamë** "strengthening", used of various manipulations of a stem, such as lengthening vowels or consonants or turning a consonant or a vowel into a "blend" (see *ostimë*) (*VT39:9*)
 emeló **ólemë** "elbow" (*LT1:258*)
 emelón **nólemë** "deep lore, wisdom" (*LT1:263*). Would represent earlier ***ñólemë** and should be spelt accordingly in Tengwar. Perhaps replaced by **Nolmë** in mature Quenya.
 eménel **lenémë** "with leave" (+ gen: "with leave of") (*SD:246*)
 emiah **haimë** "habit" (*KHIM*)
 emial **laimë** "shade" (*DAY*)
 emiar **raimë** (*evidently a misreading for *roime*) "hunt, hunting" (*ROY^d*)
 emiaT **Taimë, Taimië** "the sky" (*LT1:268; rather menel in mature Quenya*)
 emiay **yaimë** "wailing" (noun), from which is derived the adjective **yaimëa** "wailing", pl. **yaimië** in *Markirya*
 emilacnA **Ancalimë** fem. name, *"Most Bright One"
 emilúS **Súlimë** third month of the year, "March". The word apparently means *"windy one" (*Appendix D; SA:sûl; not capitalized in the latter source*). Early "Qenya" has **súlimë** "wind" (*LT1:266*)
 eminéN **Nénimë** second month of the year, "February" (*Appendix D*)
 emior ***roimë** - see **raime** (*ROY^d*)
 emirÚ **Úrimë** (in some editions **Urimë**, but this seems to be an error; cf. **úrë** "heat") eighth month of the year, "August" (*Appendix D, SA:ur-, UT:302*)
 emisíH **Hísimë** eleventh month of the year, "November" (*Appendix D, SA:híth*). The Quenya word seems to mean "Misty One".
 emitso **ostimë** (pl. **ostimi** is attested) "blend", term for a kind of "strengthened" elements within a stem, where a single sound has been expanded into two different elements while maintaining a unitary effect and significance: such as

s- being turned into *st-*, or *m* being strengthened to *mb*. (*VT39:9*)

eml **-lmë** pronominal ending for inclusive "we", sc. "we" including the person that is spoken to. Exemplified in **laituvalmet** "we shall bless them" (**lait-uva-lme-t** "bless-shall-we-them") (*LotR3:VI ch. 4, translated in Letters:308*)

emlala **lalmë** "elm-tree" (*ÁLAM*)

emlala **alalmë** "elm, elm-tree" (*ÁLAM, LÁLAM, LT1:249*)

emlan **[nalmë]** ("ñ") "clamour" (*ÑGAL/ÑGALAM*)

emlap **palmë** "surface" (*PAL*)

emlas **salmë** "harp-playing" (*LT1:265; rather nandelë in mature Quenya*)

emlawgn **ngwalmë** see **nwalmë**

emlawn **nwalmë** "torment", also name of tengwa 20. Originally pronounced **ngwalmë**; initial **ng** had become **n** in Third Age pronunciation (*Appendix E*)

emlay **yalmë** "clamour" (*ÑGAL/ÑGALAM*)

emlem **melmë** "love" (noun) (*MEL*)

emlet **telmë** "hood, covering"; ablative in the phrase **telmello telmanna** "from hood to base, from crown to foot, top to bottom" (*TEL/TELU*)

emley **[yelmë]** (not glossed; the etymology may suggest *"friendship") (*YEL, struck out*)

emlic **cilmë** "choosing" (isolated from **Essecilmë** "name-choosing", q.v.) (*MR:214*); also in **cilmessi** ("k") "self-names", literally names of personal choice (*PM:339*) (**cilmë** + **essi**, hence *"choice-names"). Sg. ***cilmessë**.

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

emlim **milmë** "desire, greed" (*MIL-IK*)

emlin **nilmë** "friendship" (*NIL/NDIL*)

emlis **silmë** "starlight", also name of tengwa 29 (*Appendix E*); **silmë nuquerna** "s reversed", name of tengwa 30, similar to normal **silmë** but turned upside down (*Appendix E*). In the *Etymologies*, stem **SIL**, **silmë** is defined as the "light of Silpion" (Telperion), and also a poetic word for "silver".

emlisi **isilmë** "moonlight", occurring in *Markirya*, free translation "the moon" in *MC:215* (**isilmë ilcalassë**, lit. "moonlight gleaming-in" = "in the moon gleaming")

emloh **holmë** "odour" (*ÑOL*)

emloN **Nolmë** ("ñ") "knowledge, Philosophy (including Science)" (*PM:360 cf. 344*)

emlos **solmë** "wave" (*LT1:266*)

emluaq **qualmë** ("q") "agony, death" (*KWAL, LT1:264*)

emluy **yulmë** (1) "drinking, carousal" (*WJ:416*)

emluy **yulmë** (2) "red [?heat]" (*the gloss was illegible*) (*YUL*)

emm **-mmë** pronominal ending, exclusive "we", seen in **vammë** "we won't" (*WJ:371*)

emma **ammë** "mother" (*AM¹*)

emódnit **tindómë** "starry twilight, starlit dusk" (*DOMO, TIN, SA:tin*), usually of the time near dawn, not near evening (*SA:tin*)

emódnú **undómë** "twilight", usually of the time near evening, not near dawn (that is **tindómë**)

emól **lómë** as "dusk". In **Lómion** "Child of Twilight [dusk]", the Quenya name Aredhel secretly gave to Maeglin (*SA*). Otherwise **lómë** is usually defined as "night" (*Letters:308, LR:41, SD:302, SA:dú*); the *Etymologies* defines **lómë** as "Night [as phenomenon], night-time, shades of night" (*DO3/DÔ, LUM, DOMO*). In early "Qenya" the gloss was "dusk, gloom, darkness" (*LT1:255*). Cf. **lómë** *lindë* pl. **lómë** *lindi* "nightingale" (*SA:dú, LR:41; SD:302, MR:172, DO3/DÔ, LIN², TIN*). Derived adjective ***lómëa** "gloomy" in **Lómëanor** "Gloomyland"; see **Taurelilómëa-tumbalemorna...**

emóladla **Aldalómë** place-name *"Tree-night" or *"Tree-twilight" (*LotR2:III ch. 4*)

emóliriW **Wirilómë** a name of the great Spider (Ungoliant) (*LT1:254*)

emólisiH **Hísilómë** (place-name) "Hithlum" (*SA:hith, LUM*)

emonis **sinómë** "in this place" (*EO*)

emorO **Oromë** 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" (*WJ:400-401, cf. SA:rom and ROM, TÁWAR in Etym*). Genitive **Oromëo** and possessive **Oromëva** in *WJ:368*.

emraC **Carmë** ("k") "art" (*UT:459*)

emracesE **Essecarmë** "name-making" (*MR:214, 470*), Eldarin ceremony where the father announces the name of his child. **Essecenta** (-"kenta") *"Name-essay" (see **centa**) (*MR:415*)

emracneio **oiencarmë** "perpetual production" in **oiencarmë Eruo** ("k") "the One's [Eru's] perpetual production", free rendering "God's management of the Drama" (*MR:471*)

emras **sarmë** "writing" (*VT39:8*)

emrein **niermë** ??? (*Narqelion*)

emres **sermë** "friend" (fem.) (*SER*)

emrewh **hwermë** "gesture-code" (*WJ:395*)

emreyk **kyermë** *"prayer", isolated from

Erukyermë (*UT:166*)

emreykurE **Erukyermë** "Prayer to Eru", a Númenórean festival (*UT:166, 436*)

emrin **nirmë** "act of will" (*VT39:30*)

emro **ormë** (1) "haste, violence, wrath", "rushing" (*noun*) (*GOR, KHOR*)

emro **ormë** (2) "summit, crest" (*LT1:256; this "Qenya" word is probably obsoleted by # 1 above*)

emroh **hormë** "urgency" (confused with **ormë** "rushing") (*KHOR*)

emrum **murmë** "slumber" (*LT1:261*)

emu ál **lá umë** > **laumë** "no indeed not, on the contrary" ("also used for asking incredulous questions") (*LA*)

emú **úmë** pa.t. of **um-** (and **u-?**) (*UGU/UMU*)

emual **laumë** < **lá umë** "no indeed not, on the contrary" ("also used for asking incredulous questions") (*LA*)

emudnu **undumë** "abyss" (*Markirya*)

emúf **fúmë** "sleep" (noun) (*LT1:253*)

emúl **lúmë** (1) "time" (*LU*) or "hour", allative **lúmena** "upon the hour", elided **lúmenn'** in the greeting **elen síla lúmenn' omentielvo** because the next word begins with a similar vowel. The complete form **lúmena omentielvo** is found in *WJ:367* and *Letters:424*. Cf. also the compounds **lumenyárë** and **lúmequentá**, q.v.)

emúl **lúmë** (2) "darkness" (one wonders if Tolkien confused **lúmë** "time, hour" and **lómë** "night") (*Markirya*)

emulauq **qualumë** ("q") "heaving" (*MC:214; this is "Qenya"*)

emúlay **yalumë** "former times" (*YA*)

emulec **celumë** ("k") "stream, flow" (*KEL, LT1:257*); locative pl. **celumessen** ("k") in *Markirya* (**ëar-celumessen** is translated "in the flowing sea", lit. *"in the sea-streams").

emulet **telumë** "dome, roof, canopy" (*TEL/TELU, WJ:411 cf. 399; see also telluma*); "firmament" (*MC:214*), inflected **telumen** in *MC:221* (*the latter is "Qenya"*). **Telumëhtar** "warrior of the sky", older name of **Menelmacar** = Orion (*Appendix E, TEL/TELU, WJ:411*); **Telumendil** *"Sky-friend", name of a constellation (*Silm*)

emullay **yallumë** "at last" (*FS*)

emullu **ullumë** an word occurring in *Fíriel's Song*, evidently meaning "not for ever". Cf. **ú-**, **lúmë**.

emún **númë** "going down, occident" (*Letters:361*). Apparently meaning "west" in **númeheruen** and **numeheruvi**; indeed **númë** was glossed "West" in early "Qenya" (*LT1:263*).

emunef **fenumë** "dragon" (*LT2:341 - but lókë is the normal word in mature Quenya*)

emúnoroS **Soronúmë** (P?) (name of a constellation, apparently incorporating **sonon** "eagle") (*SA:thoron*)

emure **erumë** "desert" (*ERE*)

emús-en **ne-súmë** ??? (*Narqelion*)

en **ne** ??? = **n-** in **n-alalmino** (*Narqelion*)

enác **cánë** ("k") "valour" (*KAN*)

enaclam **malcanë** ("k") "torture" (LT1:250)
 enaclav **valcanë** ("k") "vague" (MC:213; *this is "Qenya"*)
 enacrac **carcanë** ("k") "row of teeth" (KARAK). In early "Qenya", **carcanë** meant "snarling", adj. (MC:213)
 enáf **fánë**, **fána** "white" (Markirya - **fánë** as a sg. form may be a misreading)
 enagnas **sanganë** "gather" (MC:214; *this is "Qenya"*)
 enagnul **lunganë** "bending" (MC:214; *this is "Qenya"*)
 enám **mánë** "a spirit that has gone to the Valar or to Erumáni" (LT1:260)
 enam **manë** "good (moral)" (sc. *"good in a moral sense") (LT1:260)
 enár **ránë** "straying, wandering" (noun) (RAN)
 enatsalaf **falastanë** "surging", **falastanéro** "was loud with surf" (MC:213, 220; *this is "Qenya" - the participle "surging" is falastala in mature Quenya*)
 enatsih **histanë** "fading" (MC:213; *this is "Qenya"*)
 enatsual **laustanë** "roaring" (MC:213; *this is "Qenya"*)
 enatsup **pustanë** "blowing" (MC:213; *this is "Qenya"*)
 enav **vanë** "fair" (LT1:272; *in mature Quenya rather vanya*)
 enáv **vánë** past tense of **auta-**, q.v. (WJ:365)
 enavú **úvanë** "without beauty", adj. **úvanëa** (VT39:14)
 eném **ménë** "on us" (SD:310)
 eneret **terenë**, **teren** "slender" (TER/TERES)
 enev **venë** "small boat, vessel, dish" (LT1:254)
 enév **venë** < **wénë** "virginity" (WEN/WENED)
 enévalaC **Calavénë** ("k") "Sun" (lit. *"light-vessel", *"light-dish") (LT1:254)
 enéw **wénë** > **venë** "virginity" (WEN/WENED)
 eniaúq **quainë** ("q") "wailing (pl.)" (MC:213; *this is "Qenya"*)
 eniav **vainë** "sheath" (LT1:271)
 enif **finë** "a hair" (PM:340) or "larch" (SPIN)
 eníl **línë** "cobweb" (SLIG)
 enília #**ailinë** (nominative uncertain) a "Qenya" word for "shore, beach" (mature Quenya **hresta**). Only attested in inflected forms: sg. ablative **ailinello** "shore-from" (MC:213), sg. locative **ailinisse** "on shore" (MC:221), pl. locative **ailissen** "on beaches" (for ***ailinissen?**) (MC:221)
 enim **minë** "one" (MINI)

enioviam **maivoinë** "great longing" (LT2:345)
 enipmit **timpinë** "spray" (LT1:268)
 enít **tínë** "shining" (MC:213; *this is "Qenya"*)
 eniudnuN **Nunduinë** *"West-flow", name of a river in Númenor (UT:168)
 eniuf **fuinë** "deep shadow" (PHUY; cf. "Qenya" **fuin** "night" in MC:221)
 eniuh **huinë** "deep shadow" (PHUY), "gloom, darkness" (SA:fuin), also used for "shadow" = Sauron (LR:56). With prefix **nu-** "under" and allative ending **-nna** in **nuhuinenna** (SD:246); also **unhuinë** "under-shadow" (LR:47).
 eniuhunu **unhuinë** "under-shadow" (LR:47); see **huinë**.
 eniuhurun **nuruhinë** "death-shadow" (LR:47, 56, SD:310)
 ennal **lannë** "tissue, cloth" (LAN)
 ennav **vannë** pa.t. of **vanya-** (WAN)
 ennevar **ravennë** "she-lion" (LT1:260)
 enó **ónë** pa.t. of **onta-** "beget, create" (ONO)
 enódniL **Lindónë**, **Lindon** "Lindon", place-name (WJ:385)
 enolh #**hlonë** pl. **hloni** "sounds" (or may the sg. be #**hlon?** #**hlón?**) (WJ:394)
 enóllavA **Avallónë** Haven and city on Tol Eressëa. In the *Akallabêth* 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. The *Etymologies* gives **Avalóna** "the outer isle" = Tol Eressea (LONO, (AWA))
 enóno **onónë** - see **eróno** (= **onórë**)
 enórabmA **Ambarónë** "uprising, sunrise, Orient" (AM²)
 enrac **carnë** "red" (SA:caran, MC:214, KARÁN - *spelt with a k in the two latter sources*), not to be confused with the past tense of **car-** (**carin**).
 enraf **farnë** "dwelling", in **orofarnë**
 enrafo **orofarnë** "mountain-dwelling" (LotR2:III ch. 4, translated in Letters:224)
 enras **sarnë** "strong place" (SAR)
 enrav [varnë] (2) "protection" (BAR)
 enrav **varnë** (1) "brown, swart, dark brown", in compounds **varni-** (BARÁN)
 enref **fernë** "beech-tree" (pl. **ferni** given). Also **feren**. (PHER/PHÉREN)
 enro **ornë** "tree" (Letters:308, SD:302: "when smaller and more slender like a birch or rowan", *Etym stem ÓR-NI: "tree, high isolated tree"*). For the etymology, see Letters:426. In **ornemalin** "tree-yellow"; see **laurelindórenan lindelorendor...** (LotR2:III ch. 4; cf. Letters:308). Masc. name **Ornendil** *"Tree-friend" (Appendix A)
 enroc **cornë** ("k") "loaf" (LT1:257)

enros **sornë**, **sor** "eagle" (*LT1:266*); rather **sorno**, **soron** in mature Quenya
 enrut **turnë** pa.t. of **tur-** (*TUR*)
 enúc **cúnë** ("k") "crescent, bow" (*LT1:271*).

Cf. **cú**.

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

enúl **lúnë** "blue" (*LUG²*, *LT1:262*; *Namárië* has **#luin**)

enullat **tallunë** "sole of foot" (*TALAM*, *RUN*)

enúlleiN **Niellúnë** "Sirius" (a star), also **Nierninwa** (*LT1:262*)

ép **pé** "lip", dual **peu** "the two lips, the mouth-opening" (*VT39:9*). In an earlier source, the *Etymologies*, **pé** was glossed "mouth" (*PEG*)

eplet **telpë** "silver", **telep-** in some compounds like **Teleporno**; assimilated **telem-** in **Telemnar** (*KYELEP/TELEP*, *SA:celeb*, *LT1:255*, *268*; also **tyelpë**, **telep-**, *UT:266*). The true Quenya descendant of primitive **kylepë* is **tyelpë**, 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*). **Telperion** the White Tree of Valinor; **Telperien** ("*Telperiën*"), fem. name including **telp-** "silver" (*Appendix A*); **Telperinquar** "Silver-fist, Celebrimbor" (*SA:celeb* - also *Tyelperinquar*); **Telporno**, **Teleporno** "Silver-high" = Sindarin *Celeborn* (*Letters:347*, *UT:266*). It seems that **Teleporno** is properly Telerin, Quenyarized as **Telporno**.

epleyt **tyelpë** "silver" (*KYELEP/TELEP*), etymology also in *Letters:426* and *UT:266*. **Tyelpë** is the true Quenya descendant of primitive **kylepë*, but the Telerin form **telpë** was more common, "for the Teleri prized silver above gold, and their skill as silversmiths was esteemed even by the Noldor" (*UT:266*).

epmat **tampë** "copper" (*LT1:268*; in mature Quenya **tampë** is [also?] the past tense of **tap-** "stop, block")

epmat **tampë** pa.t. of **tápë**, see **tap-** (*TAP*)
 epmel **lempë** "five" (*LEP/LEPEN/LEPEK*, *GL:53*)

epmil **limpë** "(wine), drink of the Valar" (*LIP*), cf. the early "Qenya" gloss "drink of the fairies" (*LT1:258*)

epmit **timpë** "fine rain" (*LT1:268*, *Narqelion*)

epmot **tompë** pa.t. of **top-** (**topë**) (*TOP*)
 ér **ré** "day" (of the sun) (*Appendix D*); short **-rë** in compounds like **Ringarë**

erá **árë** "day" (*PM:127*) or "sunlight" (*SA:arien*). Also name of tengwa 31; cf. also **ar** # 2. Originally pronounced **ázë**; when /z/ merged with /t/, 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*). –In the *Etymologies*, this word has a short vowel: **arë** pl. **ari** (*AR¹*)

eradlon **noldarë** "mole"; also **noIPA** (*GL:30*)
 eráf **fárë** "sufficiency, plenitude, all that is wanted" (*PHAR*)

eragniR **Ringarë** the twelfth and last month of the year, "December" (*Appendix D*, *SA:ring*); the word seems to mean "Cold-day".

erah **harë**, **har** "near" (*LT1:253*)

eramla **almarë** "blessedness, 'blessings', good fortune, bliss" (*GALA*)

eramli **Ilmarë** "starlight", also name of a Maia (*GIL*, *SA:ilm-*)

erán **nárë**, also short **nár**, "flame" (*NAR¹*, *Narqelion*). Translated "fire" in some names, see **Aicanáro**, **Fëanáro** (where **nár** apparently has the masculine ending **-o**)

erasat **tasarë**, **tasar** "willow-tree" (*TATHAR*). In **Tasarinan** **"Willow-valley"*, **Nantasarion** **"Valley of willows"* (*SA:tathar*)

erát **tárë** "in that day", not translated in its first occurrence in *Fíriel's Song*

eratno **ontarë** "begetter, parent" (fem); pl. **ontari** (see **ontani**) covers both sexes. (*ONO*)

eratsey **yestarë** **"first-day"*, the first day of the year (**loa**), immediately before **tuilë** (*Appendix D*)

eráuq **quárë** (also **quár**) "fist" (*SA:celeb*, *KWAR*; in the *Etymologies*, Tolkien first wrote **quár** pl. **quari**, and **quár** is also found in *PM:318*. As usual, the *Etym* forms have **q** instead of **qu**.) According to *PM:318*, the "chief use [of this word] 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".

eráy **yárë** "former days" (*YA*)

eraynaf **fanyarë** "the skies" (not heaven or firmament - the upper airs and clouds). Note that despite its English gloss, **fanyarë** is a singular word and therefore takes a singular adjective/participle, as in **fanyarë rúcina** "ruined skies" in *Markirya* (see *MC:220*, note 8 for this translation)

eráyne **enyárë** "in that day" (pointing to the future) (*FS*)

eráynemul **lumenyárë** "history, chronological account" (*NAR²* - read **lúmenyárë?*)

ere **erë**, **eren** "iron" or "steel"; **Eremandu** variant of **Angamandu** (*Angband*) (*LT1:252*; "iron")

should be **anga** in mature Quenya, but these words may be used for "steel")

eredne #**enderë** pl. **enderi** "middle-days", in the calendar of Imladris three days inserted between the months (or seasons) **yávië** and **quellë** (*Appendix D*)

eréh **hére** "lordship" (*LT1:272*)

eréillac **calliërë** "shone" ("k") (*MC:220; this is "Qenya" - mature Quenya *callë, *caltanë.*)

eréliut **tuilërë** *"Spring-day", a day outside the months in the Steward's Reckoning, inserted between **Súlimë** and **Víressë** (March and April). In early "Qenya", **Tuilërë** was simply glossed "Spring" (*LT1:269*).

erés **sérë** "rest, repose, peace" (*SED*); see under **úyë** concerning the sentence **úyë sérë indo-ninya símen** in *Fíriel's Song*

eret **terë, ter** "through" (*Notes on CO, UT:317, TER/TERES, Narqelion*)

erév **vére** "bond, troth, compact, oath" (*WED*)

eréyn **nyérë** "grief" (*LT1:261*), "sorrow" (*GL:60*)

erí [**írë**] (3) "eternal" (*read "eternity", as suggested by Christopher Tolkien, but the word was changed to oirë*) (*GEY*)

erí **írë** (1) "desire" (*ID*)

erí **írë** (2) "when" (relative, not question-word: **írë Anarinya queluva**, "when my sun faileth") (*FS*)

eria [**airë**] (3) "eternity" (*EY*)

eria **airë** (1) "holy", **airetári** or **Airë Tári** "holy queen" (a title of Varda, *PM:363*), genitive **aire-táριο** "holy-queen's" (*Nam, RGEO:67* - but according to *PM:363*, **airë** is the noun "sanctity", while **aira** is the adjective "holy")

eria **airë** (2) "sea" (dat.sg. **airen** given) (*AYAR/AIR*)

eriac **cairë** ("k") "lay" (pa.t. of "lie") (*MC:221; this is "Qenya" - in mature Quenya *caitanë pa.t. of caita?*)

eriaf **fairë** (1) "phantom, disembodied spirit, when seen as a pale shape" (pl. **fairi** in *Markirya*); also used = "spirit (in general)" (*MR:349*)

eriaf **fairë** (2) "natural death" (as act) (*PHIR*)

eriaf **fairë** (3) "radiance" (*PHAY*)

eriaf **fairë** (4) "free" (*LT1:250*) (use rather **mirima** in mature Quenya)

erial **lairë** (1) "summer" (*Letters:283*), in the calendar of Imladris a precisely defined period of 72 days, but also used without any exact definition (*Appendix D*). **Oiolairë** "Eversummer"; see **Coron Oiolairë**. **Lairelossë** *"Summer-snow", name of a tree (*UT:167*), perhaps with white flowers.

erial **lairë** (2) "poem" (*GLIR*)

erial **lairë** (3) "meadow" (*LT1:267, GL:39* - perhaps a doubtful word in mature Quenya, since **lairë** already has to carry two other meanings)

erialeteM **Metelairë** alternative name of August (*PM:135*)

erialIE **Ellairë** alternative name of June (*PM:135*); evidently incorporating **lairë** "summer"; the **el-** part is probably an assimilated form of **er-**, an element meaning *one* or *first*, June being the first summer month.

erialoroC **Corollairë** ("Korollairë") see **Coron Oiolairë**

erialóN **Nólairë** alternative name of July (*PM:135*)

erial **nairë** "lament" (*noun*) (*NAY*)

erialpa **apairë** "victory" (*GL:17*)

erialA **Alatairë** "Great Sea", name of Western Ocean between Beleriand and Valinor, called *Belegaer* in Sindarin (*ÁLAT, AYAR/AIR*)

erialV **Vairë** "the Weaver", name of a Valië, spouse of Mandos (*Silm, WEY*). The name is translated "Ever-weaving" in *VT39:10*, and it is implied that the archaic form was **Wairë* rather than *Weirë*, the reconstruction given in the *Etymologies* (*LR:398*).

erif **firë** pl. **firi** "mortal man" (*PHIR*) ("Firi" is not clearly glossed and may also be an archaic form from which *firë* is derived, since word-final short **i* became *e* in Quenya - but since we would rather expect the spelling **phiri* if it were an archaic form, it is best taken as the pl. of **firë**.)

eríl **lírë** "song", instrumental **lírinen** "in [the] song" or *"by [the] song" (*Nam, RGEO:67*)

erím **mírë** "jewel" (*MIR, SA:mîr*). Cf. **Elemmírë**; short form **-mir** in **Tar-Atanamir**. (*SA:mîr*)

erímadrA **Ardamírë** "Jewel of the World", masc. name (*PM:348*)

erímannaV **yavannamírë** "Yavanna-jewel", name of a tree with globed and scarlet fruits (*UT:167*)

erímmeIE **Elemmírë** *"Star-jewel" (**elen** + **míre**, note assimilation **nm** > **mm**), name of a star/planet (possibly Mercury, *MR:435*, where the spelling is **Elemmirë**); also name of an Elf. (*SA:mîr*)

erímódoN **Noldomírë** lit. *"Noldo-jewel", another word for Silmaril (*NGOLOD*). Would represent earlier ***Noldomírë** and should be spelt accordingly in Tengwar.

erímull **Illumírë** *"World-jewel", another word for Silmaril (*IL*)

erín **nírë** "tear" (*NEI*)

erio **oirë** "everlasting [?age]" (*Reading of gloss uncertain*) (*OY*)

erioc **coirë** "stirring", 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:cuivîë*). Early "Qenya" has **coirë** ("k") "life" (*LT1:257*; in later *Quenya*, the word for "life" is **cuilë**; however, cf. the adj. **coirëa** "living" occurring both in an early and a late source).

