

NuSoyish Dictionary, 4th Edition

Grammatical rules

Put a tense marker before a verb to set the tense.

buf- ➡ past tense

nuw- ➡ present tense

fujt- ➡ future tense

Add (-itte) onto the end of a noun to make it little.

Add (-igge) onto the end of a noun to make it big.

To put verbs into a negative context, simply add (un) onto the word. For example:

can't ➡ unmahül

Pronouns and other stuff:

I ➡ etele (Add -er to make possessives.)

me ➡ mi

he ➡ xhe

what ➡ marge/vot

is ➡ juti

other ➡ odu

She ➡ xhe

how ➡ talet

are ➡ atel

it ➡ xhit

where ➡ vere

he ➡ xe

you ➡ du

why ➡ duastit

you (plural) ➡ dus

they ➡ zhey

Articles:

A ➡ uh

an ➡ uhn

the ➡ de

Conjunctions:

after ➡ püjik

and ➡ uhnd

although ➡ doe

as ➡ verg

as if ➡ ika verg

as long as ➡ hila verg

as soon as ➡ mert verg

because ➡ cuz

before ➡ büfen

but ➡ al

even if ➡ ika regu

even though ➡ doe regu

ever since ➡ atran üset

every time ➡ sen üsten

for ➡ ter

however ➡ talevtü

if ➡ ika

only if ➡ ika juket

or ➡ den

or else ➡ smerta den

otherwise ➡ oduscüm

since ➡ astran

so ➡ mos

so that ➡ dat mos

still ➡ gitüp

than ➡ dana

that ➡ data

therefore ➡ itam-cadü

though → doe
till → ima
unless → sagip
until → imap
whatever → votüset
whenever → venüset
wherever → verüset
whether → veder
whichever → vichüset
while → viyl
who → bo
whoever → boüset
whom → borik
whose → boder
why → varüm
yet → jata

Common Verbs

To do → Jart
To make → Kary
To go → Kosi
To get → Lünd
To give → Ilünd
To take → sünd
To have → zaher
can → mahül
shall → sefke
may → umul
must → krum
will → vil

Other stuff

who → fagnit
which → Vich
when → Ven
again → core
at → tiv
gone → nir
yes → yej
not → noi
your → dur
person → pers
place → ia

Ratings

gem → clat
recarbonize → lat
coal → carb
iron → fe
brimstone → azuf
gemerald → gzmarag

Adjectives

good → gemy
bad → col
great → giga
many/much → müs
few/less → füs
straight → stäust

Color

White → hälot
Black → nergr
Brown → jiit

Purple → blorp
Red → saz
Yellow → ebrüt
Blue → gemil
Green → mülgz
Orange → fröt
Pink → quöt

Time

night → nüs
day → ären
week → irmären
month → jireären
year → läusen
today → usären
tomorrow → nahären
yesterday → egären

Shapes

sphere → góla

Numbers

1 → wo
2 → yer
3 → jir
4 → qakhan
5 → uneli
6 → drembo
7 → irmil
8 → uhe
9 → olse
10 → dire
20 → yire
30 → jire
40 → qir
50 → unir
60 → thrir
70 → imir
80 → uhir
90 → olsir
100 → hecent
1000 → masant
1,000,000 → gigus
1,000,000,000 → gagingst
illion → gug
th → sæg
Number → nübret

Example:

How to say 3,141,592:

Three thousand one hundred forty one and five hundred and ninety two thousandths
→ Jir masant wo hecent qir wo uhnd uneli masant olsir yer masantsæg

Vowels

a /a/, e /e/, i /i/, o /o/, u /u/

Umlaut Vowels:

ä /æ/, ö /ø/, ü /y/

Umlaut Rules:

Whenever a historical /i/ or /j/ would follow, the root vowel shifts:

Base → Umlaut

a → ä

o → ö

u → ü

Diphthongs:

ai /aj/, ei /ej/, oi /oj/, au /au/, äu /æu/ (umlauted diphthong)

Diminutives (-itte) trigger umlaut:

a → ä before -itte

o → ö before -itte

u → ü before -itte

Example: xon ("house") → xönitte ("little house")

Augmentative (-igge) doesn't trigger umlaut:

Because the -igge suffix starts with a back vowel and consonant, it blocks fronting.

Example: xon → xonigge ("big house", no umlaut)

Consonants:

b /b/, as in English

d /d/

f /f/

g /g/, always hard (no /dʒ/)

h /h/

j /j/, "yes"(Germanic j-sound)

k /k/

l /l/

m /m/

n /n/

p /p/

r /r/, tap /r/ or trill /r/

s /s/, always /s/, never /z/

t /t/

v /v/

w /w/

x /x/

z /z/

Prepositions:

above → obar

below → ondar

at → bi

front → frönd

back → surx

close/near → när

long/far → for

in → in

out → ot

next → näkts

opposite/away → veg

between → inyer

SNCA

This section contains any non-basic words.

Nouns

Lie → Jhúth

Sun → Day sphere → nüsgóla

Anyone I don't like

Tranny → Lie he person → Jhúthxepers

Fur → Ver

Furry → Fur + "y" sound → Veri

Nigger → Black person → Nergrpers

Indian → Brown person → Jiitpers

Africa → Black place → Nergia

India → Brown place → Jiitia