eriocóN **Nócoirë** alternative name of March (*PM:135*)

eriocrE **Ercoirë** alternative name of February (*PM:135*)

erion #**noirë** "tomb", isolated from **Noirinan**, q.v.

erís **sírë** "river" (*SIR*), "stream" (*LT1:265*)

eró **órë** (1) "heart" (inner mind), also name of tengwa 21. (*Appendix E*) Cf. the description of Galadriel in *PM:337*, that "there dwelt in her the noble and generous spirit (*órë*) of the Vanyar".

eró **órë** (2) "rising" (*ORO*), cf. early "Qenya" **órë** "the dawn, Sunrise, East" (*LT1:264*)

erodlop **poldorë** (not glossed, derived from **polda** "strong, burly") (*POL/POLOD*)

eródnA **Andórë** full form of **Andor**, "land of gift", name of Númenor (*SD:247*)

eróh **hórë** "impulse" (*KHOR*), **hórëa** "impulsion" (*KHOR*) (*should probably mean *"impulsive" instead - Christopher Tolkien may have misread the gloss*)

eról **lórë** "slumber" (*LOS*)

erom **morë** "black" (*MOR*), "dark, darkness" (*Letters:282*)

eróm **mórë** "blackness, dark, night, darkness" (*MOR, MC:214*), also given with short vowel: **morë** "dark, darkness" (*Letters:282*)

erón **nórë** "land" (associated with a particular people) (*WJ:413*), "country, land, dwelling-place, region where certain people live, race, clan" (*NÓ, NDOR, BAL*), also used = "people" (*SA:dôr*; however, the normal word for "people" is **lië**). Early "Qenya" has **nórë** "native land, nation, family, country" (in compounds **-nor**) (*LT1:272*)

erónanrA **Arnanórë**, **Arnanor** "Arnor", Royal Land (so #**arna** = "royal"?) (*Letters:428*)

erónatseL **Lestanórë** "Doriath", gen. **Lestanórëo** (*WJ:369*)

eróno **onórë** "sister" (of blood-kin) (*THEL/THELES, NÓ*; both of these entries in the *Etymologies* as reproduced in LR have the reading "onóne", but the "Old Noldorin" cognate *wanûre* listed in the entry *THEL/THELES* seems to indicate that the Quenya word should be *onórë*; the letters *n* and *r* are easily confused in Tolkien's handwriting. There is no clear evidence for a feminine ending *-në* in Quenya, while *-rë* is relatively well attested; cf. for instance **ontarë** = female parent, mother.)

erónemûN **Númen(n)órë** "people of the west", confused with **Númendor** "land of the west"

(*SA:dôr*); hence **Númenor** as the name of the great isle given to the Edain by the Valar (*FS, LR:56*); full form **Númenórë** (*LR:47, SD:247, NDÛ*); allative **númenóreenna** "to Númenor" (*LR:56*)

eronewiA **Aiwenorë** (read ***Aiwenórë**?),

Aiwenor "Birdland" = lower air (*AIWÉ*)

erónilaV **Valinórë** (*BAL, NDOR*), usually shortened **Valinor**, "the land (or people) of the Valar", *"Vali-land" (Vali = Valar), land of the Gods in the West (*BAL, NDOR*); cf. **Valandor**. In the early "Qenya Lexicon", **Valinor**, **Valinórë** is glossed "Asgard", the name of the city of the gods in Norse mythology (*LT1:272*). Possessive (here object genitive) **Valinóreva** in **Nurtalë Valinóreva**, the "Hiding of Valinor" (*Silm*).

erop **porë** "flour, meal" (*POL/POLOD*)

erórana **anarórë** "sunrise" (*ORO*)

erouH **Huorë** "Heart-vigour" (masc. name) (*KHÓ-N*)

eróvurim **miruvórë** "meed", "a special wine or cordial". Also short **miruvor**. Possessive **miruvóreva** "of meed" (*Nam, RGEO:66, WJ:399*) In the "Qenya Lexicon", **miruvórë** was defined "nectar, drink of the Valar" (*LT1:261*).

erú **úrë** "heat", also name of tengwa 36 (*Appendix E*)

erua **aurë** "sunlight, day" (*SA:ur*), locative **auressë** "in (the) morning" in *Markirya*

eruac **caurë** ("k") "fear" (*LT1:257*)

erual **laurë** "gold", but of golden light and colour, not of the metal. In Etym defined as "light of the golden Tree *Laurelin*, gold" - but not properly used of the metal gold (*LÁWAR/GLÁWAR, GLAW(-R)*). In early "Qenya", however, **laurë** was defined as "(the mystic name of) gold" (*LT1:255, 258*) or simply "gold" (*LT1:248, 268*).

erualacaM **Macalaurë** ("*Makalaurë*"), masc. name, the mother-name (never used in narrative) of **Canafinwë** = Maglor (*PM:353, MAK*); his Sindarin name is seen to be based on his mother-name. In the *Etymologies*, **Macalaurë** is interpreted "Gold-cleaver" (*MAK*)

erualodnU **Undolaurë** "Glorund" (> Glaurung). Also **Laurundo**. (*LT2:341*)

eruam **maurë** "need" (*MBAS*)

eruat **taurë** "(great) wood, forest" (*SA:taur*; *Letters:308, TÁWAR*), pl. **tauri** in *Markirya*

erúl **lúrë** "dark weather" (*LT1:259*)

erúlap **palúrë** "surface, bosom, bosom of Earth" (= Old English *fólde*) (*PAL*); cf. **Palúrien**.

erúmoiO **Oiomúrë** place-name; *"Ever-?mist" (*Silm*)

erús **súrë** "wind", instrumental **súrinen** "in the wind" or more literally *"by the wind" (*Nam, RGEO:66, Markirya*); **Súrión** masc.name, *"Wind-

son" (*Appendix A*). Early "Qenya" has **súru** (*MC:213, 216, 220*)

erút **túrë** "mastery, victory" (*TUR*)
 erutsut **tusturë** "tinder" (*LT1:270*)
 esáf **fásë** "gap, gulf" (*GL:36*)
 esén **nése** (**P**) "youth", also **nessë** (*NETH*)
 esfh **hísë** (1) "mist, fog" (*KHIS/KHITH*).

Earlier "Qenya" words, probably obsoleted by this word: (2) "dusk" (*LT1:255*), (3) "blinking" (?) (*MC:214*)

esipmis **simpisë** "piping" (*LT1:266*)
 espal **lapsë** "babe" (*LAP*)
 espel **lepsë** "finger" (*LEP/LEPET*)
 esput **tupsë** "thatch" (*TUP*)

ess -ssë locative ending; in **Lóriendessë**, q.v.; pl. -ssen in **yassen**, **mahalmassen**, q.v. The endings for part. pl. (-lissë or -lissen) and dual (-tsë) are only known from the Plotz letter.

essacia **aicassë** ("k") (1) "mountain peak" (*AYAK*)

essacia **aicassë** ("k") (2) "pinetree" (*GL:17*; *this "Qenya" word is evidently obsoleted by # 1 above.*)

essacrac **carcassë**, **carcaras** ("k") "row of spikes or teeth" (*LT2:344 - mature Quenya has carcane, but these words, especially carcassë, may still be valid*)

essacre **ercassë** ("k") "holly" (*ERÉK*)
 essadnah **handassë** "intelligence" (*KHAN*)
 essaev **vëassë** "vigour" (*WEG*)
 essaf **fassë** "tangled hair, shaggy lock"

(*PHAS*)

essal **lassë** "leaf", pl. **lassi** (*Nam, RGEO:66, Letters:283, LAS^l, LT1:254, VT39:9, Nargelion*); gen. **lassëo** "of a leaf", gen. pl. **lassion** "of leaves" (earlier **lassio**) (*WJ:407*); **lasselanta** "leaf-fall", used (as was **quellë**) for the latter part of autumn and the beginning of winter (*Appendix D, Letters:428*); hence **Lasselanta** alternative name of October (*PM:135*).

essala **alassë** "joy, merriment" (*GALÁS*)
 essalac **calassë** ("k") "clarity, brilliance" (*GL:39*)

essalaf **falassë**, also short **falas** (**falass-**), "shore, beach" (*LT1:253, LT2:339*); **falassë** "shore, line of surf" (*SA:falas*), "beach" (*PHAL/PHÁLAS*); **Falassë Númëa** "Western Surf" (*LT1:253*)

essalav **valassë** "divinity" (or rather *"valahood"; the word should probably not be used with reference to the divinity of Eru). (*BAL*)

essaleuqinat **taniquelassë** name of tree (*UT:167*), perhaps **Tanique(til)** + **lassë** "leaf"

essaluaqial **Laiqualassë** ("q") "Legolas" (Greenleaf) (*LT1:267*)

essamiac **caimassë** ("k") "lying in bed (*noun*), sickness" (*KAY*)

essan **nassë** "thorn, spike" (*NAS*)

essanrav **varnassë** "security" (*BAR*)

essanroto **otornassë** "brotherhood" (*TOR*)

essapoh **hopassë** "harbourage" (*KHOP*)

essar **rassë** "horn" (especially on living animal, but also applied to mountains) (*RAS, PM:69*)

essarar **tarassë** ??? (*Nargelion*)

essaraynafrA **Arfanyarassë**, **Arfanyaras** (***Arfanyarass-**) a "variant or close equivalent" of **Taniquetil** (*WJ:403*)

essatlet **teltassë** "awning" (*GL:70*)

essatnail **liantassë** "vine" (*LT1:271*)

essauqial **laiquassë** ("q") "greenness" (*LT1:267*)

essay **#yassë** (1) "in which", pl. **yassen** referring back to a plural noun. (*Nam, RGEO:66*)

essay **yassë** (2) "once upon a time" (*YA*); writers should rather use **yalúmessë** or **yáressë** of similar meaning to avoid confusion with # 1 above.

essayagna **angayassë** "misery" (*LT1:249*)

esse **essë** (1) "name", also later name of tengwa 31, originally called **árë** (**ázë**). (*Appendix E*). Pl. **essi** in *PM:339* and *MR:470*.

esse **essë** (2) "beginning" (*ESE/ESET*). This entry was marked by a query in Etym, and a word in the appendices to LotR suggests that it was emended to *YESE/YESET*; we should therefore read ***yessë** for **essë**.

essednif **findessë** "a head of hair, a person's hair as a whole" (*PM:345*)

esselem **melessë**, **meles** "love" (*LT1:262*; *rather melmë in mature Quenya*)

esselima **amilessë** "mothername" (**amil** "mother" + **essë** "name"), name given to a child by its mother, sometimes with prophetic implications (**amilessi tercenyë** "mother-names of insight" (*MR:217*))

essemlic **#cilmessë** pl. **cilmessi** "selv-names", literally names of personal choice (*PM:339*) (**cilmë** + **essi**, hence *"choice-names").

essemúlay **yalúmessë** "once upon a time" (*YA*)

essen **nessë** "youth"; also **nése** (*NETH*)

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

essenatsE **Estanessë** "the firstborn", read ***Yestanessë** (***Yestanessi**?), see **essë** # 2 - but in a later text, Tolkien used **Minnónar** (q.v.) for "the Firstborn" as a name of the Elves, and this form is to be preferred.

essenav **vanessë** "beauty" (*LT1:272*)

essenev **venessë** "virginity" (*WEN/WENED*)

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

esseráy **yáressë** "once upon a time" (*YA*)

essere **eressë** "solitude" (*ERE*)

esseríV **Víressë** fourth month of the year, "April" (*Appendix D*)

esseró **óressë** "in morning" (*MC:214*), evidently the locative of **órë** # 2.

essetóL **Lótessë** fifth month of the year, "May"

esseuq **quessë** "feather", also name of tengwa 4 (*Appendix E, WJ:417, KWES*)

essev **vessë** "wife" (*BES*)

essi **issë** "knowledge, lore" (*LT2:339*; rather *ista* in mature *Quenya*)

essi **-issë** a feminine ending, as in **Írissë** (*PM:345*)

essil **lissë** "sweet" (*Nam, RGEO:66*)

essil **-lissë** or **-lissen** ending for partitive pl. locative (*Plotz*); see **-li**

essilem **melissë** "lover" (f.) (*MEL*)

essiliv **vilissë** "spirit" (*GL:23*)

essin **nissë** "woman"; see **nís**

essirí **Írissë** fem. name (*PM:345*), evidently connected to **írë** "desire".

essiric **cirissë** ("k") "slash, gash" (*KIRIS*)

essiuqñin **ninquissë** ("q") "whiteness" (*NIK-W*)

esso **ossë** "terror" (*GOS/GOTH*)

essO **Ossë** name of a Maia, adopted and adapted from Valarin (*WJ:400*), though connected with the common noun **ossë** "terror" in Etym (*GOS/GOTH*)

essoh **hossë** "army, band, troop" (*LT2:340*)

essol **lossë** (1) "blossom" ("usually, owing to association with *olosse* snow, only used of white blossom") (*LOT(H)*)

essol **lossë** (2) "snow" or adj. "snow-white" (*SA:los, MC:213*)

essolo †**olossë** "snow, fallen snow", also short **olos**. (*GOLÓS, LOT[H]*)

essoloI [**Iolossë**] "Everlasting Snow" = Taniquetil (*GEY, EY*; changed to **Oiolossë**)

essoloio norO **Oron Oiolossë** "Mount Everwhite" (*WJ:403*)

essolos **solossë** "surf, surge" (*LT1:266*); also **solor**

esson **nossë** "clan, family, 'house' " (*NÓ*), "kindred, family" (*PM:320*), "kin, people" (*LT1:250, LT1:272, LT2:338*)

essor **rossë** "fine rain, dew" (*ROS^d, PM:371*)

essoreIE **Elerossë** masc. name, "star foam", starlit foam, Sindarin *Elros* (*PM:348*)

essoremliS **Silmerossë** a name of Silpion (Telperion) (*ROS^d, SIL*)

essul **lussë** "a whispering sound" (*SLUS/SRUS*)

essulec **celussë** ("k") "freshlet, water falling out swiftly from a rocky spring" (*UT:426*)

essuluyt **tyulussë** "poplar-tree" (*TYUL*)

essum **mussë** "soft" (*VT:39:17*), also used as a noun (perhaps primarily in the pl. form **mussi**) with the same meaning as **mussë tengwi**, see below. (*VT39:17*)

essur **russë** "corruscation, †sword-blade" (*RUS*)

estaf **fatsë, fas** "tassel" (*GL:34*)

estan **natsë** "web, net" (*NAT*)

estayh **hyatsë** "cleft, gash" (*SYAD*)

estil **litsë** "sand" (*LIT*)

estolabma ***ambalotsë** "uprising-flower", referring to "the flower or floreate device used as a crest fixed to point of a tall [*illegible word*: ?archaic] helmet". Strangely, the word is asterisked as unattested (*WJ:319*)

estor **rotsë** "pipe" (*LT2:347*); pl. **rotser** (?) in *Narqelion*?

esuan **nausë** (**P**) "imagination" (*NOWO*)

et **te** "them" (*LotR3:VI ch. 4, translated in Letters:308*)

etcen **nectë** "honey" (*LT1:262*; mature *Quenya* has **lis**; otherwise, **nectë** would have had to become **nehtë**, but this word means "spearhead, gore, wedge, narrow promontory" in mature *Quenya* [*UT:282*].)

etcol **loctë** ("k") "blossom (of flowers in bunches or clusters)" (*LT1:258*; would have to become ***lohtë** in mature *Quenya*)

ethe **ehtë** "spear" (*EK/EKTE*)

ethen **nehtë** any formation or projection tapering to a point: a spearhead, gore, wedge, narrow promontory (*UT:282*)

ethol ***lohtë** see **loctë**

etiam **maitë** "handed" in **Angamaitë, hyarmaitë, morimaitë, Telemmaitë**, q.v. Etym gives **maitë** pl. **maisi** "handy, skilled" (*MA3*)

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

etiammirom **morimaitë** "black-handed" (*LotR3:VI ch. 6*)

etiammeleT **Telemmaitë** masc. name, ***"Silver-handed"** (*Appendix A*)

etiamrayh **hyarmaitë** "lefthanded" (*KHYAR*)

etiamrof **formaitë** "righthanded, dexterous" (*PHOR*)

etianein **nienaitë** "bleared" (*MC:214*), ***"tearfully"???** (see **cildë**) (*MC:221*; this is "*Qenya*")

etiavenrac **carnevaitë** ("k") "red sky" (*MC:221*; this is "*Qenya*")

etiemini **inimeitë** ?"female" (*INI*)

etien **neitë** "wax" (*GL:60*; rather **líco** in mature *Quenya*. The status of the diphthong **ei** is uncertain.)

etín **nité** "moist, dewy" (*NEI*)

etínolh **#hlonítë** "phonetic", only attested in the pl. in the phrase **hlonítë tengwi** "phonetic signs" (sg. **#hlonítë tengwë**) (*WJ:395*). The form **#hlonítë** was changed by Tolkien from **hlonaitë**, as in **hlonaitë tengwesta** "a tengwesta (q.v.) employing phonetic signs" (*VT39:4*), **hlonaitë tengwi** "phonetic signs" (*VT39:4*)

etioc **coitë** ("k") "living being" (*LT1:257*)
 etiolah **haloitë** "leaping" (*LT1:254*)
 etiovam **mavoitë** "having hands" (*LT2:339*)
 etiovamár **rámavoitë** "having wings" (*LT2:335, Narqelion*)

etiovaunaw **wanwavoitë** "windy" (*LT1:266*)

etiovanah **hanuvoitë** ?"male" (prob. adj.) (*INI*)

etiovoru **uruvoitë** "fiery" (*LT1:271*)
 etiuru **uruitë** "fiery" (*UR*; *this stem was struck out in Etym, but several words that must be derived from it occur in LotR, so it seems that Tolkien restored it.*)

etlay **yaltë** "bridge" (*GL:37*) (The *Etymologies* gives **yanta**.)

etliv **-viltë** "-less", also **-valta** (evidently endings used to derive adjectives like "lifeless") (*GL:23*)

etn **-ntë** pronominal ending, inflexion of 3 plural ("they") when no subject is previously mentioned (*CO*)

etna **antë** "giver" (f.) (*ANA¹*)
 etnaccas **saccantë** ("k") "rent" (past tense of an otherwise unattested verb **#saccat-** "rend"?) (*SD:246*)

etnah **hantë** p.a.t. of **hat-** "break asunder" (*SKAT*)

etnail **liantë** (1) "spider" (*SLIG*)
 etnail **liantë** (2) "tendrils" (*LT1:271*; *this "Qenya" word is perhaps obsolete by # 1 above*)
 etnailwgnU **Ungweliantë** the Spider, ally of Morgoth (*UÑG*)

etnailognU **Ungoliantë** "Ungoliant" (the Spider, ally of Morgoth); also **Ungweliantë** (*UÑG, DYEL, SLIG*)

etnal **lantë** (1) noun "fall" in **Noldolantë**, q.v. Also **lanta**.

etnal **lantë** (2) "falling" (*MC:214*; *this is "Qenya" - mature Quenya lantala*)

etnalata **atalantë** "collapse, downfall"
 etnalatA **Atalantë** "the Fallen" (name), "downfall, overthrow, especially as name of the land of Númenor" (*DAT/DANT, TALÁT, Akallabêth, SD:247, 310*; also *LR:47*).

etnalodloN **Noldolantë** "the Fall of the Noldor" (name of a song) (*Silm*)

etnao **oantë** "went away (to another place)"; past tense of **auta-**. Also perfect **oantië**. (*WJ:365*)

etnayrA **Aryantë** "Daybringer" (*AR¹, ANA¹*)

etnem **mentë** "point, end" (*MET*)
 etnevalaC **Calaventë** ("k") "Sun" (*LT1:254*)
 etnew **wentë** "brook" (*GL:46*)
 etnis **sintë** p.a.t. of **ista-**, q.v. (*IS*)
 etnoro **orontë, oronto** "Sunrise" (*LT1:264*)
 etnul **luntë** "boat" (*LUT, MC:216*), "ship" (*LT1:249, LT1:255*)

etnuma **amuntë** "sunrise" (*LT2:335*; *mature Quenya has anaróré*)

etól **lótë** "(large single) flower" (*LOT(H), LT1:259*). (The shorter form **-lot** occurs in compounds, e.g. **fúmelot**, q.v.) In the names **Ninquelóte** *"White-flower" (= Nimloth), **Vingilótë** "Foam-flower", the name of Eärendil's ship (*SA:loth*), also in **Lótessë** fifth month of the year, "May" (*Appendix D*)

etólegniW **Wingelótë, Wingelot** "foam-flower", name of Earendil's [*sic*] boat (*WIG, LOT(H)*)

etólegniV **Vingilóte, Vingelot, Vingilot** "Foam-flower", name of Eärendil's ship (*SA:wing, Silm*)

etón **nótë** "number" (*NOT*)
 etónava **avanótë** "without number, numberless" (*AWA, AR²*)

etónu **unotë**, also **unotëa** (*read *únotë, *únotëa?*) "not counted, uncounted" (*VT39:14*)

etpil **liptë-** "to drip" (*LT1:258*)
 etren **neritë** "nine" (*NÉTER*)
 etric ***cirtë** see **certa**

etse **Estë** "Repose, Rest" (*WJ:403, EZDÉ, SED*), only used as name of a Valië (*WJ:404*)

etsih **histë** "dusk" (*LT1:255*)
 etsim **mistë** "fine rain" (*MIZD*)
 etsiw **wistë** "weft" (*LT1:254*)
 etsur **rustë** "crumbling" (*MC:214*; *this is "Qenya"*)

ettame'v **v'emattë** ??? May be the preposition **ve** + an otherwise unknown word **emattë**. (*Narqelion*)

ettapal **lapattë** "hare" (*GL:52*)
 ette **ettë** "outside" (*ET*)
 etua **autë** "prosperity, wealth", also adj. "rich" (*LT2:336*)

etúl **lútë** "sail" (*MC:213*; *this is "Qenya"*)
 etún **nútë** "bond, knot" (*NUT*)
 eu **uë** "fleece" (*LT1:249*)
 euqata **ataquë** ("q") "construction, building" (*TAK*)

euqe **equë** "say/says" or "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*)

euqin **niquë** "it is cold, it freezes" (*WJ:417*), also noun **niquë** ("q") "snow" (*NIK-W*)
 euqlas **salquë** ("q") "grass" (*SALÁK-(WÉ)*)
 euqne **enquë** ("q") "six" (*ÉNEK*)
 euqnil **linquë** ("q") "wet" (*LINKWI*). In early "Qenya", this word was glossed "water" (*LT1:262*), and "wet" was **linqui** or **liquin**, q.v.
 euqnilenúl **lúnelinquë** ("q") "blue-wet" (?), translated "surgin" (*MC:213, 220; this is "Qenya"*)
 euqnim **minquë** ("q") "eleven" (*MINIK-W, LT1:260*)
 euqin **ninquë** "white, chill, palid" (*WJ:417, SA:nim, NIK-W - spelt "ninqe" in Etym and in LT1:266, MC:213, MC:220*), pl. **ninqui** in *Markirya*. **Ninquelótë** *"White-Flower" (*SA:nim*), = Sindarin *Nimloth*, the White Tree of Númenor; **ninqueruissë** ("q") "white-horse-on" (*MC:216; this is "Qenya"*, read **ninqueroccossë* in mature *Quenya*)
 euqninein **nieninquë** ("q") "snowdrop", etymologically "white tear" (*NIK-W, LT1:262, 266*)
 euqnip **pinquë** ("q") ??? (*Narqelion*)
 euqnirual **laurinquë** name of a tree, possibly "Gold-full one" (*UT:168*).
 euqnu **unquë** "hollow" (noun) (*UNUK*), also name of *tengwa* 16 (*Appendix E; there spelt unque, while the Etymologies has unqe*)
 euqsu **usquë** ("q") "reek" (*USUK*)
 ev **ve** "as, like" (*Nam, RGEO:66, Markirya, MC:213, 214*); in *Narqelion* **ve** may mean either "in" or "as"
 evadna **andavë** "long", as adverb. (*LotR3:VI ch. 4, translated in Letters:308*)
 evár **rávë** "roaring noise" (*Markirya*)
 evárh **hrávë** "flesh" (*MR:349*)
 eváy **yávë** "fruit" (*YAB*), cf. **Yavanna**. Early "Qenya" has **yáva**, *LT1:273*.
 eváyt **tyávë** pl. #**tyáver** "taste", noun (pl. attested only in the compound **lámattyáver**, see **lámattyávë**). (*MR:215, 216*)
 eváytamál **lámattyávë** (pl. **lámattyáver** attested) "sound-taste" (**láma** + **tyávë**), individual pleasure in the sounds and forms of words (*MR:215, 471*)
 evegninilip **pilingevë** ??? (*Narqelion*)
 evet **tevë**- "to hate" (*LT1:268; in mature Quenya, tevë may be understood as the 3. person aorist*)
 evial **laivë** "ointment" (*LIB²*)
 evíl **lívë** "sickness" (*SLIW*)
 evín **nívë** "pale" (*MC:213; this is "Qenya" - mature Quenya has néca*)
 evírh **hrívë** "winter", in the calendar of Imladris a precisely defined period of 72 days, but also used without any exact definition (*Appendix D*)
 evírrE **Errívë** alternative name of November (*PM:135*)

evírreM **Meterrívë** alternative name of January (*PM:135*)
 evírron **Norrívë** alternative name of December (*PM:135*)
 eviuc **cuivë** ("k") "awakening" (noun) (*KUY*)
 evú **úvë** "abundance, great quantity" (*UB*)
 evúli **ilúvë** "allness, the all". In **Ilúvatar** "All-father". (*SA; WJ:402, MR:471, IL*) In *MR:355*, **ilúvë** seems to be equated with Heaven.
 ew **-wë** a suffix occurring in many personal names, generally but not exclusively masculine; derived from a stem simply meaning "person" (*PM:340, WJ:399*). In *Etym*, **-wë** is simply defined as an element that is frequent in masculine names, and it is there derived from a stem (*WEG*) having to do with "(manly) vigour".
 ewáf **fávë** "snow" (*GL:35*)
 ewáy **yávë** "ravine, cleft, gulf" (*YAG*)
 ewgnar **rangwë** "fathom" (*RAK*)
 ewgne **engwë** "thing" (*VT39:7*)
 ewgnen **nengwë** "nose", pl. **nengwi** given (*NEÑ-WI*)
 ewgnet **tengwë** (pl. **tengwi** attested) "indication, sign, token", apparently often used = *phoneme* in a language (*WJ:394*). In the *Etymologies*, **tengwë** is glossed "writing" (*TEK*), but a later source provides the word **sarmë** for this meaning. **hloníti tengwi** "phonetic signs" (*WJ:395*); #**mussë tengwë** phrase only attested in the pl.: **mussë tengwi** ("ñ") "soft elements", a term for vowels, semi-vowels (*y, w*) and continuants (*l, r, m, n*). (In the pl. we would rather expect **mussi tengwi* with the pl. form of the adjective.) (*VT39:17*) #**sarda tengwë** "hard sound", a term for "consonant", but not used of semi-vowels (*y, w*) and continuants (*l, r, m, n*). (Only pl. **sarda tengwi** [ñ] is attested; we would rather expect *#sardë tengwi* with the pl. form of the adjective.) **Sarda tengwi** are also simply called **sardë** "hards", see **sarda**. (*VT39:17*). #**óma-tengwë** "vowel" (only pl. **óma-tengwi** attested); this refers to vowels considered as independent phonemes, according to Fëanor's new insights on phonemics. Also #**ómëa**. (*VT39:8; ómatengwi* ["ñ"] with no hyphen in *VT39:16*). **náva-tengwë** *"mouth-sign" = "consonant" considered as a phoneme (only pl. **náva-tengwi** ["ñáva-"] is attested). Also #**návëa**. Fëanor later substituted the term #**pataca** (*VT39:8*)
 ewgnl **Ingwë** masc. name, "chief". (*PM:340, ING, WEG*). Pl. **Ingwer** "Chieftains", what the Vanyar called themselves. **Ingwë Ingweron** "chief of the chieftains", proper title of Ingwë as high king (*PM:340*)
 ewgnil **lingwë** "fish" (*LIW*)
 ewgnilamó **ómalingwe** ?"voice-???" (*Narqelion*; in mature *Quenya*, **óma** means "voice" or

"vowel" and **lingwë** means "fish", but at least the latter gloss can hardly be relevant here)

ewgnir **ringwë** "rime, frost" (*LT1:265*)

ewgnu **ungwë** "spider's web", also name of tengwa 8 (*Appendix E*). However, this word was defined as "gloom" in the *Etymologies (UÑG)*, while in early "Qenya" it meant "spider" ("especially *Ungwë* the Gloomweaver", = Ungoliant) (*LT1:271*)

ewia **aiwë** "(small) bird" (*AIWË, SA:lin #1*);

Aiwendil "Lover of Birds" (*UT:401*)

ewiam **maiwë** "gull" (*MIW*), pl. **maiwi** in *Markirya*. Cf. also the "Qenya" pl. **maiwin** "gulls" (*MC:213*)

ewiay **yaiwë** "mocking, scorn" (*YAY*)

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

ewli **ilwë** "sky, heavens" (*LT1:255*), "the middle air among the stars" (*LT1:273*)

ewlO **Olwë** masc. name (*PM:340*), difficult to interpret (*PM:341*)

ewlon **nowë** ("ñ") "wisdom, secret lore" (*ÑGOL*)

ewlut **tulwë** "pillar, standard, pole" (*LT1:270*)

ewna **anwë** archaic past tense of **auta-**, q.v. (*WJ:365*)

ewnaM **Manwë** "Blessed Being" (*Letters:283*), adopted from Valarin *Mānawenûz*; names ending in **-wë** were already frequent in Quenya (*WJ:399*). In the *Etymologies* derived from *MAN, WEG*. Cf. **Mánwen, Mánwë** the oldest Quenya forms of **Manwë**, closer to the Valarin form (*WJ:399*). Lower-case **manwë** in LR:56.

ewnaorrim #**mirroanwë** pl. **mirroanwi** "incarnates, those (spirits) 'put into flesh'" (*MR:350*)

ewnarA **Aranwë** *"Kingly Person", masc. name (*Silm*)

ewnaram **maranwë** "destiny" (*MBARAT*)

ewnas **sanwë** "thought" (*VT39:23, 30*)

ewnasó **ósanwë** **ósanwë** "interchange of thought", "communication of thought", telepathy (*VT39:23, cf. MR:415*); **Ósanwë-centa** ("k") "Enquiry into the Communication of Thought" (*VT39:23 cf. MR:415*)

ewnat **tanwë** "craft, thing made, deceive, construction" (*TAN*)

ewnay **yanwë** "bridge, joining, isthmus" (*YAT*)

ewnayleh **helyanwë** "rainbow", lit. "sky-bridge" (*3EL*)

ewneL **Lenwë** the leader of the Nandor (Nandorin *Denweg*, primitive **Denwego*) (*WJ:412*)

ewneE **Elenwë** *"Star-person", fem. name (*Silm*)

ewnev **venwë** "shape, cut" (prob. noun) (*LT1:254*)

ewniF **Finwë** masc. name, apparently displaying the frequent ending **-wë** suffixed to a stem normally having to do with hair, but the name is obscure (see Tolkien's discussion in PM:340-341). Also in Etym (*PHIN, WEG*)

ewnifacruT **Turcafinwë** "strong, powerful (in body) Finwë", masc. name; he was called *Celegorm* in Sindarin. Short Quenya name **Turco**. (*PM:352*)

ewnifanaC **Canafinwë** "strong-voiced or ?commanding Finwë", masc. name; his Sindarin name was *Maglor* (see **Macalaurë**). Short Quenya name **Cáno**. (*PM:352*)

ewnifayleN **Nelyafinwë** "Finwë third" (after the original Finwë and Curufinwë = Fëanor), masc. name; he was called *Maedhros* in Sindarin. Short Quenya name **Nelyo**. (*PM:352*)

ewnifaytiP **Pityafinwë** "Little Finwë", masc. name; he was called *Amrod* in Sindarin. Short Quenya name **Pityo** (*PM:353*)

ewnifiroM **Morifinwë** "dark Finwë", masc. name; he was called *Caranthir* in Sindarin. Short Quenya name **Moryo**. (*PM:353*)

ewnifoloN **Nolofinwë** ("ñ") "Fingolfin" (*PM:344*)

ewnifuleT **Telufinwë** "Last Finwë", masc. name; he was called *Amras* in Sindarin. Short Quenya name **Telvo**. (*PM:353*)

ewnifuruC **Curufinwë** (*so spelt in Silm; "Kurufinwë" in PM*) *"Skillful Finwë", a name of Fëanor (*PM:343*); also the origin of the Sindarin name *Curufin*; Fëanor named his favourite son after himself. Short Quenya name **Curvo**. (*PM:352*)

ewnit **tinwë** "sparkle", also "star"; pl. **tinwi** "sparks", properly used of the star-images on **Nurmenel** (q.v.). Cf. **nilë**. (*TIN, MR:388*) In early "Qenya", **tinwë** was simply glossed "star" (*LT1:269, cf. MC:214*)

ewnititnil **lintitinwë** "having many stars" (*LT1:269*)

ewnoE **Eönwë** name of a Maia, evidently adopted and adapted from Valarin (*WJ:417*)

ewnoiF **Fionwë** (name of a Maia; also called **Eönwë**) (*PHI, WEG*)

ewnorov **voronwë** "steadfastness, loyalty, faithfulness" (*CO*), also masc. name **Voronwë** "the Faithful" (*PM:340, BORÓN, LT1:250*)

ewrah **harwë** (1) "wound" (*SKAR*), (2) "treasure, treasury" (*3AR*) (*Use rather harma for "treasure"*.)

ewruc **curwë** ("k") "craft" (*KUR*); **Curwë** ("K") "technical skill and invention" (*PM:360 cf. 344*)

ewsih **hiswë** "fog" (*KHIS/KHITH*)

ewsu **uswë** "issue, escape" (noun) (*LT1:251*)

exam **maxë** ("ks") "dough" (*MASAG*)

exarac **caraxë** ("k, ks") "jagged hedge of spikes" (*KARAK*)

exaracleH **Helcaraxë**, the Grinding Ice between Araman and Middle-earth (*SA*; spelt "*Helkarakse*" in the Etymologies, stem *KARAK*). Cf. **helca** "icy, icecold".

exat **taxë** ("ks") "nail" (*TAK*)

exay **yaxë** "milch cow", also **yaxi** "cow" (in mature Quenya, the latter looks like a plural) (*GL:36*)

exin **nixë** "frost" (*WJ:417*)

exit **taxë** ("ks") "dot, tiny mark, point" (*TIK*)

exitama **amatixë** ("ks") (dot or point placed above the line of writing) (*TIK*)

exitnun **nuntixë** ("ks") dot or point placed below the line of writing (*TIK*)

exol **loxë** ("ks") "hair" (*LOK*)

ey **ye** "is" (*FS*); apparently replaced by **ná** in mature Quenya. Future tense **yéva**, q.v.

éy **yé** untranslated interjection in Aragorn's exclamation when he found the sapling of the White Tree: *"yeah!"

eyl **-lyë** 2. person sg. ending: "thou", **hiruvalyë** "thou shalt find" (*Nam, RGEO:67*)

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

eyn **-nyë** pronominal suffix "I"; also short form **-n**. In **utúviényes** (see **tuv-**)

eynarah **haranyë** last year of a century in the Númenórean calendar (*Appendix D*)

eynas **sanyë** (**Þ**) "rule, law" (*STAN*)

eynecapa **apacenyë** 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 ***apacenyá** "of foresight". The noun "foresight" is almost certainly ***apaceni**; cf. **terceni** "insight". (*MR:216*) The literal meaning of ***apaceni** is *"aftersight", sc. knowledge of that which comes after. [**Essi**] **apacenyë** "[names] of foresight", prophetic names given to a child by its mother (*MR:216*)

eyneyn **nyenyë** "weeping" (*LT1:262*)

eynis **sinyë** (**Þ**) "evening" (*THIN*)

eynivraN **Narvinyë** first month of the year, "January". The word seems to mean "New Fire/Sun". (*Appendix D*)

eyt **tye** "you, thee" as object (*LR:70, Arct*)

eyú **úyë** a verb occurring in *Fíriel's Song*, apparently **ye** "is" with the negative prefix **ú-**, hence "is not" (**úyë sérë indo-ninya símen**, translated "my hearth resteth not here", literally evidently *"[there] is not rest [for] my heart here")

ezá **ázë** see **árë**

gnef **feng-** "reed" (*GL:34*). Some final vowel would obviously be required. Use rather **liscë**.

i **i** "the", indeclinable definite article (*I, Nam, RGEO:67, Markirya, WJ:369, WJ:398,*

MC:215, 216, 221; directly prefixed **i-** in **i-mar** [*FS*], **i-Ciryamo** [*UT:8*] and **i-aldar** *"the trees" [*Narqelion*]; with no hyphen in **icilyanna** = **i cilyanna** in *SD:247*). Also relative pronoun: **i** "the one/they who" (both article and relative pronoun in *CO*: **i Eru i or ilyë mahalmar ëa**: the One who is above all thrones", **i hárar** "they who are sitting"). Note that before a verb, **i** means "the one who", or, in the case of a plural verb, "those who"; cf. also **i carir quettar ómainen** "those who form words with voices" (*WJ:391*).

i -i nominative plural ending regularly used on nouns ending in a consonant and in **-ë** (except as a part of **-ië**); in the latter case, **-ë** is displaced (**Quendë** pl. **Quendi**).

ia **ai!** interjection "Ah!", "Alas!" (*Nam, RGEO:66*; also twice in *Narqelion*, untranslated.)

iadlis **sildai** ??? (*Narqelion*)

ian **nai** (1) "be it that", used with a future tense-verb to express a wish. The translation "maybe" in Tolkien's rendering of *Namárië* is somewhat misleading; he used "be it that" in the interlinear translation in *RGEO:67*. **Nai hiruvalyë Valimar! Nai elyë hiruva!** *"May thou find Valimar. May even thou find it!" (*Nam*). **Nai tiruvantes** "be it that they will guard it" > "may they guard it" (*CO*)

ian **nai** (2) "alas" (*NAY*; may be obsoleted by # 1 above - in mature Quenya, **ai** is to be preferred)

ianilam **malinai** ??? (*Narqelion*)

iarabmaenrac **carneambarai** ("k") "red-???" (*Narqelion*; very early "Qenya")

iavuluc **culuvai** ("k") ??? (*Narqelion*)

iaw **wai** (what the primitive element *wei* "wind, weave" became in Quenya; therefore confused with the stem *WAY* "enfold") (*WEY*)

iclen **nelci** ("k") pl. of **nelet** (*NÉL-EK*)

icran **narci-** ("k") "to rend" (*NÁRAK*)

idle **eldi** "stars", a pl. of **elen** (q.v.) occasionally found in verse

idlenamaÚ **Úmaneldi** *"Non-Aman Elves", Elves who never dwelt in Aman (= **Úmanyar**) (*WJ:373*). Sg. #**Úmanel**, #**Úmaneld-**.

idlezaO **Oazeldi** Vanyarin (and original) form of **Oareldi**; see **Oarel** (*WJ:374*)

idlinnavay **Yavannildi** "Followers of Yavanna" (sg. ***Yavannildë**), Elvish women who knew and kept the secret of the making of *coimas* (lembas) (*PM:404*)

idnama **amandi** pl. of **óman**, q.v. (*amandi* is evidently a misreading for **omandi*) (*OM*)

idnamagnA **Angamandi** see **Angamando** (*LT1:249*)

idneuQ **Quendi** "Elves" as a race (analogical sg. **quendë**, not much used) (*WJ:361*; *SA:quen-/quet-*

, *WJ:372, KWEN(ED)*, spelt "qende, Qendi" in *Etym*. Gen. pl. **Quendion** (*PM:395*)

idneug **quendi** "Elvish woman", pl. **quendir** given (*MR:229; changed from quendë pl. quender*); the sg. **quendi** must not be confused with the pl. **Quendi**, see above.

idni **indi** - apparently a name of Men, hardly valid in mature Quenya (*LT2:343*)

idniL **Lindi** What the Green-elves (Laiquendi, Nandor) called themselves; also used in Exilic Quenya (*WJ:385*)

idnis **sindi** "river" (*LT1:265; rather sírë in mature Quenya*)

idnisulec **celusindi** ("k") "a river" (*LT1:257; hardly a valid word in mature Quenya - use sírë*)

idniuqraS **Sarquindi** ("q") "Cannibal-ogres" (*LT2:347*)

igniuq **quingi** ("q") "twang, of strings, harp" (*LT1:256; rather tingë, tango in mature Quenya*)

il **-li** partitive pl. ending (simply called a plural suffix in the *Etymologies*, stem *LI*); genitive **-lion** in **vanimálion**, allative **-linna** and **-linnar** in **falmalinnar**, q.v. The other cases are only known from the Plotz letter: possessive **-líva**, dative **-lin**, locative **-lissë** or **-lissen**, ablative **-lillo** or **-lillon**, instrumental **-lînen**, "respective" **-lis**.

illes **selli** (**Ð**) pl. of **seler** (*THEL/THELES*)

im **mi** "in, within" (*MI*); **mí** "in the" (*Nam, RGEO:66; CO* gives **mi**; the correct forms should evidently be **mi** = "in" and **mí** = **mi i** "in the"). Allative **minna** "to the inside, into" (*MI*).

imec **cemí** "earth, soil, land"; **Cémi** ("k") "Mother Earth" (*LT1:257; the "Qenya" word cemí surely corresponds to cemen in mature Quenya*)

imól **lómi** "clouds" (*MC:214; this is "Qenya"*)

imóludnam **mandulómi** "hell-shadows" (*MC:221; this is "Qenya"*)

imreN **Nermi** "a field-spirit" (*LT1:262*)

imúcaiO **Oiacúmi** ("k") = *Avacúma* ("k"), the Exterior Void beyond the World (*OY, cf. AWA*)

ín †**ní** "woman, female" (*NI, INI(NÊR)*)

in **ni** "I", dative **nin** "for me" (*Arct, Nam, RGEO:67*)

inatno **ontani** (*misreading for ontari, SD:73*), pl. of **ontaro, ontarë** (*ONO*)

inéyn **nyéni** "she-goat" (*LT1:262*)

iniA **Aini** feminine form of *Ainu* (*AYAN, LT1:248*); see *Ainu*.

inracorO **Orocarni** "the Red Mountains", place-name: lit. *"Mountain-Reds" (*Silm*)

inrav **varni** "queen" (*LT1:273; rather tári in mature Quenya*)

inrot **torni** pl. of **toron** (*TOR*)

inuruc **curuni** ("k") "witch" (of the good magic) (*LT1:269*)

io **oi** "ever" (*OY*)

ioem **mëoi** "cat", a somewhat strange word by mature Quenya standards (no other cases of final **-oi** in the singular). **Vardo Meoita** "Prince of Cats"; **meiota** seems to be a kind of adjective rather than a genitive (*LT2:348*).

ion **noi** "lament" (*NAY*)

iot **toi** "they" (*FS; replaced by te in mature Quenya?*)

iramíuq **químari** ("q") "phantoms" (*MC:213; in mature Quenya fairi, sg. fairë*)

irassa **assari** "bones" (?) (*MC:214; this is "Qenya"*)

irát **tári** "queen", used especially of Varda (*TÂ/TA3, LT1:264*), etymologically "she that is high" (*SA:tar*). Genitive **táριο. Elentári** "Starqueen", a title of Varda. (*Nam, RGEO:67*). **Tarinya** "my queen" (*UT:179; sic, not *tárinya*)

irátalaV **Valatári** "Vala-queen" (*BAL; it is there said that Vala has no feminine form except this compound, but Silm gives Valië*)

irátnele **Elentári** "Star-queen", title of Varda (*EL, SA:tar*)

irátneleK **Kementári** "Earth-queen", title of Yavanna. (*SA:tar*)

ireh **heri** "lady" (*KHER, LT1:272*)

irialÚ **Úlairi** "Nazgûl" (sg. ***Úlairë?** ***Úlair?**) Etymology obscure.

iricóh **hóciri-** "cut off" (cut of a required portion, so as to have it or use it) (*WJ:365, 368*) (Normal aorist probably ***hócirë**, present/continuative tense ***hócíra**, past tense **hócírnë**)

iróleP **Pelóri** "Fencing Heights", the mountains raised by the Valar to protect Aman (*SA:pel, WJ:403*)

iróm **móri** "dark" (*MC:221; this is "Qenya"; in mature Quenya mórë, morë*)

irom **mori** "night" (*LT1:261, in mature Quenya mórë, morë*)

irú **úri** "sun" (*MC:214, 221; this is "Qenya"*); genitive **úrio** "sun's" (*MC:216*)

irúmulU **Ulumúri** The great horns of Ulmo; etymology obscure (*Silm*)

ís **sí** "now" (*Nam, RGEO:67, LR:47, 310*), **sin** (*SI, LR:47*) or **sín** (*SD:247, 310*) before vowels. Compare the distribution of *a/an* in English. In Fíriel's Song, **sí** is translated "here".

isial **laisi**, also **laito**, "youth, vigour, new life" (*LT1:267*)

isiolah **haloisi** "the sea (in storm)" (*LT1:254*)

islaV **Valsi** = **Valis?** (*LT1:272*)

issocnas **Sancossi** ("k") "the Goblins" (*LT2:341*)

itrononúL **Lúnoronti** "Blue Mountains" (*LUG²*)

itsiwni **inwisti** "mind-mood" (changed by Tolkien from **inwaldi**) (*MR:216, 471*)

iuF **Fui** "Night" (*PHUY*)

iuH **Hui** "Night" (*PHUY*), in earlier "Qenya" defined as "evening" (*MC:214*) or "fog, dark, murk, night" (*LT1:253*).

iuqlet **telqui** ("q") (analogical) pl. of **telco** (*TÉLEK*)

iuqnar **ranqui** ("q") pl. of **ranco** (*RAK*)

iuqnil **linqui** ("q") "wet" (*MC:216*; mature Quenya has **linquë**.)

iuqnitur **turingui** ("q") "queen" (*LT1:260*; apparently the fem. of **tur**. In mature Quenya, "queen" is **tári**.)

iuqnis **sinqui** ("q") ??? (*Narqelion*)

iuqro **orqui** ("q") pl. of **orco** ("k") (*ÓROK, LT2:336*)

ivurehemún **númeheruvi** "Lords-of-West" (*"West-lords") in *SD:246*

iwnal ***langwi** - see **lango**

ixay **yaxi** "cow" (in mature Quenya, this looks rather like a plural); cf. **yaxë** "milch cow" (*GL:36*)

I **-I** reduced pronominal affix of the 2. person, "you" (pl.). See **heca!** (*WJ:364*)

la **'al-** "thrive" (*GALA*; the 'simply indicates that the original initial **G** has disappeared and need not normally be included.)

labma **ambal** "shaped stone, flag" (*MBAL*)

lac **cal-** "shine", future tense **caluva** ("k") "shall shine" (*UT:22 cf. 51*). Compare also early "Qenya" **cala-** ("k") "shine" (*LT1:254*)

lamro **Ormal** One of the Lamps of the Valar: *"High-Gold"??? (*Silm*)

lan **nal, nallë** "dale, dell" (*LT1:261*)

lanemia **aimenal, aimenel** - see **lirulin**

lát **tál (tal-**, as in "g.sg. *talen*", in mature Quenya dat.sg.) "foot" (*TAL*). Early "Qenya" forms: **tala** "foot" (*LT2:347*) and dual **talwi** "the feet" (*LT2:347*); **tálin** "feet" (*MC:216*); instrumental **talainen, talalinen** "with wings, on wings" (wings here meaning sails) (*MC:213, 216, 220*; this is "Qenya")

lay **yal-** "summon". In **enyalië** "to recall" (*Notes on CO, UT:317*)

layt **tyal-** "play" (1. pers. aorist **tyalin** "I play") (*TYAL*)

ldnif **findl** "lock of hair, tress" (but **findil** elsewhere - in mature Quenya, no word can end in **-dl**). (*LT2:341*)

lé **†él** "star", pl. **éli** given (*WJ:362, EL*)

leceH **Hecel** ("k") (**Heceld-**, e.g. pl. **Heceldi**, *WJ:371*) = **hecil**, q.v., but reformed to match **Oareld**, especially applied to the Eldar left in Beleriand. **Helcelmar** and **Heceldamar** *"Land of Forsaken

Elves", the name used by the loremasters of Aman for Beleriand. (*WJ:365*)

ledniS **Sindel (P)** (**Sindeld-**, as in pl. **Sindeldi**) "Grey-elf" = **Sinda** pl. **Sindar**, but less common (*WJ:384*)

lei **-iel** patronymic (or matronymic) ending - "daughter" (*YEL*) (*In the Etymologies, Tolkien struck out this ending and the corresponding independent word **yeldë** "daughter", changing them to **-ien, yendë**. However, the ending **-iel** later turns up in the name **Uinéniel** "Daughter of Uinen" in *UT:182*, so it would seem that Tolkien changed his mind again and restored this ending, and perhaps the noun **yeldë** along with it.)*

leir **riel** (***riell-**) "garlanded maiden" (*SA:kal-*), full form **riellë** "a maiden crowned with a festival garland" (*PM:347*). In **Altariel, Altariellë**.

leirámlA **Almáriel** (fem. name) (*GALA*)

leirátlA **Altáriel** "Galadriel", "maiden crowned with a radiant garland" (*SA:kal; Alatóriel is Telerin*)

leiratlaÑ **Ñaltariel** true Quenya form of *Galadriel*; the form actually used was **Altariel**, Quenyarized from Telerin **Alatóriel(ië)**. (*PM:347*)

leiríF **Fíriel** "She that sighed" or "She that died", later name of **Míriel** (*MR:250*)

leiríM **Míriel** *"Jewel-woman" (*Silm*), genitive **Míriello** (see **namna**)

lem **mel-** "love (as friend)" (*MEL*); **melánë** "I love", a doubtful word in mature Quenya; read perhaps ***mélanyë** or ***melanyë** (*LR:70*)

len **nel-** (*prefix*) "tri-" (*NEL*)

lenamA **#Amanel** pl. **Amaneldi** *"Aman-elves", Elves living in Aman (*WJ:373*).

leneM **Menel** "heavens" (*Markirya, SA*), "the apparent dome in the sky" (*MR:387*).

lenemia **aimenel, aimenal** - see **lirulin**

lenemraT **Tarmenel** "High Heaven" (*LotRI:II ch. 1*), **Tar-menel** "the true firmament", as opposed to **Nur-menel** (q.v.) (*MR:388*)

lenem-ruN **Nur-menel** the lesser firmament, a great dome covering Valinor, made by Varda and full of star-images (see **tinwë, nillë**). It was a simulacrum of **Tar-menel**, the true firmament (*MR:388*)

lenoloS **Solonel** a name of the Teleri (here in the sg, pl. **Solonyeldi**) (*PHAL/PHÁLAS, NYEL, SOL*)

lep **pel-** "go round, revolve, return" (*PEL*)

lerao **Oarel** ("*Oärel*") "Elf who departed from Beleriand to Aman" (while the *Sindar* stayed there). Stem **Oareld-**, as in pl. **Oareldi** (*WJ:363, 374*). Older form **Oazeldi**.

leremódnit **tindómerel** (also capitalized **Tindómerel**) "daughter of twilight", a kenning

(poetic name) of the nightingale; = Sindarin *Tinúviel*. (*TIN, SEL-D, SA:tin*)

leruA **Aurel** (**Aureld-**, e.g. pl. **Aureldi**) = **Oarel**, q.v. "Elf who departed from Beleriand to Aman" (while the *Sindar* stayed there) (*WJ:363*). Earlier **Auzel** pl. **Auzeldi**.

let **tel** "roof" (*LT1:268*)

letse **estel** "trust, hope" (*WJ:318, MR:320*)

leuq #**quel-** "to fail", only attested in the future tense (**queluva** in FS)

leynalaF **Falanyel** (**Falanyeld-**, as in pl. **Falanyeldi**) (in the pl.) a name of the Teleri (*PHAL/PHÁLAS*)

leyt **tyel** "end, cease" (*KYEL*)

leyt **tyel** (probably **tyeld-**, cf. long form **tyeldë**) "end" (noun) (*FS, KYEL*)

leze **ezel, ezella** "green" (in Vanyarin Quenya only). Adopted and adapted from Valarin. (*WJ:399*)

lezuA **Auzel** pl. **Auzeldi** Vanyarin form (and original form) of **Aureldi** (*WJ:374*); see **Aurel**

li **il-** (*prefix*) "no, *un-" (*LA*)

licadnemrayH **Hyarmendacil** masc.name, "South-victor" (*Appendix A*)

licadrabmU **Umbardacil** "Umbar-victor" (*Appendix A*); the place-name *Umbar* is not Quenya and has no connection with **umbar** "fate".

licam **macil** ("*k*") "sword" (*MAK, LT1:259*)

licamlaC **Calmacil** masc. name, *"Light-sword" or possibly (if haplology of ***Calmamacil**) *"Lamp-sword" (*Appendix A*). Cf. **câlë, cala, calma, macil**.

licamleneM **Menelmacil** *"Heaven-sword", Orion (*WJ:411*)

licammilaC **Calimmacil** masc. name, *"Bright Sword" (for ***Calimamacil**?) (*Appendix A*)

licamraN **Narmacil** masc. name, *"Flame-sword" (*Appendix A*)

licamroM **Mormacil** ("*k*") "Black-sword" (name of Túrin, Sindarin *Mormegil*) (*MAK*)

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

licet **tecil** ("*k*") "pen" (*TEK, PM:318*)

licis **sicil** ("*k*") "dagger, knife" (*SIK*)

licnat **tancil** ("*k*") "pin, brooch" (*TAK*)

licruT **Turcil** (= *Tarcil*?) "Númenórean" (*TUR*), stem **turcild-** as in pl. **turcildi** (*LR:47, 56; SD:246*).

lid **-dil, -ndil** = Old English "-wine", sc. "-friend" in names, e.g. **Elendil, Eärendil** (*NIL/NDIL*)

lidleneM **Meneldil** *"Heaven-friend" = astronomer (*Appendix A; Letters:386*)

lidn **-ndil** (also **-dil**) 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*)

lidn **-ndil, -dil** = Old English "-wine", sc. "-friend" in names, e.g. **Elendil, Eärendil** (*NIL/NDIL*)

lidnadlE **Eldandil** (pl. **Eldandili** in *WJ:412*) "Elf-friend" (by the Edain confused with **Elendil**, properly "Star-friend") (*WJ:410*)

lidnalaV **Valandil** masc. name, "God-friend, *Vala-friend" (*Appendix A, translated in LR:60*)

lidnamA **Amandil** *"Aman-friend" (*Appendix A, SA:mân*)

lidnara **arandil** "king's friend, royalist" (*Letters:386*)

lidnav ***vandil** < **vandl** "staff" (*LT1:264*) (No word can end in *-dl* in mature Quenya; the word may be adapted as ***vandil**. Compare **findl, findil**.)

lidnayriC **Ciryandil** *"Ship-friend" (*Appendix A*)

lidnedneuQ **Quendendil** (also contracted **Quendil**; pl. **Quendili** in *WJ:410*) "Elf-friend" (*WJ:410*)

lidneE **Elendil** masc. name "Star-friend", "Lover or student of stars", applied to those devoted to astronomical lore. However, when the Edain used this name they intended it to mean "Elf-friend", confusing **elen** "star" and **elda** "elf" (*WJ:410*). (This idea that the name was misapplied seems to be late; Tolkien earlier interpreted the name as an ancient compound *Eled* + *ndil*; see *Letters:386*. See also *NIL/NDIL* in the *Etymologies*, where Elendil is equated with "Ælfwine", Elf-friend). Allative **Elendilenna** "to Elendil" (*PM:401*); **Elendil Vorondo** genitive of **Elendil Voronda** "Elendil the Steadfast" (*CO*) Pl. **Elendili** the Númenórean Elf-friends (*Silm*)

lidneN #**Nendil** pl. **Nendili** "Water-lovers", the most frequently used "title" or secondary name of the Lindar (Teleri) (*WJ:411*)

lidni **indil** "lily", or other large single flower. Adopted and adapted from Valarin. (*WJ:399*)

lidnif **findil** "lock of hair, tress" (see **findl**)

lidnoiriS **Siriondil** masc. name, *"Sirion-friend" (*Appendix A*)

lidnoroV **Vorondil** masc. name, *"Faithful friend" (*Appendix A*)

lidnurU **Urundil** masc. name, "copper-lover" (*PM:365*)

lidraM **Mardil** masc. name, "(one) devoted to the house", sc. of the kings (*Appendix A; interpreted in Letters:386*)

lidranA **Anardil** masc. name, *"Sun-friend", (*Appendix A*).

lidraniM **Minardil** masc.name *"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 *t*); if so, the name means *"Tower-friend" (*Appendix A*)

ligniR **Ringil** name of one of the great Lamps (pillared on ice), apparently contains **ringë** (*RINGI*)

ligniw **wingil** (**wingild-**, as in pl. **Wingildi**) "nymph" (*WIG, LT1:273*); "Qenya" pl. **wingildin** "foam-fays, foam-maidens" (*MC:216*)

lima **amil** "mother" (*AM¹*)

limam **mamil** "mother" (*UT:191*)

limúR **Rúmil** masc. name, genitive **Rúmilo** (*WJ:398*)

lin **-nil** = Old English "-wine", sc. "-friend" as an element in names (*NIL/NDIL*). Variant of **-ndil**. In **Eärnil**, contraction of **Earendil**.

linrac **Carnil** ("*k*") name of a star (or planet), identified as Mars (*MR:435*)

linraE **Eärnil** masc. name, contraction of **Earendil** (*Appendix A*)

lipil **lipil** "little glass" (*LT1:258*)

liramliS **Silmaril** (**Silmarill-**, as in pl. **Silmarilli**) name of the shining jewels made by Fëanor; full sg. form **Silmarillë** (*SA:sil, SIL, RIL, MIR*). Translated "radiance of pure light" in Letters:148. Gen. pl. **Silmarillion**, as in (**Quenta Silmarillion**) "(the Story) of the Silmarils".

liratI **Itaril** (***Itarill-**, **Itarillë**, **Itarildë** fem. name, Sindarized as **Idril** (*PM:346, 348; SA:ril*). (In earlier sources, Tolkien used **Irdilë** as the Quenya form of **Idril**.)

liravat **tavaril** "dryad, spirit of woods" (evidently fem.) (*TÁWAR*)

lirim **miril** (**mirill-**, as in pl. **mirilli**) "shining jewel" (*MBIRIL*)

liris **siril** "rivulet" (*SIR*)

lirúdnA **Andúril** "Flame of the West", sword-name (*LotRI:II ch. 3*)

lis **sil-** "shine" (white), present tense **síla** "shines, is shining" (*FG*); aorist **silë**, pl. **silir** (*The Return of the Shadow:324*), frequentative **sisíla-** (*Markirya* comments)

lisI **Isil** "Moon" (*FS; SA:sil, Appendix E, SD:302, SIL; also defined as "the Sheen" under THIL*)

lisraN **Narsil** (**Ð**) the sword of Elendil, compound of the stems seen in **Anar** "Sun" and **Isil** "Moon"; see Letters:425 for etymology

liteuqin **niquetil** ("*q*") "snowcap" (*LT1:266*)

liteuqinaT **Taniquetil** (**Taniquetild-**) the highest of the mountains of Valinor, upon which were the mansions of Manwë and Varda; properly, this name refers to the topmost peak only, the whole mountain being called **Oiolossë** (*SA:til*). The *Etymologies* has **Taniquetil**, **Taniquetildë** ("*q*") (**Ta-**

niquetil) ("g.sg." **Taniquetilden**, in mature Q dat.sg.) "High White Horn" (*NIK-W, TIL, TA/TA3, OY*)

litlen **netil** (**netild-**, as in pl. **netildi**) "triangle" (*TIL, NEL*)

litniw **wintil** "a glint" (*LT1:261*)

litueq **quetil** ("*q*") "tongue, language" (*KWET*)

liv [**vil-**] "to fly" (*The forms given are the 1. pers. aorist vilin "I fly" and the pa.t. villë. Changed to wilin, pa.t. presumably *wille.*) (*WIL*)

liw **wil-** "fly" (1. pers. aorist **wilin** "I fly"; changed from **vilin** pa.t. **villë**; new past tense presumably ***willë**) (*WIL*). The early "Qenya" lexicon has **wili-** "sail, float, fly" (*LT1:273*)

locnaT **Tancol** ("*Tankol*") "Signifer", "the significant star" = Venus (*MR:385*)

lodnassuR **Russandol** "Copper-top", a nickname (**epessë**) of Maitimo/Nelyafinwë (= Maedhros) (*PM:354*)

lognaye **#Etyangol** (***Etyangold-**), pl. **Etyangoldi** ("*Etyañgoldi*") "Exiled Noldor" (*WJ:374*). Sg. probably ***Etyangol** (***Etyangold-**).

lóm **mól** "slave, thrall" (*MÓ*)

lot **tol** "island, isle" (rising with sheer sides from the sea or from the river, *SA:tol*). In early "Qenya", the word was defined as "island, any rise standing alone in water, plain of green, etc" (*LT1:269*). The stem is **toll-**; the *Etymologies* as published in LR gives the pl. **tollë** (*TOL₂*), probably a misreading for **tolli**, as in *LT1:85*.

ludnereT **Terendul** "Slender-(and)-dark", masc. name (*LR:59, TER/TERES, DUL, NDUL*)

lut **tu-** "come", 1. pers. aorist **tulin** "I come" (*TUL*), perfect **utúlië** "has come" (**utúlien** "I am come", *EO*), **utúlie'n aurë** "Day has come" (the function of the 'n is unclear; it may simply be inserted for euphony). Past tense **tulé** "came" in *LR:47* and *SD:246*; read perhaps ***tullë** in mature Quenya. Cf. early "Qenya" perfects **tulielto** "they have come" (*LT1:114, 270*) and **tulier** "have come", pl., in the phrase **I-Eldar tulier** "the Eldar have come" (*LT1:114, 270*). Read probably ***utúlientë**, ***Eldar utúlier** in mature Quenya.

lutte **#ettul-** "come forth"

ma **am-** (*prefix*) "up" (*AM²*)

mah **ham-** "sit" (*KHAM*)

mat **tam-** "to tap" (1. pers. aorist **tamin** "I tap"), pa.t. **tamnë** (*TAM*)

mic **cim-** "heed" (*GL:39*)

mli **ilm-** stem appearing in **Ilmen**, the region above the air where the stars are, in **Ilmarë**, name of a Maia, and in **Ilmarin** "mansion of the high airs", the dwelling of Manwë and Varda upon Oiolossë (*SA*)

mol **lom-** "hide" (*LT1:255, that has lomir "I hide"; read *lomin if the word is to be adapted to mature Quenya.*)

mu **um-** "not do, not be" (1. pers. aorist **umín** "I do not, am not"), past tense **úmë** (*UGU/UMU*). Future tense **úva?** (q.v.)

n -**n** (1) dative ending, in **nín**, **enyalien**. Pl. -**in**, partitive pl. -**lin**, dual -**nt** (*Plotz*)

n -**n** (2), also -**nyë**, pronominal ending, 1. person sg. "I", as in **utúlien** "I am come" (*EO*)

n -**n** (3) a plural sign used in some of the case endings (*WJ:407*): Pl. genitive -**on**, pl. ablative -**llon** (but also -**llor**), pl. locative -**ssen**.

n **n-alalmino** ??? (twice in *Narqelion*; perhaps **ne** + **alalmino**)

na **an** "for" (*Nam, RGEO:66*) - but the **an** of the phrase **es sorni heruion an!** "the Eagles of the Lords are at hand" (*SD:290*) seems to denote motion towards (the speaker): the Eagles are coming. Etym has **an**, **ana** "to, towards" (*NÁ!*). In the "Arctic" sentence, **an** is translated "until".

na **an-** prefix "re" in **antúlien**, q.v. (*Mature Quenya shows en-*)

nablu **Ulban** (**Ulband-**) "monster" (a name of Melko) (*LT1:260*)

nabma **amban** "upward slope, hill-side" (*AM²*)

nac **can-** (1) (*prefix*) ("k") "four" (*KÁNAT*)
nac **can-** (2) verb "order" (give an order) or (with things as object) "demand" (*PM:361-362; only the stem KAN is there mentioned*)

nacaldE **Eldacan** ("k") (masc. name) "Ælfnoth", Elf-bold (*KAN*)

nagnalayt **tyalangan** "harp-player" (*TYAL*)
nahám **Máhan** (pl. **Máhani** attested in *WJ:402*), one of the eight chiefs of the Valar. (Adopted and adapted from Valarin, but usually translated as **Aratar**.)

nalap **palan-** "far, distant, wide, to a great extent" (*PAL*); "far and wide" in **palantír** (pl. **palantíri**) *"Far-seer", the magic far-seeing stones made by the Noldor in the First Age (*SA:palan, PAL*). For etymology, see Letters:427. Also **Palantir** masc. name, "Far-sighted" (*Appendix A, SA:palan, PAL, TIR*); assimilated **palar-** in **Palarran** "Far-Wanderer", name of a ship (**palan** + **ran**) (*UT:179*)

nalat **talan** (**talam-**, e.g. pl. **talami**) "floor, base, ground" (*TALAM*)

nam **man** "who" (*Nam, RGEO:67, FS, LR:59, Markirya, MC:213, 214*); 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*: **man-ië?** "what is it?" (*LR:59; the stative-verb suffix -ië is hardly valid in mature Quenya*) Either Tolkien later adjusted the meaning of the word, or **man** covers both "who" and "what". Cf. also **mana, manen**.

nama **aman** "blessed, free from evil". Adopted and adapted from Valarin. (*WJ:399*) Place-

name **Aman** the Blessed Realm, from the stem *mân-* "good, blessed, unmarried" (*SA:mân*).

namal **laman** (**lamm-** or simply **laman-**, as in pl. **lamni** or **lamani**) "animal" (usually applied to four-footed beasts, and never to reptiles and birds) (*WJ:416*)

namarA **Araman** "outside Aman", name of a region (*SA:ar, mân*)

namó **óman** "vowel" (pl. **amandi** given, probably a misreading for ***omandi**; the stem would seem to be ***omand-**) (*OM*)

namurE **Eruman** desert north-east of Valinor (*ERE*)

nan **nan** "but" (*FS*); the *Etymologies* also gives **ná, nán** (*NDAN*), but these words may be confused with forms of the verb "to be", so **nan** should perhaps be preferred.

nán **nán** (2), also **ná**, "but, on the contrary, on the other hand" (*NDAN; the form nan, q.v., is probably to be preferred to avoid confusion with ná "is"*).

nan **nan** (**nand-**) "woodland" (*LT1:261*)

nan **nan-** (*prefix*) "backwards" (*NDAN*)

nanirasaT **Tasarinan** *"Willow-vale", also

Nan-Tasarion (*LotR2:III ch. 4*)

nanirioN **Noirinan** the "Valley of the Tombs" in Númenor (evidently ***noirë**, ***noiri-**"tomb" + **nan** "valley") (*UT:166*)

naniródnileruaL **Laurelindórinan** "Valley of Singing Gold", an earlier name of **Laurenandë** (Lórien) (*UT:253*); **laurelindórenan lindelorendor malinornéliion ornemalin** *"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*).

nar **ran** "noise" (*LT1:259*). Stem ***ram-** if it is connected to the verb **rama-???**

nara **aran** "king"; pl. **arani** (*WJ:369*); gen.pl. **aranion** "of kings" in **asëa aranion**, q.v.; **aranya** *"my king" (**aran** + **nya**) (*UT:193*).

naragni **ingaran** "high-king" (*PM:340*)

narah **haran** (**#harn-**, as in pl. **harni**) "king, chieftain" (*3AR, TÁ/TA3 - for "king", the word aran is to be preferred in LotR-style Quenya*)

narat **taran, tarambo** "buffet" (*LT2:337*)

naraúN **Núaran** *"West-king"; **Núaran Númenoren** *"West-king of Númenor"; changed (according to *LR:71*) to **Núaran Númenen**, *"West-king of the West" (all of this is "Qenya" with genitive in -**n** instead of -**o**, as in mature Quenya) (*LR:60*)

narewII **Ilweran, Ilweranta** "rainbow" (*GL:74*) (The *Etymologies* gives **helyanwë**.)

naródlon **Noldóran** ("ñ") "King of the Noldor" (*PM:343; evidently noldo + aran*).

narralap **Palarran** "Far-Wanderer", name of a ship (**palan** + **ran**, note assimilation **nr** > **rr**) (*UT:179*)

nas **san** "then" (*MC:216; also twice in Narqelion*)

nasamiac **caimasan** ("k") "bedchamber" (**caimasamb-**, as in pl. **caimasambi**) (*STAB*)

natA **Atan** pl. **Atani** "the Second Folk", an Elvish name of Mortal Men, the Second-born of Ilúvatar. Cf. also **Núnatani** (*WJ:386*).

natanúN #**Núnatan** pl. **Núnatani** "Western Men" = Sindarin *Dúnedain* (*WJ:386*).

natarA **Aratan** *"Noble Adan", masc. name (*Silm*)

natayriC **Ciryatan** *"Ship-builder" (*Appendix A*), also **Tar-Ciryatan**, name of a Númenórean king, "King Shipbuilder" (*SA:kir-*)

natraM **Martan**, **Martano** "Earth-smith", "Earthbuilder", a surname of Aule (*TAN, GAWA/GOWO - the form Martanô given under MBAR must be understood as primitive*)

natsadnas **sandastan** "shield-barrier", a battle-formation (*UT:282; probably sandastam- since the final element is derived from a stem stama- "bar, exclude". Compare talan, talam- from TALAM.*)

natsaniM **Minastan** masc.name, *"Tower-maker" (*Appendix A*)

nauh **huan** (**hún-**, as in dat. sg. **húnen**) "hound" (*KHUGAN, KHUG*)

náv **ván** "goose"; pl. **váni** given (*WA-N*). Older **wán**.

navarh #**Hravan** pl. **Hravani** "the Wild", name of non-Edain Men (*WJ:219*)

naváy **yávan** "harvest, autumn" (*LT1:273; in mature Quenya yávië*)

náv **wán** > **ván** "goose" (*WA-N*)

nawh **hwan** (**hwand-**, e.g. pl. **hwandi**) "sponge, fungus" (*SWAD*)

naxa **axan** "law, rule, commandment". Adopted and adapted from Valarin. (*WJ:399*) Pl. **axani** is attested (*VT39:23, defined as "laws, rules, as primarily proceeding from Eru" in VT39:30*)

nayricalaC **Calaciryen** ("k") "the Cleft of Light", the pass in the Pelóri, apparently a variant of **Calaciryá** (*WJ:403, SA:kal-, kir-*). **Calaciryen**, **Calaciryandë**, "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*)

ne **en** (1) "there, look! yonder" (*EN*)

ne **en** (2) unidentified word occurring twice in *Fíriel's Song*; according to the most plausible theory it is an adverbial particle denoting that the action of the following verb took place a long time ago.

ne **en-** (3) prefix "re-, again-", in **enquantuva** "shall refill", **entuluva**, "shall come again", **Envinyatar** "Renewer", **envinyanta** "healed, *renewed", **enyalië** "to recall" (*Nam, RGEO:67, LotR3:V ch. 8, MR:405, UT:317*)

nec #**cen** = noun "sight" as the final element of some nouns (***apacen**, **tercen**, q.v.)

nec **cen-** ("k") "see, behold", future tense **cenuva** ("kenuva") "shall see" in *Markirya*.

néc **cén** ("k") "soil, earth"; see **cemen** (*KEM*)

necapa **apacen** "foresight"; see **apacenyë**.

necret **tercen** ("terken") "insight", literally *"through-sight" (*MR:471*); adj. #**tercenyá** (only pl. **tercenyë** attested) "of insight"; **essi tercenyë** "names of insight", names given to a child by its mother, indicating some dominant feature of its nature as perceived by her (*MR:216*)

neednilessalatpap **paptalasselindeën** "like music of falling leaves" (*MC:216; this is "Qenya"*)

neessoleuqlis **silquelosseën** ("q") "blossom-white hair" (*MC:216; this is "Qenya"*)

neh **hen** (**hend-**, as in pl. **hendi**) "eye" (*KHEN-D-E*)

neidnE **Endien** alternative term for "autumn" (*PM:135*). In the *Etymologies*, the word **Endien** is assigned a quite different meaning: "Midyear, Midyear week", in the calendar of Valinor a week outside the months, between the sixth and seventh months, dedicated to the Trees; also called *Aldalemnar* (*YEN, LEP/LEPEN/LEPEK*)

neilútna **antúlien** "hath returned" in the phrase **I'cal' antúlien** ("k") "Light hath returned" (*LT1:270*); note the "Qenya" third person ending **-n**. In mature Quenya this would perhaps read ***i cáli' enutúlië**.

neilútu **utúlien** see **tul-** (*EO*)

neirA **Arien** "the Sun-maiden", fem. name, the Maia of the Sun (*AR¹; Silm*); cf. **árë** "sunlight"

neiramliS **Silmarien** (*sometimes "-riën"*) fem. name, apparently incorporates **sil(i)ma** (*Appendix A*)

neiródlIH **Hildórien** the land where Men first awoke, like the Elves did at Cuiviénen (*Silm, KHIL, PHIR*)

neiróL **Lórien** (from **lor-**) name of a Vala, properly the place where he dwells, while his real name is **Irmo** (*WJ:402, LOS (ÓLOS, SPAN)*)

neirúlaP **Palúrien** surname of Yavanna (*PAL*)

neirúluC **Culúrien** another name of Laurelin; apparently derived from the stem **KUL-** "golden-red" (*Silm; LR:365*)

nele **elen** "star" (*SA:êl, elen, EL*); pl. **eleni** (occasionally in verse: **eldi**) (*WJ:362*); gen. pl. **elenion** in the phrase **Elenion Ancalima** "brightest of

stars" (*LotR2:IV ch. 9; see Letters:385 for translation*); allative **elenna** "starwards" used as name of Númenor (*Silm*; see **Elenna**); ablative pl. **elenillor** "from stars" in *Markirya*.

nelestO **Otselen** "Seven Stars" = Great Bear (constellation) (*OT/OTOS/OTOK*)

nelette **ettelen** ?"foreign" (*gloss not certainly legible*) (*ET*)

nem **men** (1) "way" (*SA*) or "place, spot" (*MEN*)

nem **men** (2) "who", evidently a misreading or miswriting for **man** (*MC:221, in Markirya*)

nemec **cemen** (**cén**) ("k") "earth", referring to the earth as a flat floor beneath *menel*, the heavens (*SA:kemen*); "soil, earth" (*KEM, LT1:257*). At one stage, Tolkien intended **cemen** as the genitive of **cén**; later **cemen** became the nominative.

nemek **kemen** "earth"; see **cemen**.

nemí **ímen** a word occurring in *Fíriel's Song*, translated "in them" (**ar ilqua ímen** "and all [that is] in them"). Probably not valid in mature Quenya.

nemís **símen** "here" (*FS; cf. sinomé in EO*)

nemli **ilmen** region above air where stars are (*WIL, SA:ilm-*); **Ilmen-assa** "Chasm of Ilmen" (*GAS*)

nemlot **tolmen** "boss (of shield)" (*LT1:269*)

nemór **rómen, Rómen** "east" (*RÔ, MEN, SA:men*), "uprising, sunrise, east" (*SA:rómen*); also name of tengwa 25 (*Appendix E*). **Rómenna**, a place in the eastern part of Númenor, is simply the allative "eastward" (*SA:rómen*), cf. also **rómenna** in LR:47, 56. Ablative **Rómello** "from the East" or "[to one] from the East", hence Tolkien's translation "to those from the East" in his rendering of *Namárië* (*Nam, RGEO:67*). Masc. name **Róمندacil** "East-victor" (*Appendix A; cf. Letters:425*)

nemraH [**Harmen**] "south" (*MEN*) (*Changed to hyarmen.*)

nemrayh **hyarmen, Hyarmen** "south" (*SA, SA:men, KHYAR*), also name of tengwa 33 (*Appendix E*).

nemroF **Formen** "north" (*SA:men*), also name of tengwa 10 (*Appendix E, PHOR, MEN*).

nemroT [**Tormen**] "north" (*MEN*)

nemún **númen** "west, the way of the sunset" (*SA:andúnë, cf. NDÚ, MEN; capitalized Númen under SA:men and in CO*), "going down, occudent" (*Letters:361*), also name of tengwa 17 (*Appendix E*). Allative **númenna** "Westward" (*LR:47, SD:310*) See also **númenyaron, númessier**.

nemúnureH **Herunúmen** "Lord of the West" (*SA:heru*); **herunúmen** "Lord-of-West" (*LR:47*), title of Manwë

nen **nen** "river" (*LT1:248*), "river, water" (*LT1:262*) (*In mature Quenya, nén with a long vowel means "water", but hardly "river" - that is sírë.*)

nen **nén** (**nen-**) "water" (*NEN*).

nen **-nen** instrumental ending (pl. **-inen**, dual **-nten**, partitive pl. **-línen**)

nenam **manen** "how" (*PM:395*)

nenár **ránen** "errant" (*RAN; may be a misreading for *ránëa*)

nenatsel **lestanen** "in measure", a word occurring in *Fíriel's Song*, apparently the instrumental form of a noun **#lesta** "measure", not otherwise attested.

neni **-inen** instrumental pl. ending. In **ómainen** (*WJ:391*)

neniac **cainen** ("k") "ten" (*KAYAN/KAYAR*)

nenfl **-línen** ending for partitive pl. instrumental (*Plotz*); see **-li**

nenflamlaculuc **culucalmalinen** ("k") "with golden lights" (*MC:220; this is "Qenya"*)

nenipmit **timpinen** "a fluter" (*LT1:268; hardly valid in mature Quenya*)

neníramlafetól **lótëfalmarinen** "with waves crowned with flowers" (*MC:220; this is "Qenya"*)

nenisíN **Nísinen** *"Fl fragrance-water", a like in Númenor (*UT:168*)

neniU **Uinen** (**Uinend-**, as in dative **Uinenden**) name of a Maia, spouse of Ossë (*UY, NEN*). 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 (*UY*) as **uilë** "long trailing plant, especially seaweed".

nenúh **húnen** dat. sg. of **huan** (*KHUGAN, KHUG*)

nerae **ëaren** "eagle" or "eyrie" (*LT1:251; this early "Qenya" word is certainly no more valid than ëa "eagle" in mature Quenya.*)

neramlA **Almaren** the first abode of the Valar in Arda, apparently related to **almarë** "blessedness" (*Silm, LR:357*)

nerë **eren, erë** "iron" or "steel"; **Eremandu** variant of **Angamandu** (Angband) (*LT1:252; "iron" should be anga in mature Quenya, but these words may be used for "steel"*)

nerëf **feren** (**fern-**, as in pl. **ferni**) "beech, beech-tree". Also **fernë**. (*BERÉTH, PHER/PHÉREN*)

nerëh **heren** (1) "order"; **Heren Istarion** "Order of Wizards" (*UT:388*); (2) "fortune" etymologically "governance" ("and so what is in store for one and what one has in store") (*KHER*) **Herendil** masc. name *"Fortune-friend" = *Eadwine, Edwin, Audoïn* (*LR:52, 56, cf. the Etymologies, stems KHER-, NIL/NDIL*)

nerem **meren** (**merend-**), also **merendë** "feast, festival" (*MBER*)

nerématnacla **alcantaméren** ("k") "made it shine" (with a fem.pl. subject; the ending **-ren** probably means "they" of women, but the ending does not have to be translated here) (*MC:216; this is "Qenya"*)

neret **teren, terenë** "slender" (*TER/TERES*)
nesíh **hísen** "of mist" (*MC:221; this may be "Qenya", but it connects with híšë.*)

nessil **-lissen** or **-lissë** ending for partitive pl. locative (*Plotz*); see **-li**

nessiracla **alcarissen** ("k") "in light-rays" (*a "Qenya" form from MC:221; alcar means "glory" in mature Quenya*)

nésurE **Erusén** "the children of God" (*RGEO:74; this is a weird form with no plural ending. The normal form seems to be Eruhíni.*)

net **ten** "for", in *Fíriel's Song*; apparently replaced by **an** in mature Quenya.

net **ten-** "hear", future tense **tenuva** (*MC:213; in mature Quenya, "hear" is hlar-*)

netn **-nten** ending for dual instrumental (*Plotz*)

néuq **quén** (**quen-**, as in pl. **queni**; as final element in compounds **-quen**) "one, (some)body, person, individual, man or woman", pl. **queni** = "persons", "(some) people", "they" with the most general meaning (as in "they [= people in general] say that..."). 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*)

neuqayric **ciryaquen** "shipman, sailor" (*WJ:372*).

neuqia **aiquen** "if anybody, whoever" (*WJ:372*)

neuqli **ilquen** "everybody" (*WJ:372*)

neuqor **roquen** "horseman [*but the Quenya word does not show gender*], rider, knight" (*WJ:372, UT:282*)

neuqra **arquen** "a noble" (*WJ:372*)

neurehemún **númeheruen** "of the Lord of the West" (Manwë) (*SD:290*); this is "Qenya" with genitive in **-en** instead of **-o** as in mature Quenya

neureV rA **Ar Veruen** "Day of the Spouses" (Aule and Yavanna) (*LEP/LEPEN/LEPEK; this is "Qenya" with genitive in -n.*)

neurevra **Arveruen** third day of the Valinorian week of 5 days, dedicated to Aule and Yavanna (*BES*)

néw **wén** "greenness, youth, freshness" (*GWEN*), blended with **wendë** "maid"

new **wen** "maid, girl" (***wend-**), in early "Qenya" also **wendi** (*the mature Quenya form wendë*)

occurs in MC:215 and in Etym, stems GWEN, WEN/WENED. (*LT1:271, 273*)

new **-wen** "maiden", a frequent ending in feminine names like **Eärwen** "Sea-maiden" (*SA:wen*). Early "Qenya" also has **-wen** feminine patronymic "daughter of" (*LT1:271, 273*), but the the patronymic ending seems to be **-iel** "daughter" in mature Quenya.

newlaL **Lalwen** (also longer **Lalwendë**) "Laughing Maiden", fem. name (*PM:343*)

newle **elwen** "heart" (*LT1:255; rather hón or indo in mature Quenya*)

newlo **olwen** (**olwenn-**) "branch, wand, stick" (*LT2:342*)

newnaM rA **Ar Manwen** "Day of Manwe" (*LEP/LEPEN/LEPEK; this is "Qenya" with genitive in -n.*)

néy **yén** (pl. **yéni** in *Nam*, obsoleting **yen[i]** in the *Etymologies*, stem **YEN**), Elvish "long year" of 144 solar years, 52,596 days (*Nam, Appendix D, E; RGEO:66. Tolkien earlier defined yén as 100 solar years; see PM:126; in the Etymologies, stem YEN, it seems to mean simply "year".*) **Yénonótië** "reckoning of years" (*MR:51*)

ney **yen, yendë** "daughter" (*YÓ/YON. This word replaced another form, but the latter may have been restored; see yeldë.*)

ni **in** a strange particle occurring in the phrase **i-coimas in-Eldaron** "the coimas [lembas] of the Eldar" in *PM:403*. It looks like the Sindarin plural article, but in Quenya **i** is both sg. and pl. "the", and the word **Eldar** does not normally take any article at all. The alternative reading **i-coimas Eldaron** (*PM:395*) is probably to be preferred.

ni **-in** dative pl. ending, seen in **eldain, firimoin**, q.v.

niracla **alcarain** ("k") "shining" (pl - sg ***alcara?**) (*MC:221; this is "Qenya"*)

niclah **halcin** ("k") "frozen" (*LT1:254*)

niclih **hilcin** ("k") is glossed "it freezes"; if this word is to adapted to mature Quenya, it would have to mean "I freeze" (*LT1:254*)

nicseH **Hescin** ("k") "winter one" (???) (*LT1:255*)

nidnamoro **oromandin** "wood-spirits" (*MC:215; this is "Qenya"*)

nidnan **nandin** "fay of the country" (*LT1:261*)

nietnauq **quantien** ("q") "last day of year" (*YEN*). The word is assigned a different meaning in *PM: quantien* ("q") "full year" = **yén**, a period of 144 solar years (*PM:126; pl. quantiéni, PM:127*). Since the latter meaning comes from drafts for the LotR Appendices that did not make it into the published LotR, it should perhaps be ignored.

nih **-hin** "child", pl. **-híni** (as in **Eruhíni**, "Children of Eru", *SA:híni*)

nihurE **Eruhin** pl. **Eruhíni** "Children of Eru", Elves and Men (*WJ:403; SA:híni*)

nil [**lin-** (2) "sing" (*GLIN, struck out*)

nil **lin-** (1) (*prefix*) "many" (*LI*)

nil **-lin** ending for partitive pl. dative (*Plotz*); see **-li**

nil **lin, lind-** "a musical sound" (*Letters:308*), "melody" (*LT1:258*)

nilauq **qualin** ("q") "dead" (*KWAL, LT1:264*)

nilauqia **aigualin** ("q") "tall", plural form (???) (*MC:216; this is "Qenya" - but cf. aiqua.*)

nilav **valin** "happy" (*LT1:272*)

nilavrA **Arvalin** "outside Valinor" (*AR²*)

nileh **helin** "violet" or "pansy" (*LT1:262*)

nilem **melin** "dear" (*MEL*)

nileruaL **Laurelin** ("g.sg. *Laurelinden*" or *Laurelingen*; in mature Quenya this is dat.sg.) Name of the Golden Tree of Valinor, interpreted both "singing-gold" (stem **Laurelind-**) and "hanging-gold" (stem **Laureling-**) (*LIN², LÁWAR/GLÁWAR, [GLAW(-R)], SA, Letters:308*)

nileY **Yelin** "winter" (*LT1:260; mature Quenya has hrívë, and Yelin was probably obsoleted together with the adjective yelwa "cold", that appear with a different meaning in the Etymologies.*)

nili **ilin** "pale blue" (*GLINDI*)

nilia **ailin** ("g.sg. *ailinen*", in mature Quenya dat.sg.) "pool, lake" (*AY, LIN¹, LT2:339*)

nilip **pilin** (**pilind-**, as in pl. **pilindi**) "arrow" (*PÍLIM*)

niliv **vilin** "airy, breezy" (*LT1:273*)

niliw **wilin** "bird" (*LT1:273; if this "Qenya" word is to be used in mature Quenya, it must not be confused with the 1. pers. aorist of the verb wil-*)

nilleróL **Lórellin** name of the lake where the Valië Estë sleeps; apparently meaning "Dream-lake" (*Silm*)

niluril **lirulin** "lark" (*MR:238, 262*), changed from **aimenel, aimenal**

nimat **tamin** "forge" (noun? verb? If it is a verb, this would - at least within the framework of mature Quenya - be the 1. person aorist of a verb **tam-**; cf. **tam-** "to tap".) (*LT1:250*)

nimól **lómín** "shade, shadow" (*LT1:255*)

nimri **irmin** "the world, all the regions inhabited by Men" (*LT2:343*)

nin **nin** "to me", dative of **ni** (*FS*)

niolacrat **tarcalion** = **Tar-Calion**, Quenya name of Ar-Pharazôn (*LR:47, SD:246*); see **Calion**

nir **rin** "dew" (*LT1:265; rather rossë in mature Quenya*)

nira **arin** "morning" (*AR¹*)

niraclA **Alcarin** "the Glorious", title taken by Atanatar II of Gondor, also name of one of the Kings of Númenor (*Appendix A*). Is this to be taken as a shorter form of **alcarinquá**, q.v.?

niradlE **Eldarin** adjective derived from **Elda**: "Eldarin, Elvish" (*Silm, ÉLED*)

niramlaf **falmarin** (**falmarind-** or simply **falmarin-** as in pl. **falmarindi** [or **falmarini**]) "sea-spirit, nymph" (*PHAL/PHÁLAS*)

niramI **Ilmarin** "mansion of the high airs", the dwelling of Manwë and Varda upon Oiolossë (*SA:ilm-*)

nirasat **tasarin** "willow" (*LT2:346; mature Quenya tasar, tasarë*)

nirawh **hwarin** "crooked" (*SKWAR*)

nirawliw **wilwarin** (**wilwarind-**, as in pl. **wilwarindi**) "butterfly" (*Markirya, WIL, LT1:273*); **Wilwarin** name of a constellation, tentatively identified as Cassiopeia (*Silm*). "Qenya" adjective **wilwarindeën** "like butterflies" (*MC:216*); "Qenya" similitive form **wilwarindon** "as a butterfly" (*MC:213, 220*)

niredneuQ **Quenderin** "Quendian, belonging to the Elves as a whole" (a learned word) (*WJ:407*)

nireleT **Telerin** "Telerian" (*TELES*)

nirevÍ ***Iverin** (**Íverind-**), **Íverindor** "Ireland" (*LT2:344*) The nominative of **Íverind-** must be ***Íverin**, the form **Íverind-** occurring before endings. Compare **Íwerin** below.

nirewÍ **Íwerin** "Ireland" (also **Íverindor, Íverind-**) (*LT2:344*)

niri **irin** "town" (*LT2:343*)

nirif **firin** "dead" (by natural cause) (*PHIR*). This may obsolete the earlier "Qenya" word **firin** "ray of the sun" (*LT2:341*)

nirifli **ilfirin** "immortal" (*PHIR*)

niripli ***ilpirin** (*hypothetical form; the word actually appears in Q as ilfirin*) "immortal" (*PHIR*)

nirit **tirin** "tall tower" (*LT1:258; this is a verb "I watch" in the Etymologies, stem TIR.*)

nirív **vírin** "a magic glassy substance of great lucency used in fashioning the Moon. Used of things of great and pure transparency." (*LT2:339*)

niroc **corin** ("k") "circular enclosure" (*KOR*). In the early "Qenya Lexicon", this word was defined as "a circular enclosure, especially on a hill-top" (*LT1:257*).

nirocI **Ilkorin** "not of Kor" (*LA, AR²*)

nirodionalóm **mólanoldorin** "the language of the Noldor enslaved by Morgoth" (*MÓ*) (*Changed from múlanoldorin.*)

nirodionalúm [**múlanoldorin**] "the language of the Noldor enslaved by Morgoth" (*MÓ*) (*Changed to mólanoldorin.*)

niróLO **Olórin** name of the Maia that became Gandalf, connected to **olos** # 1 (*UT:396*)

nirouq **quorin** ("q") "drowned, choked" (LT1:264)

nirú **úrin** "blazing hot" (LT1:271)

nirú **Úrin** (**Úrind-**, as in "g.sg. *Úrinden*", in mature Quenya this is dat.sg.) a name of the Sun (UR; *this stem was struck out in Etym, but several words that must be derived from it occur in LotR, so it seems that Tolkien restored it.*)

niruf **furin** "hidden, concealed" (also **hurin**) (LT2:340)

niruh **hurin** "hidden, concealed" (also **furin**) (LT2:340)

nirulaP **Palurin** "the wide world" (LT1:264)

nirúT **Túrin** (masc. name), apparently meaning "victory-mood" (LR:395, stem TUR). 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*)

nis **sin** (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 quentë Quendingoldo Elendilenna**, either "this Pengolodh said to Elendil" or "thus spoke Pengolodh to Elendil" (PM:401).

nis **sin** (2) a form of **sí** "now" (q.v.) occurring before vowels, possibly replaced by **sín** (SI)

niseH **Hesin** "winter" (LT1:255; *mature Quenya has hrívë*)

nistalobmuT **Tumbolatsin** (place-name, apparently incorporating **tumbo**) (LAT)

nit **tin-** "glint" (3. pers. aorist **tinë** "it glints") (TIN)

nital **latin**, **latina** "open, free, cleared (of land)" (LAT)

niu **uin** (1) see **u-**

niU **Uin** (2) "the primeval whale" (LT1:263)

niul **luin** "blue", pl. **luini** (Nam, RGE0:66).

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*)

niulli **Illuin** name of one of the Lamps of the Valar; apparently incorporating the element **luin** "blue" (Silm)

niullodniM **Mindolluin** "Blue Tower" (**mindon** + **luin**), name of a mountain. (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.)

niuqil **liquin** ("q") "wet" (LT1:262; *mature Quenya has linquë.*)

nivay **yavin** "bears fruit" (LT1:273; *would have to mean "I bear fruit" in mature Quenya; a stem #yav- may be isolated*)

nivet **tevin** "hatred" (LT1:268); also **tevië**

no **-on** gen.pl. ending (30), in **Silmarillion**,

Valion, **aldaron**, **aranion**, **tasarion** (see **Nan-Tasarion**), **Númevalion**, **Sindaron**, **Istarion**, **Ingweron**, **Quendion**, **Eldaron**.

no **on**, **ondo** "stone" (LT2:342, LT1:254 - *probably only ondo in mature Quenya*). Various "Qenya" forms: **ondoli** "rocks" (MC:213; *this would be a partitive plural in mature Quenya*), **ondolin** "rocks" (MC:220), **ondoisen** "upon rocks" (MC:221), **ondolissen** "rocks-on" (MC:214; *the latter form, partitive plural locative, is still valid in mature Quenya*)

nodna **andon** "great gate" (**andond-**, as in pl. **andondi**) (AD)

nodniL **Lindon**, **Lindónë** "Lindon", place-name (WJ:385)

nodniessaleruat **taurelasselindon** "like leaves of forests" (MC:213, 220; *this is "Qenya"*)

nodnielwnit **tinwelindon** "like stars" (MC:213, MC:220; *this is a "Qenya" "similative" form in -ndon and pl. in -li*)

nodnim **mindon** "(great, lofty) tower", allative pl. **mindoninnar** in *Markirya*, changed to the contracted form **mindonnar**. Cf. also **Mindon Eldaliéva** "Lofty Tower of the Eldalië" (Silm)

nodnit **tindon** "lay" (???) (MC:220; *this is "Qenya"*)

nodroc **cordon** ("k") "idol" (LT1:257)

noedla **aldëon** "avenue of trees" (LT1:249)

nognal **langon** "throat" (MC:216; *this is "Qenya", possibly an inflected form of lango #2 - but Tolkien changed it to lanco*)

nóh **hón** "heart" (physical) (KHÔ-N); **hon-maren** "heart of the house", a fire (LR:63, 73; *this is "Qenya" with genitive in -en, not -o as in mature Quenya - read *hon-maro?*)

noi **-ion** (patronymic ending) "son (of), descendant" (YÔ/YON, LT1:271, LT2:344)

noidleN **Neldion** "Day of the three [younger gods]", sc. Osse, Orome and Tulkas (LEP/LEPEN/LEPEK)

noif **fion** (**fiond-** or simply **fion-**, as in pl. **fiondi** or **fioni**) "hawk" (reading of gloss uncertain; according to Christopher Tolkien the most natural interpretation would be "haste", but this word would have no plural form) (PHI)

noil **-lion** ending for partitive pl. genitive (Plotz); see **-li**

noilaC **Calion**, *Tar-Calion*, the Quenya name of King Ar-Pharazôn "the Golden"; **Calion** would seem to be connected to **cal-** "shine", **câlë** "light". (Silm)

noilavemúN **Númevalion** *"of the West-powers" (SD:290); cf. **Valion**

noileuqrAN **Narquelion** ("q") "fire-fading, autumn" (*FS, Nargelion, KWEL, (LAS^l)*); simply translated "Fading" in LR:72.

noiliraN **Narsilion** (P) "(the song) of the Sun and Moon"; actually the stems of the words for Sun and Moon compounded (see **Narsil**) and a plural genitive ending added (*Silm*)

noiliT **Tilion** "the Horned", name of a Maia, steersman of the Moon (*SA:til*; according to the Etymologies, stem *TIL*, **Tilion** is a name of the "man in the Moon")

noillimA **Amillion** "February" (*LT1:249*; mature Quenya has **Nénimë**)

noin **nion** "bee" (*GL:60*)

noinara aesa **asëa aranian** "kingsfoil, athelas"; lit. "asëa [foil?] of kings", see **aran** (*LotR3:V ch. 8*)

noinros **sornion** "eyrie" (*LT1:266*)

noipliS **Silpion** a name of the Elder of the Two Trees of Valinor (Telperion, the White Tree). (*Silm, SIL, SÍLIP, BAL, ROS^l, LR:385*)

noiradlA **Aldarion** masc. name, *"Son of (the) Trees", (*Appendix A*).

noiránA **Anárion** *"Sun-son", masc. name.

noirát **Tárion** alternative name of **Valanya**, the last day of the Eldarin six-day week, dedicated to the Powers (Valar) (*Appendix D*)

noirepleyT **Tyelperion** less common name of **Telperion** (*UT:266*).

noirit **tirion** "watch-tower, tower" (*TIR*); in early "Qenya" the gloss was "a mighty tower, a city on a hill" (*LT1:258*). **Tirion** "Great Watchtower", a city of the Elves (*SA:tir*; in *MR:176* the translation is "Watchful City")

noiroM **morion** "son of the dark" (in *Fíriel's Song*, **Morion** is translated "dark one", referring to Melko[r]) (*LT1:261*)

noiroM **Morion** "the dark one", a title of Morgoth (*FS*).

noirÚ **Úrion** (Q?) a title of Fionwë (= later Eönwë); see the LR index. (*UR*; this stem was struck out in *Etym*, but several words that must be derived from it occur in *LotR*, so it seems that Tolkien restored it.)

noirutnaF rA **Ar Fanturion** *"Day of the Fanturi (Mandos and Lorien)" (*LEP/LEPEN/LEPEK*)

noitnirE **Erintion** second half of the month of **avestalis** (January) (*LT1:252*)

nolaV **Valon** "male Vala" (also **Valmo**) (*LT1:272*; these forms may or may not be valid in mature Quenya)

nolh #**hlon** (#**hlón**?), pl. **hloni** "sounds" (or may be sg. be #**hlonë**?) (*WJ:394*)

noilho **ohlon** (pl. **ohloni** is attested) "diphthong", used of both vocalic diphthongs and "consonantal diphthongs" like *mb* (*VT39:9*)

noll **-llon** ending for plural ablative; also **-llor**

nollil **-lillon** or **-lillo** ending for partitive pl. ablative (*Plotz*); see **-li**

nomilacnA **Ancalimon** fem. name *"Most Bright One" (*Appendix A*).

nomlU rA **Ar Ulmo** *"Day of Ulmo" (*LEP/LEPEN/LEPEK*; this is "Qenya" with genitive in **-n**.)

nonnaraT **Tarannon** masc. name; ?"High-gift"? Or, if **-annon** is a Sindarin-influenced form of **andon** "great gate" rather than a masculinized form of **anna** "gift", "Lord of the Gate"??? (*Appendix A*)

nor **-ron** gen. pl. ending in **aldaron**, see **alda**. The **-r** is actually the nominative pl. ending, to which is appended the genitive ending **-o** and a second plural marker, **-n**.

norabma **ambaron** (**ambarón-** as in "g.sg. *ambarónen*", in mature Quenya dat.sg.) "uprising, sunrise, Orient" (*AM^l*). The longer form **Ambarónë** should be preferred, since **ambaron** is also the dat.sg. of **ambar** # 1.

noradlA **Aldaron** a name of Oromë (*GÁLAD, Silm*).

norasseN **Nessarion** *"[Day] of the younger [gods]", sc. Ossë, Oromë and Tulkas (in Tolkien's earlier conception, Ossë was a "god" or Vala). (*LEP/LEPEN/LEPEK*)

norátuac **cautáron** ("k") "bent" (*MC:216*; this is "Qenya")

noravat **tavaron, tavaró** "dryad, spirit of woods" (evidently masc.) (*TÁWAR*)

noraynemún **númenyaron** a word occurring in a phrase from an earlier version of *Fíriel's Song*, **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".

norénauqnin **ninquanéron** ("q") "white shining" (*MC:220*; this is "Qenya")

nores **seron** "friend" (*SER*)

norias **sairon** "wizard" (*SAY*); according to *LT2:337* and *GL:29*, **Sairon** is also the Quenya name of Dairon (Daeron).

noro **oron** (**oront-**, as in pl. **oronti**) "mountain" (*ÓROT*)

noroc **coron** (1) "mound" (*SA*); **Coron Oiolairë** ("Koron"), the "Mound of Eversummer" where the Two Trees grew. Also contracted **Corollairë** (*WJ:401*)

noroc **coron** (2) ("k") (**corn-**, as in dat. sg. **cornen**) "globe, ball" (*KOR*)

noros **sonon** (or **sornë**) (**P**) "eagle", before an ending **sorn-** as in pl. **sorni**, "gen.sg....*sornen*", in mature Quenya dat.sg. (*THOR/THORON*). SD:290 has the pl. **sononi** "eagles", changed to **sorni** as in the *Etymologies*. Early "Qenya" has the forms **sor**, **sornë** (*LT1:266*)

norot **toron** pl. **torni** "brother" (*TOR*)

noruahT **Thauron** (**Paaron**) earlier form of **Sauron**, before the change **th** > **s** (*SA:thaur*, cf. *Letters:380*, that suggests a stem **thaurond-**, there spelt with the Greek letter for **th**)

noruaS **Sauron**, **Sauro** (**P**) "the Abhorred", name of a Maia. Earlier **Thauron** (*SA:thaur*, *THUS*), archaic ***thaurond-** (*Letters:380*, where a special letter is used instead of the digraph **th**)

noylidneraE **Eärendilyon** "son of Eärendel" ("used of any mariner") (*LT1:251*)

noyra **aryon** "heir" (*GAR* under *3AR*)

noyrah **haryon** "(heir), prince" (*3AR*)

noyriC **Ciryon** *"Ship-son"; see **ciryä**.

nuaqlaf **falquan** ("q") "large sword" (*LT2:341*)

numa **amun** (**amund-**) "hill" (*LT2:335*; in mature Quenya **ambo**)

nún **nún** "down below, underneath" (adv.) (*NÚ*)

Ó †**Ó** "the sea" (poetic word, hardly valid in mature Quenya) (*LT1:263*, there spelt **Ó**)

o **o** (1) a word for "and" occurring solely in SD:246; all other sources give **ar**.

o **-o** (1) genitive ending, in **Oromëo**, **Elenna-nórëo**, **Rithil-Anamo**, **Rúmilo**, **Lestanórëo**, q.v. Pl. **-ion** and **-ron**, q.v.

o **o** (2) "with" (*MC:216*; this is "Qenya"; *WJ:367* states that no independent preposition **o** was used in Quenya. Use **yo**.)

o **-o** (2), also **-ó** "a person, somebody", pronominal suffix (*PM:340*)

ó **ó-** (usually reduced to **o-** when unstressed) a prefix "used in words describing the meeting, junction, or union of two things or persons, or of two groups thought of as units". In **omentię**, **ónoni**, **ónona** (*WJ:367*; in the *Etymologies*, stem **WÓ**, the prefix **o-**, **ó-** is simply defined as "together")

oat **toa** (1) ("töa") "wood" (*VT39:6*)

oat **toa** (2) "of wool, woollen" (*TOW*, cf. *GL:71*)

obma **ambo** "hill", allative pl. **ambonnar** "upon hills" in *Markirya* (**ruxal' ambonnar** "upon crumbling hills")

obmarat **tarambo**, **taran** "buffet" (*LT2:337*)

obmilet **telimbo** "canopy, sky" (*LT1:268*)

obmot **tombo** "gong" (*LT1:269*)

obmul **lumbo** "cloud", pl. **lumbor** in *Markirya*. In early "Qenya", **lumbo** was glossed "dark lowering cloud" (*LT1:259*)

obmut **tumbo** "(deep) valley", under or among hills (*TUB*, *SA:tum*). In early "Qenya", the gloss was "dark vale" (*LT1:269*). See **tumba**.

ocáuq **quáco** ("q") "crow" (*WJ:395*; Etym also has **corco**, q.v.)

occav **vacco** ("k") "jacket, cloak" (*GL:21*)

occe **ecco** ("k") "spear" (*EK/EKTE*)

occelep **pelecco** ("k") "axe" (*LT2:346*)

occet **tecco** ("k") "stroke of pen or brush" (˘) when not used as long mark" (*TEK*)

occor **rocco** ("k") "horse" (*ROK*, *SA:roch*; *Letters:428*; cf. 282 where the spelling really is **rocco**, not **rokko**. In *Letters:428* the word is defined as "swift horse for riding".)

occurat **tarucco** ("k") "bull" (also **tarunco**) ("k") (*LT2:347*; mature Quenya has **mundo**)

ocian **naico** ("k") "of hill(s)" (???) (*MC:221*; this is "Qenya")

ocíl **líco** ("k") "wax" (*Markirya* comments, *MC:223*)

ociol **loico** "corpse, dead body"; **loicolícuma** "corpse-candle" in *Markirya*

ocleM **Melko** "Mighty One", name of the rebellious Vala, usually called **Melkor** (*MIL-İK*, *MOR*; *FS - MR:350* confirms that the form **Melko** is still valid in mature Quenya, though not interpreted "Greedy One" as in the *Etymologies*)

oclet **telco** "stem" (*Appendix E*). The *Etymologies* gives **telco** ("k") pl. **telqui** ("q") "leg" (the pl. form is said to be analogical) (*TÉLEK*)

oclut **tulco** ("k") "support, prop" (*TULUK*)

ocnal **lanco** ("k") "throat, swallow" (*LAK¹*, *LANK*)

ocnar **ranco** ("k") "arm", pl. **ranqui** ("q") (*RAK*)

ocnit **tinco** "metal" (*TINKÓ*), also name of tengwa 1 (*Appendix E*, there spelt "tinco", but "tinko" in *Etym*)

ocnurat **tarunco** ("k") "bull" (also **tarucco**) ("k") (*LT2:347*; mature Quenya has **mundo**)

ocomsoC **Cosmoco** ("k") "Gothmog" (*LT2:344*)

ocrac [**carco** ("k") "crow" (*KARKA*)] (*Changed to corco*.)

ocras **sarco** ("k") "flesh" (*LT2:347*; mature Quenya has **hrávë**)

ocro **orco** ("k") "Orc", pl. **orc** or **orqui** (*WJ:390*, *ÓROK*; pl. **Orcor** also in *MR:74*). Early "Qenya" has **orc** ("k") (**orqu-**) ("q") "monster, demon" (*LT1:264*; in mature Quenya, no word can end in **-rc**.)

ocroc **corco** ("k") "crow" (*KORKA*, see *KARKA*)

ocrom **morco** ("k") "bear" (*MORÓK*)

ocru **urco** ("k"), pl. **urqui**, 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". The Sindarin-influenced form **orco** was also used. (*WJ:390*)

ocuar **rauco** ("k") "a powerful, hostile, and terrible creature", especially in the compound **Valarauco** "Demon of Might" (*WJ:415*, cf. *SA:raukor*. In the *Etymologies*, stem *RUK*, the gloss is "demon".) In the compound **Valaraucar** "Balrogs", the pl. of **rauco** is surprisingly **#raucar** instead of ***raucor**.

ocruT **Turco** see **Turcafinwë**

ocsur **rusco** "fox" (*PM:353*)

ocuc **cauco** ("k") "humpback" (*LT1:257*)

ocuaN **Nauco** ("k") "Dwarf" (capitalized in *WJ:388*, but not in Etym, stem *NAUK*). **Naucalië** (not ***Naucolië**) the "Dwarf-people" as a whole. From **nauca**. See also **Picinaucor**.

ocuan-aytiP **#Pitya-nauco** pl. **Pitya-naucor** "Petty-dwarves" (cf. **nauco**) Also **Picinaucor** (*WJ:389*)

ocuaniciP **#Picinauco** pl. **Picinaucor** ("k") "Petty-dwarves" (cf. **nauco**). Also **Pitya-naucor** (*WJ:389*)

ocuaralam **malarauco** "balrog, demon" (*RUK* - rather **valarauco** in mature *Quenya*)

ocuaralaV **Valarauco** ("k") "Demon of Might" (here **vala-** assumes its basic meaning "power, might"), Sindarin *balrog* (*WJ:415*). Pl. **Valaraucar** (sic, not **-or**) "Balrogs" (*SA:val-*, *SA:rauco*). Earlier forms from the "Qenya Lexicon" are **Valcaraucë**, **Malcaraucë** (q.v.); these should probably be ignored in mature *Quenya*.

ocuit **tiuco** ("k") "thigh" (*TIW*)

odlatsA **Astaldo** "the Valiant", a title of Tulkas (*Silm*, *MR:438*); replaced **Poldórëa**.

odIE **Eldo** archaic variant of **Elda**, properly one of the "Marchers" from Cuiviënen, but the word went out of use (*WJ:362*, *374*)

odlemadIE **#Eldameldo** pl. **Eldameldor** "Elf-lovers" (*WJ:412*)

odles **seldo** (meaning not clear, perhaps the masculine form of **seldë** "child", hence ***"boy"**) (*SEL-D*)

odlic **cildo** ("k") "one saw" (*MC:220*; *this is "Qenya"*; cf. **cildë**)

odliH **#Hildo** pl. **Hildor** "the Followers", an Elvish name of Mortal Men as the Second-born of Ilúvatar (*WJ:387*).

odlin **nildo** "friend" (apparently masc.; contrast **nildë**) (*NIL/NDIL*)

odlogn **ngoldo** see **noldo**

odlognI **Ingoldo** masc. name; possessive **Ingoldova** "Ingoldo's" (*VT39:16*)

odlon **noldo** "one of the people of the Noldor", "one of the wise folk, Gnome". Cf. the gloss

"Gnome" in early "Qenya" (*LT1:262*). Also name of tengwa 19. Originally pronounced **ngoldo** (also spelt **ñoldo** by Tolkien, *ÑGOLOD*); initial **ng** had become **n** in Third Age pronunciation (*Appendix E*). Pl. **Noldor** (*Ñoldor*), "the Wise", name of the second clan of the Eldar (*WJ:380*, *381*)

odna **ando** "gate", also name of tengwa 5 (*AD*, *Appendix E*)

odnam **mando** "custody, safe keeping" (*MR:350*) or "prison, duress" (in *Mandos*, q.v.) (*SA:band*); **Mando** "the Imprisoner or Binder", usually lengthened **Mandos** (*MBAD* (*ÑGUR*, *GOS/GOTH*, *SPAN*))

odnamagnA **Angamando** "Iron-gaol", Sindarin *Angband* (*MR:350*). The *Etymologies* gives **Angamanda** "Angband, Hell", lit. "Iron-prison" (*MBAD*). Older "Qenya" has **Angamandu** "Hells of Iron" (or pl. **Angamandi**) (*LT1:249*)

odnamalaC **Calamando** ("k") "Light Mando" = *Manwë* (*MBAD*, (*KAL*, *MANAD*))

odnamiroM **Morimando** "Dark Mando" = *Mandos* (*MBAD*)

odnaN **#Nando** pl. **Nandor** name of the Green-elves (**Laiquendi**). The primitive word ***ndandô**, whence *Quenya* **Nando**, implied "one who goes back on his word or decision", since the Nandor left the March from Cuiviënen to Aman. Adj. **Nandorin**. (*WJ:412*)

odni **indo** "heart, mood" (*ID*, *obsoleting earlier "Qenya" indo "house" in LT2:343*); "state" (perhaps especially state of mind, given the other glosses) (*VT39:23*); **indo-ninya** a word occurring in *Fíriel's Song*, translated "my heart". Read ***indonya** in mature *Quenya*?

odnil **lindo** "singer, singing bird" (*LIN²*)

odnilem **melindo** "lover" (m.) (*MEL*)

odniliut **tuilindo** "swallow", etymologically "spring-singer" (*TUY*, *LIN²*, *LT1:269*, *LT2:388*)

odniloc **colindo** "bearer", in **cormacolindor** (q.v.)

odnim **mindo** "isolated tower" (*MINI*)

odnimoroc **coromindo** ("k") "cupola, dome" (*KOR*)

odniruT **Turindo** (masc. name, see **Túrin**). (*TUR*)

odniS **Sindo** (Ð) name of Elwe's brother (*THIN*)

odno **ondo** "stone" as a material (*UT:459*, *GOND*). Pl. **ondor** in an earlier variant of *Markirya*; partitive pl. locative **ondolissë** "on rocks" in the final version

odnoh **hondo** "heart"; **hondo-ninya** "my heart", changed to **indo-ninya** (*FS*, *earlier version*)

odnomiaT **Taimondo**, also **Taimordo** "Orion" (*LT1:268*; *Orion is called Telumehtar or Menelmacar in mature Quenya*)

odnor **rondo** "a vaulted or arched roof, as seen from below" (and usually not visible from outside); "a (large) hall or chamber so roofed" (*WJ:414*; in the Etymologies, stem *ROD*, the gloss is simply "cave")

odnorrasaC **Casarrondo** "Khazad-dûm", Moria (*WJ:388, 389*)

odnoy **yondo** "son" (*YÔ/YON*); cf. the patronymic ending **-ion**. Early "Qenya" has **yô**, **yond-**, **yondo** "son" (*LT2:342*). According to *LT2:344*, these are poetic words, while **yondo** is the normal word for "son" in mature Quenya. According to *LT2:344*, **yondo** means "male descendant, usually (great) grandson", but in mature Quenya, **yondo** means "son", and the word is so glossed in *LT2:342*.

odnulu **ulundo** "monster, deformed and hideous creature" (*ÚLUG*)

odnum **undo** (1) "bull" (*Letters:422*)

odnum **undo** (2) "snout, nose, cape" (*MBUD*)

odnuruaL **Laurundo** "Glorund" (> Glaurung). Also **Undolaurë**. (*LT2:341*)

odnus **sundo** "base, root, root-word" (*SUD*), sc. a Quendian consonantal "base"

odnut **tundo** "hill, mound" (*TUN*)

odram **mardo** "dweller" (*LT1:251*)

odrom **mordo** (1) "shadow, obscurity, stain" (*MOR*)

odrom **mordo** (2) "warrior, hero" (*LT1:268* - probably *obsoleted* by # 1 above)

oel **lëo** "shade, shadow cast by any object" (*DAY*)

oev **vëo** "man" (*WEG*; etymologically connected to **vëa** "manly, vigorous"; the more neutral word for "man" is **né**.)

ogna **ango** pl. **angwi** "snake" (*ANGWA/ANGU*)

ognal **lango** (2) "throat" (followed by ***langwi** - this evidently indicates that the pl. of **lango** is NOT **langwi**, but rather **langor**. Contrast **ango** "snake", pl. **angwi**. But whatever the case, **lango** was changed to **lanco**.) (*LANG*, see *LANK*)

ognal **lango** (1) "broad sword", also "prow of a ship" (*LAG*)

ognat **tango** "twang" (*TING/TANG*)

ognu **ungo** "cloud, dark shadow" (*UÑG*)

oh **ho** "from" (*3O*); cf. **hó-**

óh **hó-** verbal prefix; "away, from, from among", the point of view being outside the thing, place, or group in thought (*WJ:368*)

ohtogñiroM **Moriñgotho** oldest form of **Moringotto**, Morgoth (*MR:194*)

oio **oio** "an endless period" (*CO*) or "ever" (*SA:Jos*). **Oiolairë** "Ever-summer" (name of a tree, *UT:167*; also in the name **Coron Oiolairë**, "Mound of Ever-summer", assimilated **corol-** in the

contraction **Corollairë**) (*SA:coron*); **Oiolossë** "Everwhite, Ever-snowwhite", a name of Taniquetil (*OY*), hence the translation "Mount Everwhite" in Tolkien's rendering of *Namárië*. See also *SA:Jos*. Explicit "mount" in **Oron Oiolossë** "Mount Everwhite" (*WJ:403*). Ablative genitive **Oiolossëo** "from Mount Everwhite" in *Namárië* (*Nam, RGEO:67, OY*)

oipia **aipio** "plum tree, cherry tree" (*GL:18*)

ól **ló** "night, a night" (*DO3/DÓ*)

olám **málo** "friend" (*MEL*)

olam **malo** "pollen, yellow powder" (*SMAL*)

olia **ailo** "lake, pool" (*LT2:339*; mature

Quenya has **ailin**)

oll **-llo** ablative ending, "from" or "out of", e.g. **sindanóriello** "out of a grey land", **Rómello** "from the East", **Mardello** "from Earth" (*FS*). Pl. -**llon** or **-llor** (in **elenillor**); dual **-lto** (*Plotz*)

ollac **callo** ("k") "noble man, hero" (*KAL*)

olle **[ello]** "call, shout of triumph" (*GYEL* (< *GEL*))

olley **yello** "call, shout of triumph" (*GYEL*)

olleyn **nyello** "singer" (*NYEL*)

ollil **-lillo** or **-lillon** ending for partitive pl. ablative (*Plotz*); see **-li**

ollo **ollo** "cliff, seaward precipice" (also *oldô* - is this to be understood as the older form?) (*LT1:252*)

ollocidniHT **Thindicollo** (**Pindicollo**) original form of **Sindicollo**, before the shift **th** > **s** (*PM:337*, there spelt with the special letter **Þ**, not the digraph **th**)

ollocidniS **Sindicollo** (**Þ**) "Grey-cloak", title of Elwë (Elu). Sindarin *Thingol*. (*WJ:410, MR:217*). (**Sindi-** in this name is a compound form of **sindë**, q.v.) Original form **Thindicollo** (*WJ:333*). The *Silmarillion* appendix (*SA:thin(d)*) gives **Sindacollo**.

ollogniS **Singollo** (**Þ**) contraction of **Sindicollo** (*Silm*)

olluc +**cullo** ("k") "red gold" (*KUL*)

olóc **cólo** ("k") "burden" (*VT39:10*)

oloy **yolo-** "stink" (*GL:41*)

oluc **[culo, culu** ("k") "gold" (substance)] (*KUL*; the word **culu** also occurred in early "Qenya" [*LT1:258*], but in the Etymologies it was struck out. Use *malta*.)

olús **súlo** "goblet" (*SUG*; see *SUK*)

om **-mo** ending frequent in names and titles, sometimes with an agental significance (*WJ:400*)

omalaC #**Calamo** pl. **Calamor** ("k") (Q? - not Sindarin!) "Light-Ones" = Light-Elves? (*KAL*)

omáN **Námo** (1) "Judge", name of a Vala, normally called **Mandos**, properly the place where he dwells (*WJ:402*)

omán **námo** (2) "a person, somebody" (*PM:340* - use rather **quen** to avoid confusion with # 1)

omanA **Anamo** "of doom" in **Rithil-Anamo**, q.v. Nominative ***anama**? or ***anan** (**anam**-)?

omanA-lihtiR **Rithil-Anamo** "Ring of Doom", translation of the foreign word **Máhanaxar** that was adopted and adapted from Valarin (*WJ:401*). Presumably ***Risil-Anamo** in Exilic Quenya.

omayric **ciryamo** "mariner", nominative and genitive identical since the noun already ends in -o, cf. **Indis i-Ciryamo** "the Mariner's Wife" (*UT:8*)

omelógni **ingólemo** "one with very great knowledge, a 'wizard' ", applied only to great sages of the Eldar in Valinor, like Rúmil (*PM:360*)

omilav **valimo** "happy" (*LT1:272*; no adjectives end in -o in mature Quenya. Use **valin**.)

omilúS **Súlumo** (Ð) surname of Manwe (wind-god) (*THÛ, SA:sûl*)

ominaV **Vanimo** (pl. **Vanimor** given), "the beautiful", children of the Valar (*BAN*), or "fair folk" = (men and) elves (*UGU/UMU*)

ominavÚ **Úvanimo** "monster (creature of Melko[r])" (*BAN, LT1:272*); pl. **úvanimor** "monsters" (*UGU/UMU, (GÛ)*)

omiriM #**Mirimo** pl. **Mirimor** *"the Free", a name of the Teleri (*MIS*)

omitiaM **Maitimo** "well-shaped one", mother-name (never used in narrative) of **Nelyafinwë** = Maedhros (*PM:353*)

omitsI #**Istimo** pl. **Istimor** *"Wise Ones" = "Gnomes" (Noldor) (*IS*)

omlaV **Valmo** "male Vala" (also **Valon**) (*LT1:272*; these forms may or may not be valid in mature Quenya)

omlin **nilmo** "friend" (apparently masc.) (*NIL/NDIL*)

omlognebmaL #**Lambengolmo** pl. **Lambengolmor** "Loremasters of Tongues", a school founded by Fëanor (*WJ:396*)

omlogni **ingolmo** "loremaster" (*WJ:383*)

omlon **nomlo** ("ñ") "wise person" (*PM:360*)

omlU **Ulmo** name of the Vala of all waters (*ULU*), interpreted "the Pourer" by folk etymology, but the name was actually adopted and adapted from Valarin (*WJ:400*)

omran **narmo** ("ñ") "wolf" (*ÑGAR(A)M*; both the old form **ñarmo** = ***ngarmo** and the Third Age form **narmo** are given)

omres **sermo** "friend" (evidently masc., since **sermë** is stated to be fem.) (*SER*)

omrI **Irmo** "Desirer", name of a Vala; normally called **Lórien**, properly the place where he dwells (*WJ:402*)

omrocleyT **Tyelcormo** ("k") "hasty-riser", mother-name (never used in narrative) of **Turcafinwë** = Celegorm (*PM:353*)

omuar **raumo** "(noise of a) storm" (*Markirya*)

omuruC **Curumo** *"Cunning One", "Saruman" (*UT:401*)

omutoc **cotumo** ("k") "enemy" (*KOT > KOTH*)

on **no** "under" (*NÛ*; all other sources give **nu** instead. In early "Qenya", **no** meant "upon"; *MC:214*)
ón **nó** (**nów**-, e.g. pl. **nówi**) "conception" (= idea) (*NOWO*)

onác **cáno** ("k") "commander", usually as the title of a lesser chief, especially one acting as the deputy of one higher in rank (*PM:345, SA:káno; PM:362* indicates that **cáno** originally meant "crier, herald"); "ruler, governor, chieftain" (*UT:400*) Masc. name **Cáno**, see **Canafinwë**

onácret **tercáno** "herald" (*PM:362*)

onácedniF **Findecáno** ("k") *"Hair-commander"; Sindarized as **Fingon** (*PM:344*)

onácuruT **Turucáno** ("k") "Turgon" (*PM:344*)

onap **pano** "piece of shaped wood" (*PAN*)

onapma **ampano** "building" (especially of wood), "wooden hall" (*PAN*)

onáremliS **Silmeráno** "of silver moon" (*MC:220*; this is "Qenya")

onat **tano** "craftsman, smith" (*TAN*)

onatnec **centano** ("k") "potter" (*TAN*)

onayn **nyano** (prob. misreading for ***nyaro**) "rat" (*NYAD*)

onimlala **alalmino** "Elm"-something? (*Narqelion*)

onmas **samno** (Ð) "carpenter, wright, builder" (*STAB*)

onmutU **Utumno** name of the first great stronghold of Melkor in the North (*SA:tum, TUB*)

onrev **verno** "husband" (*BES*)

onritalah **halatirno**, also short **halatir** (**halatirn**-, as in dat.sg. **halatirnen**), "kingsfisher", etymologically "fish-watcher" (*TIR, SKAL², KHAL¹*)
onroht **thorno** (**Porno**) archaic/Vanyarin form of **sorno** (*Letters:427*)

onron **normo** (1) "oak" (*DÓRON*)

onroN **Norno** (2) "dwarf"; a personalized form of the adjective **norna** (*WJ:413*); **Nornalië** (not ***Nornolië**) the "Dwarf-people" as a whole (*WJ:388*)

onros **sorno** "eagle" (archaic **thorno**) (*Letters:427*). Also **sonon**. Early "Qenya" has **sor**, **sornë** (*LT1:266*)

onroto **otorno** "brother, sworn brother, [male] associate" (*TOR, WÔ*). Cf. **osellë**.

onuat **tauno** "forest" (*LT1:267*; mature Quenya **taurë**)

opmut **tumpo** "hump" (*TUMPU*)
 or -**ro** pronominal ending "he", in **antaváro**,
 q.v.
 orabmat **tambaro** "woodpecker" (*TAM*)
 orac [**caro**] ("k") "doer, actor, agent" (*KAR*;
replaced by tyaro)
 oracatho [**ohtacaro**] ("k") "warrior" (*KAR*)
 oradnan **nandaro** ("ñ") "harper"
 (*ÑGAN/ÑGÁNAD*)
 oraiaV **Vaiaro** a name of Ulmo, lord of
 Vaiya (*WAY*)
 oránaciA **Aicanáro** ("k") "Sharp Flame, Fell
 Fire", masc. name; Sindarized as *Aegnor*. (*So in*
SA:nár and PM:345; MR:323 has Aicanár.)
 oránaeF **Fëanáro** "Spirit of Fire", Fëanor
 (*SA:nár, PHAY*). The word apparently includes the
 masculine ending -o.
 oránayaF **Fayanáro** archaic form of
Fëanáro (*PM:343*)
 oranmec **cemnaro** ("k") "potter". (*TAN*)
 oratneug **quentaro** ("q") "narrator" (*KWET*)
 oratno **ontaro** "begetter, parent" (evidently
 masc.); pl. **ontari** (see **ontani**) covers both sexes.
 (*ONO*)
 oravat **tavaro, tavarón** "dryad, spirit of
 woods" (evidently masc.) (*TÁWAR*)
 orayn ***nyaro** - see *nyano*
 orayt **tyaro** "doer, actor, agent" (*KAR*)
 oriam **mairó** "horse" (*GL:56; later sources*
have rocco)
 oro **oro** "hill" (*LT1:256; rather ambo in*
mature Quenya)
 oro **oro-** "rise" (*LT1:256; mature Quenya*
has orta-)
 orôkelebM ***mbelekôro** is mentioned as "the
 oldest Q form" of **Melkor**; this is obviously a form
 that belongs to Common Eldarin rather than Quenya
 as we know it; note that it is asterisked as unattested
 (*WJ:402*)
 oróno **onóro** "brother" (of blood-kinship)
 (*TOR, NÔ (WÔ)*)
 oronron **nornoro-** "run on, run smoothly"
 (*LT1:263*)
 orouq **quoro-** ("q") "choke, suffocate"
 (*LT1:264*)
 orov **voró, voro-** "ever, continually" (*BOR,*
Narqelion)
 oruan **nauro** ("ñ") "werewolf" (*ÑGAW*)
 oruaS **Sauro, Sauron** (P) "the Abhorred",
 name of a Maia. Earlier **Thauron** (*SA:thaur, THUS*),
 archaic ***thaurond-** (*Letters:380, where a special*
letter is used instead of the digraph th)
 oruen **neuro** "follower, successor" (*NDEW*)
 orúh **húro** "storm" (*MC:214; this is*
"Quenya")
 orún **núro** "sunset" (*NDÚ*)

orúS **Súro** (P) alternative form of *Sauro(n)*
 (*THUS*)
 osto **otso** "seven" (*SA:sîr,*
OT/OTOS/OTOK)
 ót **tó** "wool" (*TOW*)
 ot -**to** ending for dual genitive (*Plotz*)
 otar **rato** "soon" (*Arct*)
 otára **arátó** "champion, eminent man"
 (*SA:ar(a)*)
 otáradniF **Findarátó** * "Hair-champion",
 Sindarized as *Finrod* (*SA:ar(a)*)
 otáragna **Angarátó** "Iron-champion", masc.
 name, Sindarin *Angrod* (*SA:ar(a)*).
 othus **suhto** "draught" (*SUK*)
 otial **laitó**, also **laisi**, "youth, vigour, new
 life" (*LT1:267*)
 otl -**lto** "they", pronominal suffix occurring
 in *Fíriel's Song* (**meldielto** "they are beloved" and
cárielto "they made"), also in *LT1:114: tulielto* "they
 have come". Probably not valid in mature Quenya
 (replaced by -**ntë**?)
 otl -**lto** ending for dual ablative (*Plotz*)
 otlav **valto** "luck" (*LT1:272*)
 otlot **tolto** "eight" (*TOL¹-OTH/OT*)
 otlu **ulto-** "pour" (intransitive?) (*LT1:270; in*
mature Quenya ulya- pa.t. ullë)
 otna **anto** (1) "mouth", also name of tengwa
 13 (*Appendix E*)
 otna **anto** (2) "giver" (m.) (*ANA¹*)
 otne **ento** "next" (*Arct*)
 otnoro **oronto, orontë** "Sunrise" (*LT1:264*)
 otrabmA **Ambarto** * "upwards-exalted",
 mother-name (never used in narrative) of **Pityafinwë**
 = Amrod (*PM:353, 354*)
 otrabmU **Umbarto** "Fated", mother-name
 (never used in narrative) of **Telufinwë** = Amras. The
 ominous name was altered to **Ambarto** by Fëanor.
 (*PM:353-354*)
 otram **marto** "fortune, fate, lot" (*LT2:348*)
 otrama **amarto** "Fate" (also **ambar**)
 (*LT2:348; in mature Quenya rather umbar, umbart-*)
 otro **orto** "mountain-top" (*ÓROT*)
 otro **orto-** "raise" (*LT1:256; in mature*
Quenya orta-)
 otsa **asto** "dust" (*ÁS-AT*)
 otsam **masto** "village" (*LT1:251*)
 otso **osto** (1) "a strong or fortified building
 or place, strong place, fortress" (*MR:350, 471;*
WJ:414); "city, town with wall round" (*OS*).
 otso **osto** (2) "the gates of the Sun"
 (*LT1:264; this "Quenya" word is probably obsolete*
by # 1 above)
 otsorúT **Túrosto** "Gabilgathol", a dwelling
 of the Dwarves (Sindarin *Belegost*; the names mean
 "Mickleburg", "Great Fortress")

otta **atto** "father" (hypocoristic, = *"dad")
(*ATA, LR:49*)

ottogniroM **Moringotto** "Black Foe",
Sindarin *Morgoth*. The oldest form is said to have
been **Moriñgotho** (*MR:194*)

ottom **motto** "blot" (*MBOOTH*)

ottor **rotto** "a small grot or tunnel" (*PM:365*)

otuarabmaN **Nambarauto** "hammerer of
copper [> metal]", masc. name (S *Damrod*) (*RAUTÁ*)

otúl **lúto** "flood" (*LT1:249*)

ouh **huo** "dog" (*KHUG, see KHUGAN*)

out **tuo** "muscle, sinew, vigour, physical
strength" (*TUG*)

óv **vó** (actually spelt **vô**), also **vondo**, "son"
(*LT2:336; in mature Quenya yondo*)

oviac **caivo** ("k") "corpse" (*MC:221; mature
Quenya has loico or quelet*)

ovruC **Curvo** see **Curufinwë**

oxa **axo** "bone", pl. **axor** in *Markirya*

óy yó ["yô"], **yond-** see **yondo**.

oydni **indyo** "grandchild, descendant"
(*ÑGYÓ/ÑGYON - read *inyo in Noldorin Quenya,
that changed ndy to ny? Cf. Quenya for Quendya.*)

oyleN **Nelyo** see **Nelyafinwë**

oyricaev **vëaciryo** ("k") "of sea-ship",
genitive of **#vëacirya** ("k") (*MC:216; this is "Quenya";
see vëa #2*)

oyroM **Moryo** see **Morifinwë**

oytiP **Pityo** see **Pityafinwë**

oyúy **yúyo** "both" (*YÚ*)

pat **tap-** "stop, block" (the form **tápë** given
in the *Etymologies* is translated "he stops, blocks",
evidently the 3. person sg. aorist, though we would
rather expect ***tapë**); pa.t. **tampë** (*TAP*)

pelet **telep-** see **telpë**

plus **sulp-** "lick" (*LT1:266; rather lav- in
mature Quenya*)

pot **top-** "cover" (1. pers. aorist **topë**
"covers"), pa.t. **tompë** (*TOP*). Variant **tup-**, q.v.

put **#tup-** "cover", isolated from **untúpa**,
q.v. Variant **top-** in the *Etymologies*.

r -r nominative plural ending regularly used
on nouns ending in -a, -i, -ië, -o, -u, e.g. **Ainur**,
Valar, **tier**.

ra **ar** (1) "and" (*AR², SA, FS, Nam,
RGEO:67, CO, LR:47, 56, MC:216*)

ra **ar** (2) "day", apparently short for **árë**,
seen in the names of the Valinorean week, e.g. **Ar
Manwen** "Day of Manwë".

ra **ar-** (prefix) "outside" (*AR²*)

ra, arA **ar-**, **ara-** a prefixed form of the stem
Ara- "noble" (*PM:344*). In **Aracáno** "high chieftain",
mothername (*amilëssë*, q.v.) of Fingolfin (*PM:360,
cf. 344*), **Arafinwë** "Finarfin" (*MR:230*)

rabma **ambar** (1) ("a-mbar") (dat.sg.
ambaron) "oikumenë [Greek: the earth as the human

habitation], Earth, world" (*MBAR*). **Ambar-metta**
"the end of the world" (*EO*)

rabma **ambar** (2) "doom" (variant of
umbar?) in **Turambar** (*SA:amarth*); instrumental
ambartanen "by doom" (*Silm ch. 21, UT:138*). The
early "Qenya" lexicon has **ambar** "Fate", also
amarto (*LT2:348*)

rabma **ambar** (3) "in bosom" (locative -r),
nominative "bosom" presumably ***amba** (*MC:213;
this is "Qenya"*)

rabmI **Imbar** "the Habitation, = Earth," also
"the principal part of Arda" (= the Solar System)
(*MR:337, also WJ:419 note 29*)

rabmu **umbar** (**umbart-**, as in dat.sg.
umbarten) "fate, doom" (*MBARAT*), also name of
tengwa 6 (*Appendix E*)

rabmuL **Lumbar** name of a star (or planet),
tentatively identified with Saturn (*MR:435*), evidently
connected to **lumbo**, **lumbulë** (*Silm*)

rabmuruT [**Turambar**] (masc.name)
(*MBARAT*) *Changed by Tolkien to Turambar*

rac **car-** "make, do, build" (1. pers. aorist
carin "I make, build"), pa.t. **carnë** (*KAR*); stem **carë**
("k") in the phrase **áva carë** "don't do it" (*WJ:371*);
carir "form", aorist pl. in the phrase **i carir quettar**
"those who form words" (*WJ:391*). Past participle
carna, q.v. Some doubtful forms in *Fíriel's Song*: past
tense **cárë** ("káre") "made"; the form **carnë** (*LR:362*)
is probably to be preferred in mature Quenya. Also
***cárië** with various suffixes: **cárier** ("kárier") is
translated "they made"; actually it seems to be an
augmentless perfect ***"they have made"**, "they" being
simply the plural ending -r. The literal meaning of
cárielto ("kárielto") must also be ***"they made"** (cf. -
lto).

rac **car-** ("k") "make, build" (1. pers. aorist
carin "I make, build"), pa.t. **carnë** (*KAR*)

rac **car** (**card-**) ("k") "deed" (rewritten >)
"building, house" (*KAR*)

rác **cár** (**cas-**) ("k") "head" (*KAS*)

racadIE **Eldacar** masc. name, ***"Elf-
head"???** (*Appendix A*)

racalaV **Valacar** masc. name, ***"Vala-
head"???** (*Appendix A*)

racam **macar** (1) "swordsman" (*VT39:11*).

In **Menelmacar**.

racam **macar** ("k") (2) "tradesman"
(*MBAKH*)

racamleneM **Menelmacar** "Swordsman of
the Sky", the Orion constellation (also called
Telumehatar, Appendix E, first footnote)

racatho **#ohtacar-** stem of the past tense
ohtacaré (-"káre") "war-made", made war (+ allative
= make war upon) (*LR:47, SD:246; ohtacárië in
LR:56). The past tense is probably ***ohtacarnë** in
mature Quenya.*

racla **alcar** (so spelt in *CO*, otherwise "alkar") "glory, radiance, brilliance, splendour" (*WJ:369*, *CO*, *AKLA-R*; the latter source also lists an alternative longer form **alcarë**)

raclaniM **Minalcar** masc. name, *"First-glory"??? (*Appendix A*)

racleH **Helcar**, the Inland Sea in the north-east of Middle-earth (**helca** "icy, icecold")

radlama **amaldar** ??? (*Narqelion*; may include **aldar** "trees")

radlamisiN **Nísimaldar** "Flagrant trees", a region in Númenor (*UT:167*; evidently #**nísima** "flagrant", attested here only, + **aldar** "trees").

radleraT **Tareldar** "High-elves" (*MR:349*), sg. #**Tarelda**

radlereP **Pereldar** "Half-elven" (= Sindarin *Peredhil*) (*Letters:282*), in the Etymologies used of the Danas or Nandor (*PER*). Sg. #**Perelda**.

radrav **vardar** "king" (*LT1:273*; rather **aran** in mature *Quenya*)

rae **ëar** "sea" (*AYAR/AIR* [gives also dat. sg. **ëaren**], *WJ:413*; see *Letters:386* for etymology), pl. **ëari** "seas" (*FS*, *LR:47*); **Eär** "the Great Sea", ablative **Eärello** "from the Great Sea", et **Eärello** "out of the Great Sea" (*EO*). Compound **ëaruilë** "seaweed" (*UY*). Found in names like **Eärendil** "Sea-friend", **Eärrámë** "Sea-wing" (*SA*), **Eärendur** masc. name, *"Sea-servant"; in effect a variant of *Eärendil* (*Appendix A*). Used ="(professional) mariner" (*Letters:386*). Fem. name **Eärwen** "Sea-maiden" (*Silm*); **Eärrámë** "Sea-wing", "Wings of the Sea", name of Tuor's ship (*RAM*, *AYAR/AIR*)

raem **mëar** "gore" (*LT1:260*)

raemól **lómëar** "child of gloom" (pl. evidently **Lómëarni**) (*LT1:255*, *259*)

rah #**har-** or #**hára-** "sit", pl. **hárar** in *CO* (**i hárar** "those who sit, those who are sitting")

rah **har**, **harë** "near" (*LT1:253*)

rahaN **Nahar** the name of Oromë's horse, adopted and adapted from Valarin (*WJ:401*)

rahollezE **Ezellohar** "the Green Mound" where the Two Trees grew; adopted and adapted from Valarin; also translated as **Coron Oiolairë**, **Corollairë** (*WJ:401*). The name must have become ***Erellohar** in Exilic *Quenya*.

rahtavA **Avathar** name of the land between the southern Pelóri and the Sea, where Ungoliant dwelt; 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*.

rál **lár** (1) "league", a linear measure, 5000 **rangar** (q.v.). A **ranga** was approximately 38 inches, so a **lár** was "5277 yards, two feet and four inches

[ca. 4826 m], supposing the equivalence to be exact" - close enough to our league of 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*)

rál **lár** (2) "ears", a pair of ears (*LAS²*)

ralabmA **Ambalar** "East" (*MC:221*; this is "*Qenya*")

ralátuqnis **sinquitálar** ("q")??? (*Narqelion*)

ralh **hlar-** "hear", future tense **hlaruva** "shall hear" in *Markirya*

ram **mar-** "abide, be settled or fixed" (*UT:317*); **maruvan** "I will abide" (**mar-uva-n** "abide-will-I") (*EO*)

ram **mar** "earth", ablative **Mardello** "from earth" (*FS*). May be more or less identical with **már** "home, house" (of persons or peoples; in names like *Val(i)mar*, *Vinyamar*, *Mar-nu-Falmar*, *Mardil*) (*SA:bar*). Early "*Qenya*" has **mar** (**mas-**) "dwelling of men, the Earth, -land" (*LT1:251*)

ramadIE **Eldamar** "Elvenhome" (*ÉLED*; found already in *Narqelion*), according to *MR:176* another name of **Tirion** (see **tir-**).

ramadnE **Endamar** "Middle-earth" (*EN*, *MBAR*, *NDOR*). However, Middle-earth is normally called **Endor**, **Endóre**.

ramárremúN **Númerármar** "West-wings", name of a ship (**Númen** + **rámar**, note assimilation **nr > rr**) (*UT:175*)

ramaynaF **Fanyamar** "upper air" (*SPAN*)

ramayniV **Vinyamar** *"New Dwelling" (*Silm*)

ramilaV **Valimar** "Vala-home", a region in Valinor, also called **Valmar**. In *Namárië*, this word is used = **Valinor**. (*Nam*, *RGeo:67*)

ramlaf **falmar**, **falmarind-** or simply **falmarin-** as in pl. **falmarindi** [or **falmarini**] "sea-spirit, nymph" (*PHAL/PHÁLAS*)

ramlaF-un-raM **Mar-nu-Falmar** "Home under Waves", name of the sunken Númenor (*Silm*)

ramlaS **Salmar** (masc. name; etymology unclear - cf. **salma**?) (*Silm*)

ramlatraM **Martalmar** (name) (*TALAM*)

ramlattim **Mittalmar** the "Midlands" of Númenor (*UT:165*)

ramlaV **Valmar** alternative form of **Valimar**, q.v. (*Silm*)

ramodloN **Noldomar** "Gnomeland" (*LT1:262*). Would represent earlier ***Ñoldomar** and should be spelt accordingly in *Tengwar*.

ramra **armar** "goods" (pl.) (*3AR*). Sg #**arma** if there is a sg.

ramret **termar-** "stand" meaning *last* (**termar-** "through-abide"); future tense **termaruva** in *CO*.

rán **nár** "flame", also **nárë** (*NAR^l*)

ranA **Anar** "sun" (*ANÁR, NAR¹, SA:nár; UT:22 cf. 51*); **anar** "a sun" (*Markirya*); **Anarinya** "my Sun" (*FS*). See also **Úr-anar**.

ranagnul **lunganar** "sagged" (*MC:221; this is "Qenya"*)

ranam **manar** "doom, final end, fate, fortune" (usually = final bliss) (*MANAD (under MAN)*)

ranár-adlis **silda-ránar** "in gleaming-moon" (locative -r) (*MC:213; this is "Qenya"; cf. sildë*)

ranár-agnim **minga-ránar** "in waning-moon" (locative -r) (*MC:213; this is "Qenya"*)

ranaroc **coranar** "sun-round", solar year (*Appendix D; pl. coranári in PM:126*)

rana-rÚ **Úr-anar** word occurring in *Fíriel's Song*, translated "the red sun"; actually the prefixed element **úr-** must have to do with the element *ur-* "heat, be hot" mentioned in the *Silmarillion* Appendix.

ranéN **Nénar** name of a star (or planet), evidently derived from **nén** "water" (*Silm*), tentatively identified with Uranus (*MR:435*)

ranilavenrac **carnevalinar** ("k") "red-???" (*Nargelion; very early "Qenya"*)

ranmel **lemnar** "week" (of five days) (*LEP/LEPEN/LEPEK*)

ranmeladlA **Aldalemnar** "week of the Trees, Midyear week" (*LEP/LEPEN/LEPEK (GÁLAD, YEN)*)

ranmeleT **Telemnar** masc.name, "Silver-flame" (*Appendix A; for *Telep-nar*)

rannam **mannar** "into (the) hands", allative pl. of **má**. (*FS*)

rannil **-linnar** or **-linna** ending for partitive pl. allative (*Plotz*); see **-li**

rannil **-linnar** see **-li**

rao **oar** (1) = **oa**, q.v.

rao **oar** (2) "child of the sea, merchild" (*LT1:263; hardly valid in mature Quenya*)

rarythe **ehtyar** "spearman" (*EK/EKTE*)

ras **sar** (**sard-**, as in pl. **sardi**) "(small) stone" (*SAR*). In **Elessar**, q.v.

rasa **asar** (Vanyarin **athar**) "fixed time, festival". Adopted and adapted from Valarin. (*WJ:399*). Pl. **asari** is attested (*VT39:31*)

rasaC **Casar** ("k") "Dwarf", pl. **Casari** or **Casári**, partitive plural **Casalli**. Adapted from Dwarvish *Khazád*.

rasan **nasar** "red" (in Vanyarin Quenya only). Adopted and adapted from Valarin. (*WJ:399*)

rasat **tasar**, **tasarë** "willow-tree" (*TATHAR*). In **Tasarinan** *"Willow-valley", **Nantasarion** *"Valley of willows" (*SA:tathar*)

rasseE **Elessar** "Elf-stone" (**Elen** + **sar**, actually *"Star-stone", cf. **Elendil** concerning **elen** "star" being used to mean "Elf") (*LotR3:V ch. 8*).

Elessar may also be seen as a pun or variant of **Elesser** "Elf-friend".

rat **tar** (1) "thither" (*TA*)

rat **tar** (2) "beyond" (*FS*)

rat **-tar** element meaning "king" or "queen" in compounds and names (*TÁ/TA3*)

raT **Tar-** element prefixed to the names of the Kings and Queens of Númenor (e.g. **Tar-Amandil**); see their individual names (like **Amandil** in this case), also in **Tareldar** "High-elves"; see also **Tarmenel**.

rát **tár** pl. **tári** "king" (only used of the legitimate kings of whole tribes); the pl. must not be confused with the sg. **tári** "queen" (*TÁ/TA3*)

rata **atar** "father" (*SA; WJ:402, UT:193, LT1:255*). According to the *Etymologies (ATA)* the pl. is **atari**, but contrast **#atári** in **Atanatári** "Fathers of Men" (q.v.) **Atarinya** "my father" (*LR:70*).

ratalaV **Valatar (Valatár-** as in "gen.sg. *Valatáren*", in mature Quenya dat.sg.) "Vala-king", applied to the nine chief Valar: Manwe, Ulmo, Aule, Mandos, Lorien, Tulkas, Ossë, Orome, and Melko[r]. *Note: This list, recorded in the Etymologies, differs from the scenario of the published Silmarillion; Ossë is not a Vala in Tolkien's later conception. (BAL)*

ratanatA **Atanatar** masc. name, "Father of Men" (*Appendix A*), 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*)

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

ratavúll **Ilúvatar** "All-father", God (*FS, IL; Ilúv-atar, ATA*); **Ilúvatáren** "of Ilúvatar"; in the "Qenya" of *Fíriel's Song, LR:47* and *SD:246*, the genitive ending is **-en** instead of **-o** as in mature Quenya. Cf. the genitive **Ilúvataro** in the phrase **Híni Ilúvataro** "Children of Ilúvatar" in the *Silmarillion* Index.

rataynivnE **Envinyatar** "the Renewer" (*LotR3:V ch. 8*)

ratcebmileT **Telimbectar** ("k") "Orion", lit. "Swordsman of Heaven". Also **Telimectar** ("k"). (*LT1:268; mature Quenya Telumehtar*)

ratcem **mectar** ("k") "Swordsman". In **Telimectar** ("k"). (*LT1:268; mature Quenya mehtar*)

ratcemileT **Telimbectar** ("k") "Orion", lit. "Swordsman of Heaven". Also **Telimbectar** ("k"). (*LT1:268; mature Quenya Telumehtar*)

ratepmis **simpetar** "piper" (*LT1:266*)

ratewniT [**Tinwetar**] "star-queen, Queen of Stars", title of Varda (*TIN, TÁ/TA3*)

ratham **mahtar** "warrior" (*MAK*)

rathe [**ehtar**] "spearman" (*EK/EKTE*)

rathemilaC **Calimehtar** masc.name, *"Bright Swordsman" (*Appendix A*)
 ratho **ohtar** "warrior, soldier" (*UT:282*)
 ratnarA **Arantar** masc. name, *"King-Lord" (*Appendix A*)
 ratnE **Entar** "Thither Lands, Middle-earth, Outer Lands, East" (seen from Aman) (*EN*)
 ratnocleT **Telcontar** "Strider" (*MR:216*)
 ratnorenwiT **[Tinwerontar]** "star-queen, title of Varda" (*TIN, TÁ/TA3*)
 ratnoroS **Sorontar** (Ð) "King of Eagles", Sindarin *Thorondor*, name of a great Eagle (*SA:thoron, THOR/THORON, TÁ/TA3*)
 ratsI **Istar** "Wizard", used of Gandalf, Saruman, Radagast etc. Pl. **Istari** is attested. Gen. pl. in the phrase **Heren Istarion** "Order of Wizards" (*UT:388*)
 ratso **ostar** "township" (*LT2:336*)
 ratsoh **hostar** "tribe" (*LT2:340*)
 ratson #**nostar** pl. **nostari** "parents" (*LotR3:VI ch. 6, translated in Letters:308*)
 ratsoraT **Tarostar** masc. name, *"Lord of *ostar* [?]" (*Appendix A*)
 ratsoroF **Forostar** the "Northlands" of Númenor (*UT:165*)
 ratsorrayH **Hyarrostar** the "Southeastlands" of Númenor (*UT:165*)
 ratsorrO **Orrostar** the "Eastlands" of Númenor (*UT:165*)
 ratsudnA **Andustar** the "Westlands" of Númenor (*UT:165*)
 ratsunrayH **Hyarnustar** "the Southwestlands" of Númenor
 raum **maur** "dream, vision" (*LT1:261*)
 ráuq **quár** (also **quárë**) "fist" (*SA:celeb, KWAR; in the Etymologies, Tolkien first wrote quár pl. quari, and quár is also found in PM:318. As usual, the Etym forms have q instead of qu.*) According to PM:318, the "chief use [of this word] 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".
 rauqnierepleyT **Tyelperinuar** "Silver-fist, Celebrimbor" (*PM:318; also Telperinuar, q.v.*)
 rava **avar** "recusant, one who refuses to act as advised or commanded"; pl. **Avari** Elves that refused to join in the westward march to Aman (*WJ:371*) The *Etymologies* gives **Avar**, **Avaro** pl. **Avari** "Elves who never left Middle-earth or began the march" (*AB/ABAR*)
 ravam **mavar** "shepherd" (*LT1:268, GL:58*)
 ravamiaT **Taimavar** "Shepherd of the Sky", Orion (*LT1:268; Orion is called Telumehtar or Menelmacar in mature Quenya*)
 ravaT #**Tavar** (3) pl. **Tavari** (name of the "fays of the Woods" in early "Quenya"; see *The Book*

of Lost Tales I p. 267) (*TÁWAR*). In mature Quenya **tavaro**, **tavaron** masc. or **tavaryl** fem.
 ravat **tavar** (1) "wood" (*TÁWAR*)
 ravat **tavar** (2), pl. **tavarni**, "dale-sprites" (*LT1:267; perhaps obsolete by # 1 above*)
 ravunén **nénuvar** "pool of lilles" (*LT1:248*)
 ravuruc **curuvar** ("k") "wizard" (*LT1:269 - but Gandalf, Saruman etc. were istari*)
 raxanaháM **Máhanaxar** the "Doom Ring" of Aman; adopted and adapted from Valarin. (*WJ:399*)
 ray **yar** "to whom" (*MC:215; this may be "Qenya", but on the other hand both the relative pronoun ya and an allative ending -r are still valid in mature Quenya, cf. mir "into"*)
 ráy **yár** (yar-, as in dat.sg. **yaren**) "blood" (*YAR; the Silmarillion appendix gives sercë instead*)
 rayh **hyar-** "cleave" (1. pers. aorist **hyarin** "I cleave") (*SYAD*)
 rayh **hyar** "plough" (*LT2:342*)
 rayn **nyar-** "to tell" (1. pers. aorist **nyarin** "I tell") (*NAR²*)
 raynamaÚ **Úmanyar** "those not of Aman", Eldar that did not reach Aman, sc. Sindar and Nandor (*SA:mân*). Sg. #**Úmánya**. Also **Úamanyar**.
 rayt **tyar-** "cause" (*KYAR*)
 raytsi **istyar** "scholar, learned man" (*IS*)
 re #**er-** "remain", verb (*LT1:269; given in the form erin and glossed "remains"; erin would have to mean "I remain" in mature Quenya, if this word is to be adapted.*)
 re **er** "one, alone" (*ERE*); "only, but, still" (*LT1:269*)
 rednE **Ender** (surname of Tulkas) (*NDER, TULUK*)
 rehatrA **Artaher** (**Artahér-**) "noble lord", masc. name (Sindarin *Arothir*) (*PM:346*)
 rehayriC **Ciryaher** *"Ship-lord" (*Appendix A*)
 rehodnO **Ondoher** masc.name, *"Stone-lord" (**ondo** alluding to *Gondor*, "stone-land") (*Appendix A*)
 rehotsO **Ostoher** masc. name, *"City-lord" (*Appendix A*)
 rein **nier** "honey-bee" (*LT1:262*)
 reiric **círier** ("k") "clove" (*MC:216; this is "Qenya"*)
 reissemún **númessier** "they are in the west", a construction occurring in *Fíriel's Song*, evidently **núme(n)-ssë-ie-r** "west-in-are-they"; the stative-verb suffix **-ië** is probably not valid in mature Quenya (*FS*)
 reitúl **lútier** "sailed" (*MC:216; this is "Qenya"*)
 rél ***lér** "man" (*NI¹*) hypothetical Q form of *PQ dêr*; the form actually used in Quenya was **né(r)**
 relep **peler** "fenced field" (Old English *tún*) (*PEL(ES)*)

reles **seler** (**P**) (**sell-**, as in pl. **selli**) "sister" (*THEL/THELES*)

releT **Teler** "sea-elf", pl. **Teleri**, general (partitive) pl. **Telelli**, the third tribe of the Eldar (*TELES (MIS)*), also called *Lindar*. **Teleri** means "those at the end of the line, the hindmost", (*WJ:382 cf. 371*), derived from the stem *tel-* "finish, end, be last" (*SA:tel-*). The Lindar were so called because they lagged behind on the march from Cuiviémen. In early "Qenya", **Teler**, also **Telellë**, was defined "little elf" (*LT1:267*), but this is certainly not a valid gloss in mature Quenya.

rem **mer-** "wish, desire, want" (the form **merë** given in Etym seems to be the 3. person sg. aorist, *"wishes, desires, wants"); pa.t. **mernë** (*MER*)

rén **ner** (**ner-**, as in pl. **neri**) "man" (adult male - elf, mortal, or of other speaking race) (*MR:213, DER, NDER, NI'*)

renaev **vëaner** "(adult) man" (*WEG*)

renagnil **linganer** "hummed like a harp-string" (*MC:216; this is "Qenya"*)

renatsual **laustaner** 'lausted', past tense ("not 'roared' or 'rushed' but made a windy noise" - but in *MC:220*, Tolkien himself translated **laustanéro** as "rushed") (*MC:216; this is "Qenya"*)

rer **rer-** "to sow" (1. pers. aorist **rerin** "I sow"), pa.t. **rendë** (*RED*)

res **-ser** "friend" (*SER*)

res **ser-** "rest" (1. pers. aorist **serin** "I rest"); pa.t. probably ***sendë** (*SED; cf. rer-* pa.t. **rendë** from *RED* concerning the past tense)

resselE **Elessar** (masc. name = Old English *Ælfwine*, Elf-friend) (*SER*)

ret **ter**, **terë** "through" (*Notes on CO, UT:317, TER/TERES, Narqelion*)

reyús **súyer** ??? (*Narqelion*)

rif **fir-** "die, fade" (cf. **fifiru-**); aorist (?) **fírë** "expire"; augmentless perfect **fírë**, translated "she has breathed forth" (but no explicit element meaning "she" seems to be present) (*MR:250, 470*)

rih **hir-** "find", future tense **hiruva** in *Namárië* (**hiruvalyë** "thou shalt find") (*Nam, RGEO:67*)

ril **lir-** "to chant" (1. pers. aorist **lirin** "I chant, I sing") (*LIRI, GLIR*)

ril **lir'** ??? (*Narqelion*)

rim **mir** (1) "to the inside, into" (also **minna**) (*MI*)

rim **mír** (2) "one" (*LT1:260; in mature Quenya minë*)

rimanata **Atanamir** masc.name, *"Edain-jewel"? (*Appendix A*)

rimatra **Artamir** "Noble jewel", masc. name (*Appendix A*)

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

rinava **avanir** "unwill" (*VT39:23*)

ris **sir-** "flow" (*SIR*)

riste **etsir** "mouth of a river" (*ET*)

rit **tir-** "watch, watch over, guard, heed", 1. pers. aorist **tirin** "I watch", pa.t. **tirnë** (*TIR*), future tense **tiruva** "shall heed" in *Markirya* (also *MC:213, 214*); also in *CO* with pronominal endings: **tiruvantes** "they will guard it" (**tir-uva-nte-s** "guard-will-they-it"). The stem also occurs in **palantíri** (q.v.), **Tirion** "Great Watchtower", a city of the Elves (*SA:tir; in MR:176 the translation is "Watchful City"*)

ritalah **halatir** (**halatirn-**, as in dat.sg. **halatirnen**), also **halatirno**, "kingsfisher", etymologically "fish-watcher" (*TIR, SKAL², KHAL¹*)

ritnalap **palantír** (pl. **palantíri**) *"Far-seer", the magic far-seeing stones made by the Noldor in the First Age (*SA:palan, PAL*). For etymology, see Letters:427. Also **Palantir** masc. name, "Far-sighted" (*Appendix A, SA:palan, PAL, TIR*).

ritnemrayH **Hyarmentir** (name of a mountain; the element **-tir** means *"watch[ing point]".) (*SA:hyarmen*)

ritsaniM **Minastir** masc. name, *"Tower-watcher" (*Appendix A*)

ritsinraC **Carnistir** "red-face", masc. name, mother-name (never used in narrative) of **Morifinwë** = Caranthir (*PM:353*)

ro **or** "over" (*CO*); in early "Qenya", this preposition was also defined as "on, upon" (*LT1:256, MC:216*)

rocleM **Melcor** (so spelt in *MR:362*) see **Melkor**

rocleM **Melkor** (spelt **Melcor** in *MR:362*), the rebellious Vala, the devil of the Silmarillion mythos. Older form **Melkóre** "Mighty-rising" (hence the interpretation "He that arises in power"). Oldest form ***mbelekôro** (*WJ:402*). **Melkorohíni** "Children of Melkor", Orcs ("but the wiser say: nay, the slaves of Melkor; but not his children, for Melkor had no children") (*MR:416*)

rodlen **neldor** "beech" (*LT2:343*)

rodn **-ndor** "land" in compounds (*Letters:308, UT:253*)

rodnalaV **Valandor** "the land of the Valar", confused with and replaced by **Valinóre** "the people of the Valar", short form **Valinor** (*SA:dôr, Silm*)

rodnarA **Arandor** "Kingsland" (*UT:165*).

rodnE **Endor** "Middle-earth" (*SA:dôr, NDOR*), "centre of the world" (*EN*); also long form **Endóre** "Middle-earth" (*Appendix E*); allative **Endorena** "to Middle-earth" in EO.

rodnemúN **Númendor** "land of the west", confused with and replaced by **Númen(n)óre** "people of the west" (*SA:dôr*)

rodni **indor** "master (of house), lord" (*LT2:343; probably obsolete together with indo "house", q.v.*)

rodnireVÍ **Íverindor** "Ireland" (*LT2:344*); also ***Íverin**, **Íverind-**.

rodnoraT **Tarondor** masc. name, *"Lord of Ondor (Gondor)" (*Appendix A*)

rogni **ingor** "summit of a mountain" (*PM:340*)

roip **pior** ??? (*Narqelion*)

rol **lor-** "to slumber" (*LT1:259; the corresponding abstract noun lórë "slumber" is attested in mature Quenya, so this verb must still be valid*). Cf. also **lor** "dream" (*Letters:308; probably just an Elvish "element" rather than a complete word*)

roll **-lor** ending for plural ablative; also -

llon

rolo **olor** "dream", noun (*LOS, ÓLOS, LT1:259 [the latter source also gives olórë]*); perhaps changed by Tolkien to **olos**, q.v.

rolos **solor** "surf" (*SOL*); **solor**, **solossë** "surf, surge" (*LT1:266*)

rom **mor** "darkness" (*Letters:308; probably just an Elvish "element" rather than a complete word; Namárië has mornë for "darkness"*)

romureH **Herumor** *"Black Lord"

rón **nór** "land" (as opposed to sea; **nor** in *Letters:308*). Longer, more usual form **nórë**, q.v.

ronadIE **Eldanor** "Elvenland", regions of Valinor where the Elves dwelt and the stars could be seen (*MR:176*)

ronaemól... **Taurelilómëa-tumbalemorna Tumbaletaurëa Lómëanor** "Forestmanysadowed-deepvalleyblack Deepvalleyforested Gloomyland", Quenya elements agglutinated in Entish fashion; this supposedly means something like "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*)

ronanrA **Arnanor**, **Arnanórë** "Arnor", Royal Land (so #**arna** = "royal"?) (*Letters:428*)

ronayriF **Firyantor** = *Hildórien*, the place where mortal men first awoke, like the Elves did at Cuiviéne (*PHIR*)

ronemúN **Númenor** "Westerness", the great isle given to the Edain by the Valar (*FS, LR:56*); full form **Númenórë**; see **Númen(n)orë**.

ronewiA **Aiwenor**, **Aiwenórë** (read ***Aiwenórë**?) "Birdland" = lower air (*AIWÉ*)

roniagnA **Angainor** the chain with which Melkor was bound (*Silm*), transparently including **anga** "iron".

ronilaV **Valinor** "the land (or people) of the Valar", *"Vali-land" (Vali = Valar), land of the Gods in the West (*BAL, NDOR*); cf. **Valandor**. Full form **Valinórë** (*BAL; Vali-nórë* under *NDOR*) In the early

"Quenya Lexicon", **Valinor**, **Valinórë** is glossed "Asgard", the name of the city of the gods in Norse mythology (*LT1:272*). Possessive (here object genitive) **Valinóreva** in **Nurtalë Valinóreva**, the "Hiding of Valinor" (*Silm*).

ros **sor**, **sornë** "eagle" (*LT1:266*); rather **sorno**, **sonor** in mature Quenya

rov **vor**, **voró** "ever" (*BOR, LT1:250, 273 [only voró in the Etymologies]; also in Narqelion*)

rovurim **miruvor**, full form **miruvórë** "meed", "a special wine or cordial"; possessive **miruvóreva** "of meed" (*Nam, RGEO:66, WJ:399*) In the "Quenya Lexicon", **miruvórë** was defined "nectar, drink of the Valar" (*LT1:261*).

rú **úr** "fire" (*UR*) This stem was struck out in *Etym*, but a word that must be derived from it occurs in *LotR*, so it seems that Tolkien restored it. Early "Quenya" also has **Ūr** "the Sun" (also **Ūri**, **Ūrinci** ("k"), **Urwen**) (*LT1:271*). Cf. **Ūri**.

rud **-dur** see **-ndur**

rudleneM **Meneldur** masc. name, *"Heaven-servant" (*Appendix A*)

rudlisI **Isildur** (masc.name., *"Moon-servant") (*SA:sil, Appendix A, NDŪ*)

rudn **-ndur** (also **-dur**) ending in some names, like **Eärendur**; as noted by Christopher Tolkien in the *Silmarillion* Appendix it has much the same meaning as **-ndil** "friend"; yet **-ndur** 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 *-ndur*, in spirit *-ndil*." (*Letters:286*)

rudnalaV **Valandur** masc. name, *"Vala-servant" (*Appendix A*)

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

rudneIP **Pelendur** masc.name, *"Fence-servant"??? (*Appendix A*)

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

rudnemeC **Cemendur** masc. name, *"Earth-servant" (*Appendix A*)

ruf **fur-** "to conceal, to lie" (*LT2:340*)

runiuF **Fuinur** (*misprint "Fuinar" in the Silmarillion Index*) masc. name, evidently derived from **fuinë** "shadow" (*Silm; cf. the stem PHUY in the Etymologies*)

runraE **Eärnur** masc.name, contraction of **Eärendur** (*Appendix A*)

rut **tur** "king" (*LT1:260*); rather **aran** in mature Quenya, but cf. the verb **tur-**.

rut **tur-** "wield, control, govern" (1. pers. aorist **turin** "I wield" etc.), pa.t. **turnë** (*TUR*)
 rutayniM **Minyatur** "First-ruler"; **Tar-Minyatur** "High First-ruler", title of Elros as the first King of Númenor (*SA: Minas, PM:348, SA:tur*)
 rutnaeF #**Fëantur** pl. **Fëanturi** "Masters of Spirits", name of the two Valar Mandos and Lórien (*SA:fëa, SA:tur*)
 rutnaF **Fantur** "lord of cloud", surname of Mandos (*SPAN, TUR*)
 rutnafOLO **Olofantur** "lord of Dream-cloud", surname of the Vala Lórien (*ÓLOS, SPAN*)
 rutnafuruN **Nurufantur** "lord of Death-cloud", surname of Mandos (*SPAN, ÑGUR*)
 rutsalaF **Falastur** masc. name, *"Shore-lord" (*Appendix A*)
 s -s (1) pronominal ending "it", seen in **tiruvantes** and **utúvienyes**, q.v. May also be used for "he/she" as in **eques**; it seems that -s covers the entire 3. person singular.
 s -s (2) ending for the mysterious case sometimes called "respective". Pl. -is, dual -tes, partitive pl. -lis.
 saf **fas, fatsë** "tassel" (*GL:34*)
 sakluT **Tulkas** (**Tulkass-**, as in dat.sg. **Tulkassen**) name of a Vala, adopted and adapted from Valarin (*WJ:399, TULUK*)
 salaf **falas** (**falass-**), **falassë** "shore, beach" (*LT1:253, LT2:339*); **falassë** "shore, line of surf" (*SA: falas*), "beach" (*PHAL/PHÁLAS*); **Falassë Númëa** "Western Surf" (*LT1:253*)
 salat **talas** "sole" (*LT2:347; mature Quenya has tallunë*)
 sam -mas element in placenames, equivalent to English -ton, -by (*LT1:251; may or may not be valid in mature Quenya*)
 samoic **coimas** "life-bread" = Sindarin *lembas* (*SA:cúivîë, PM:395*); **coimas Eldaron** "the coimas of the Eldar" (*PM:395*)
 sapóc [cópas] "harbour", see **cópa, hópa**.
 saracrac **carcaras, carcassë** ("k") "row of spikes or teeth" (*LT2:344 - mature Quenya has carcanë, but these words, especially carcassë, may still be valid*)
 saraynafrA **Arfanyaras** (***Arfanyarass-**), **Arfanyarassë** a "variant or close equivalent" of **Taniquetil** (*WJ:403*)
 satlep **peltas** (**peltax-**, as in pl. **peltaxi** ["ks"]) "pivot" (*PEL, TAK*)
 savat **tavas** "woodland" (*LT1:267*)
 sayricrA **Arciryas** masc. name (evidently derived from ***arciryá** "royal ship") (*Appendix A*)
 se **es** unidentified word in the phrase **es sorni heruion an!** "the Eagles of the Lords are at hand" (*SD:290*); possibly an assimilated form of **en**,

that may function as a kind of deitic particle here: ***"Behold the Eagles..."**
 selem **meles, melessë** "love" (*LT1:262; rather melmë in mature Quenya*)
 set -tes ending for dual "respective" (*Plotz*)
 seuce **eques** (**equess-**, as in pl. **equessi**) "a saying, dictum, a quotation from someone's uttered words, a current or proverbial dictum" (*WJ:392*); **I Equessi Rúmilo** "the Sayings of Rúmil" (*WJ:398*)
 sewrein **nierwes** "hive" (*LT1:262*)
 seyneivútu **utúvienyes** see ***tuv-si is** "light snow" (*LT1:256*)
 si -is ending for plural "respective" (*Plotz*)
 sidni **indis** is translated "wife" in *UT:8*; but is assigned the meaning "bride" in other places; use rather **vessë** for "wife". **Indis** "Bride", name of the goddess *Nessa* (*NDIS-SÊ/SÂ* (*NETH, NÍ, NDER, I*)); **Indis Nessa** ***"Bride Nessa"**, title and name of the *Valië* (*NETH*)
 sil **lis** (**liss-**, e.g. dat.sg. **lissen**) "honey" (*LIS*)
 silap **palis** "sward, lawn" (*LT1:264*)
 silatseva **avestalis** "January" (*LT1:252; mature Quenya has Narvinyë*)
 silaV **Valis** "female Vala" (also **Valdë**) (*LT1:272; in mature Quenya Valië*)
 siliccileiN **Nielicilis** ("k") "little Niële" (*MC:215; this is "Qenya"*)
 Silindo "Jupiter" (*LT1:265; this planet is called Alcarinquë in mature Quenya*)
 siliuqim **miquilis** ("q") "kisses" (noun) (*MC:215; this is "Qenya"*)
 sín **nís** (**niss-**, as in pl. **nissi**) "woman" (*MR:213. The Etymologies gives nís (or nissë) pl. nissi: see the stems NDIS-SÊ/SÂ, NÍ, NIS (NÉR). However, the MR forms are to be preferred.*)
 sinialaC **Calainis** ("k") "May" (*LT1:252, 254; in mature Quenya Lótessë*)
 sirao **oaris** (**oarits-**), also **oarwen**, "mermaid" (*LT1:263; read perhaps éar- for oar- in mature Quenya*)
 siriacA **Acairis** ("k") fem. name, "bride" (*LT1:252; in mature Quenya, "bride" is indis*)
 siric **ciris** ("k") "cleft, crack" (*LT2:337 - obsoleted by cirissë?*)
 sirit **tiris** "watch, vigil" (*LT1:258*)
 siuqil **liquis** ("q") "transparence" (*LT1:262*)
 siuqin **niquis** "frost-patterns", also **niquessë** by association with **quessë** "feather" (*WJ:417*). In early "Qenya", the gloss was simply "snow" (*LT1:266*).
 so **os** (**ost-**) "house, cottage" (*LT2:336; hardly valid in mature Quenya - use coa or mar*)
 sodnaM **Mandos** (**Mandost-**) "Castle of Custody" (the approximate meaning, according to *MR:350*) Used as the name of a Vala, properly the place where he dwells (the *Halls of Mandos*), while

his real name is **Námo** (WJ:402). In the *Etymologies*, **Mandos** (also **Mandossë**) is interpreted somewhat differently, "Dread Prisoner" (MBAD (MANAD)). See also **Mando**.

soh **hos** "folk" (LT2:340)
soirit **tirios** "a town with walls and towers" (LT1:258)

solám **málos** "forest" (LT2:342 - rather **taurë** in mature Quenya)

solenemrA **Armenelos** City of the Kings in Númenor (**ar-menel-os(to)** "royal-heaven-city"???)

solo †**olos** "(2) snow, fallen snow" (prob. **oloss-**), also †**olossë** (**GOLOS**)

solo **olos** (1) "dream, vision" (**olor-**, as in pl. **olori** from earlier **olozi**) (UT:396). Cf. **olor**.

solot **tolos** "knob, lump" (LT1:269)
sonemroF **Formenos** "Northern Fortress" (SA:formen)

su #**us-** "escape", verb (given in the form **usin** "he escapes" in LT1:251; this would have to mean "I escape" if the word is to be adopted to mature Quenya). Cf. **uswë**.

t -**t** (1) dual ending, denoting a pair of something: **máryat** "her (pair of) hands" (Nam). Other dual endings known from the Plotz letter: genitive -**to**, possessive -**twa**, dative -**nt**, locative -**tsë**, allative -**nta**, ablative -**lto**, instrumental -**nten**, "respective" -**tes**.

t -**t** (2) "them", pronominal ending; seen in the word **laituvalmet** "we shall bless them" (**lait-uva-lme-t** "bless-shall-we-them"). Also independent word **te**.

t -**t** (3) reduced pronominal affix of the 2. person, "you" (sg.). See **heca!** (WJ:364)

tah **hat-** pa.t. **hantë** "break asunder" (SKAT)
tahret **terhat-** "break apart" (SKAT), past tense **terhantë** "broke" (LR:47/56)

tala **alat-** *"large, great in size" (root meaning) (**ÁLAT**). In **Alatairë**.

talat **talat-** a stem used for "slipping, sliding, falling down" (Letters:347), cf. **talta-** and **talantië**

talodnA **Andolat** (hill-name, = Sindarin **Dolad**) (**NDOL**)

tam **mat-** "eat" (**MAT**), also given as **mata-** (VT39:5), pa.t. **mantë** "ate" (VT39:7)

tan **nat** "thing" (**NÁ²**)

tanal **lanat** "weft" (**LAN**)

tanú **únat** "a thing impossible to be or to be done" (VT39:26) Cf. **ú-** and **nat**.

tapayh **hyapat** "shore" (**SKYAP**)

taras **sarat** (pl. **sarati** given) "letter", any individual significant mark, used of the letters of Rúmil after the invention of Fëanor's tengwar (WJ:396)

Tarcil ("k") masc. name, *"High-man", also used to mean Númenórean (*Appendix A, TUR, KHIL*)

tauq **quat-** "fill" (WJ:392), future **#quantuva** "shall fill" (**enquantuva** "shall refill") (Nam, *RGEO:67*)

tay **yat (yaht-)** "neck" (**YAK**)

te **et** "out" (+ ablative: "out of"); Also prefix **et-** "forth, out" (*ET*); **ettuler** *"are coming forth" (**ettul-** = **et** + **tul-**). (*SD:290*; read probably **ettulir* or continuative **ettúlar* in mature Quenya).

tece **ecet** ("k") "short broad-bladed sword" (*UT:284*)

telepë "silver" (LT1:268; in mature Quenya **telpë**, also found in early "Qenya")

telen **nelet** pl. **nelci** ("k") "tooth" (**NÉL-EK**)

teleuq **quelet** ("q") (**quelets-**, as in pl. **queletsi**) "corpse" (**KWEL**)

tem **met** "us (two)", including the dual ending -**t**. **Me** (LR:56) evidently means "we".

temorO **Oromet** place-name of obscure meaning (*Silm*)

teret **teret** "auger, gimlet" (LT1:255)

tesseuq **quesset** ("q") "pillow"; probably ***quessec-** since the Sindarin cognate *pesseg* points to a primitive form **kwessek-* (compare **filit**, **filic-**) (**KWES**)

teuq **quet-** "say, speak" (SA:quen-/quet-, LT2:348), pa.t. **quentë** in PM:401, 404. Cf. also **#maquet-**

teuqadlE **Eldaquet** ("q") apparently another name of Qenya (LT2:348)

teuqam **#maquet-** *"ask", only attested in the past tense: **maquentë** (PM:403)

teuqáv **váquet-** (1. pers. aorist **váquetin** and 1. pers. past tense **váquenten** are given) "to say no" (not denying that something is true, but denying to do or to allow something: "to say I will not/do not"; "to refuse", "to forbid" (WJ:370, 371)

teuqava **avaquet-** ("q") "refuse, forbid" (**KWET**)

thay **yaht-** see **yat** (**YAK**)

tilif **filit** (**filic-** ("k"), as in pl. **filici**) "small bird" (**PHILIK**)

tiril **lirit** "poem" (LT1:258)

tn -**nt** ending for dual dative (*Plotz*)

tneuq **quent** ("q") "word" (LT2:348; in mature Quenya **quetta**)

tolegniV **Vingelot**, **Vingilot**, **Vingilótë** "Foam-flower", name of Eärendil's ship (SA:wing, *Silm*)

tolegniW **Wingelot**, **Wingelótë** "foam-flower", name of Earendil's [*sic*] boat (*WIG, LOT(H)*)

toligniV **Vingilot**, **Vingelot**, **Vingilótë** "Foam-flower", name of Eärendil's ship (SA:wing, *Silm*)

toligniw **wingilot** "foamflower, Eärendel's boat" (*LT1:273; in mature Quenya Wingelot, Wingelóte*)

tollemúf **fúmellot** "poppy" (also **fúmella**) (*LT1:253*)

ton **not-** "reckon" (*NOT*); past participle **nótina** "counted, *reckoned" (*FS*).

tono **onot-** "count up" (*NOT*)

toraváN **Návarot** "Nogrod" (< Novrod), Hollowbold, a dwelling of the Dwarves (*WJ:389*)

tram **mart** "a piece of luck" (*LT2:348; in mature Quenya, no word can end in -rt. Read marto, as in LT2:348?*)

tram **mart-** "it happens" (impersonal) (*LT2:348 - read marta-?*)

tsala **alast-** "marble" (*GL:39*). Some final vowel would obviously be required - read ***alasta?** Or ***alas**, becoming **alast-** before an ending?

tsuar **raust** "hunting, preying" (*LT1:260; in mature Quenya *roimë [misreading "raime" in LR:384]. No word can end in -st in mature Quenya.*)

tun **nut-** "tie" (1. pers. aorist **nutin** "I tie") (*NUT*)

Turambar masc. name, "Master of Doom/Fate", name taken in pride by Túrin (*Appendix A, SA:tur, TUR, MBARAT*)

u **u-** "not do, not be" (1. pers. aorist **uin** "I do not, am not"), pa.t. **úmë** (*UGU/UMU*)

ú **ú-** (*prefix*) "not-, un-, in-", denying presence or possession of thing or quality (*VT39:14, UGU/UMU, GÛ, LT1:272*)

ua **au-** (1) a verbal prefix "off, *away", as in **auciri** ("k") "cut off" (so as to get rid of or lose a portion); contrast **hóciri** (*WJ:365, 368*)

ua **au-** (2) privative prefix, = "without" (*AWA*)

ual **lau** "no indeed not, on the contrary" ("also used for asking incredulous questions") (*LA*)

uaqlaf **falqua** ("q") "cleft, mountain pass, ravine" (*LT2:341*)

uar **rau** (pl. **rávi**) "lion" (*LT1:260; the pl. is valid in mature Quenya, but the sg. has become rá*)

úc **cú** ("k") "arch, crescent" (*KU3*); "crescent Moon" (*LT1:271; the long vowel was denoted by a circumflex rather than an accent in the early "Quenya" lexicon*)

uc **cu, cua** ("k") "dove" (*KÛ*)

ucarar **taracu-** ("k") "ox" (*LT2:347, GL:69*)

ucin **nicu-** ("k") "be chill, cold (of weather)" (*WJ:417*)

udnam **mandu** "abyss" (*MC:214; this is "Quenya" - mature Quenya has undumë*)

udnamagnA **Angamandu** see **Andamando** (*LT1:249*)

udnamerE **Eremandu** "Hells of Iron", a name of Angband (*LT1:249*)

udneug **quendu** *"Elvish man", pl. **quendur** given (*MR:229; changed from quendo pl. quendor*)

udnu **undu** "down, under, beneath" (*UNU*), prefix **undu-** "down", in **undulávë** "down-licked" = covered. **Lumbulë undulávë ilyë tier** "(heavy) shadow down-licked all paths", lyrical translation "all paths are drowned deep in shadow"

udnuc **cundu** ("k") "prince" (*KUNDÛ*)

udru **urdu** "death" (*LT2:342; rather nuru in mature Quenya*)

uep **peu** "the two lips, the mouth-opening" (*VT39:9*).

úl **lú** "a time, occasion" (*LU*)

ulap **palu-** "open wide, spread, expand, extend" (*PAL*)

ulec **celu** ("k") "stream" (*LT1:257; rather celumë in mature Quenya*)

ull **Ilu** "(the) world" (*FS, LR:47, 56*), "universe" (*IL*); **ilu** "everything, all, the whole" (of the universe also including God and all souls and spirits, which are not properly included in the term **Eä**; see *VT39:20*)

ulu **ulu-** "pour" (transitive?) (*LT1:270; in mature Quenya ulya- pa.t. ulyanë*)

uluc [**culo, culu** ("k") "gold" (substance)] (*KUL; the word culu also occurred in early "Quenya" [LT1:258], but in the Etymologies it was struck out. Use malta.*)

ulut **tulu-** "fetch, bring, bear; move, come" (*LT1:270; probably obsoleted by tulta- in mature Quenya*)

uluy **yulu-** "carry" (*GL:38*)

uma **amu-** "raise" (*LT2:335; mature Quenya has orta-*)

uma **amu** "up, upwards" (*LT2:335; in mature Quenya amba*)

un **nu** "under" (*LR:56, Markirya, Nam, RGEO:66, MC:214; the Etymologies alone gives no [q.v.] instead*)

unah **hanu** "a male (of Men or Elves), male animal" (*3AN*)

unal **lanu** "lead" (*LT1:268*)

unam **manu** "departed spirit" (*MAN*)

unE **Enu** "the Almighty Creator who dwells without the world" (*LT2:343 - in mature Quenya Eru*)

unel **lenu-** "stretch" (*LT2:341*)

unén **nénu** "yellow water-lily" (*LT1:248*)

uniA **Ainu** "holy one, angelic spirit"; fem. **Aini** (*AYAN, LT1:248*); "one of the 'order' of the Valar and Maiar, made before Eä"; pl. **Ainur** attested. Adopted and adapted from Valarin (*WJ:399*). In the early "Quenya lexicon", **ainu** was glossed "a pagan god", and **aini** was similarly "a pagan goddess", but as Christopher Tolkien notes, "Of course no one within the context of the mythology can call the

Ainur 'pagan' " (LT1:248). **Ainulindalë** "Music of the Ainur" (*SA:lin #2*), the First History (*WJ:406*), the Song of Creation (*AYAN*)

uníaf **fainu-** "release" (*LT1:250*)

upalh **hlapu-** "blow; fly or stream in the wind", participle **hlápula** "blowing" in *Markirya*

úR **Rú** "Drûg", **Rúatan** pl. **Rúatani** "Drúedain" (*UT:385*)

urat **taru** "horn" (*LT2:337, 347; mature Quenya tarca*)

uray **yaru** "gloom, blight" (*GL:37*)

urE **Eru** "the One", God, a name reserved for the most solemn occasions (*WJ:402*), genitive **Eruo** (*MR:329*).

ureh **heru-** "to rule" (*LT1:272; rather tur- in mature Quenya*)

ureh **heru** (**hér-**) "lord, master" (*PM:210, KHER, LT1:272*); Letters:283 gives **hér** (**heru**); **heruion** evidently a gen.pl. of **heru** "lord": "of the lords" (*SD:290*);

urev **veru** "husband and wife, married pair" (*BES*)

urífif **fifíru-** is evidently the frequentative (see **sisíla-**) form of **fír-**; according to *MC:223* it means "slowly fade away"; participle **fifírula** in *Markirya* (translated "fading")

urom **moru-** "to hide" (*LT1:261*)

urrun **nurru-** "murmur, grumble" (cf. "Qenya" **núru-**); participle **nurrula** in *Markirya*, changed to **nurrua**, perhaps a kind of verbal adjective of the same meaning (translated "mumbling" in *MC:215*)

uru **uru** "fire" (*LT1:271*)

uruc **curu** "skill" in Curufin, Curufinwë, Curunir (*SA:curu*). In early "Qenya", this word (spelt *kuru*) was glossed "magic, wizardry" (*LT1:269*)

uruf **furú** "a lie" (*LT2:340, GL:36*)

urum **murú-** "to slumber" (*LT1:261*)

urún **núru-** "growl (of dogs), grumble" (*LT1:263*). Perhaps replaced by **nurru-** (q.v.) in mature Quenya.

urun **nuru**, **Nuru** "death, Death" (*ÑGUR*). This would represent earlier ***ñuru** and should be spelt accordingly in Tengwar writing. When personalized, **Nuru** refers to Mandos. Cf. **Nurufantur**.

urús **súru** "wind" (*MC:213, 216, 220; this is "Qenya"; mature Quenya has súrë*)

urut **туру-** "kindle" (*LT1:270; rather tinta- in mature Quenya*)

urut **туру** "wood" (properly firewood, but used of wood in general) (*LT1:270*)

uruyt **tyuru-** "to 'turn' milk, make cheese" (*QL:50, cf. GL:28*)

ús **sú** "noise of wind" (*LT1:266; "Qenya" spelling sù*)

utul **lutu-** "flow, float" (*LT1:249*)

uvul **luvu-** "lower, brood" (*LT1:259*)

uvut **tuvu-** "receive" (*GL:71*)

uynataf **fatanyu** "hell" (*GL:51*)

val **lav-** (1) "lick", pa.t. #**lávë** in **undulávë**, see **undu** (*Nam*); 1. person aorist **lavin** "I lick" in the *Etymologies* (*LAB*)

val **lav-** (2) "yield, allow, grant" (*DAB*)

vayt **tyav-** "taste" (1. pers. aorist **tyavin** "I taste") (*KYAB*)

vut #**tuv-** "find", perfect **utúvië** "has found" in Aragorn's exclamation when he found the sapling of the White Tree: **utúvienyes** "I have found it" (**utúvie-nye-s** "have found-I-it") (*LotR3:VI ch. 5*)

wac **caw-** "bow" ("*k*") (1. pers aorist **cawin** "I bow") (*LT1:257; cf. cauka, cauko*)