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The tengwar headers in this document were written by the use of the font
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Notes

† = poetic or archaic word (e.g. †**él** "star", **elen** being the ordinary word) or a poetic or archaic meaning of an ordinary word (e.g. **russë** "corruscation, †swordblade")

* = unattested form

** = wrong form

= word that is only attested in a compound or as an inflected form (e.g. #**ahya-**)

LotR = The Lord of the Rings

Silm = The Silmarillion

MC = The Monsters and the Critics and other Essays

MR = Morgoth's Ring

LR = The Lost Road

Etym = The Etymologies (in LR:347-400)

FS = Fíriel's Song (in LR:72)

RGEO = The Road Goes Ever On (Second Edition)

WJ = The War of the Jewels

PM = The Peoples of Middle-earth

Letters = The Letters of J. R. R. Tolkien

LT1 = The Book of Lost Tales 1

LT2 = The Book of Lost Tales 2

Nam = Namárië (in LotR:398)

CO = Cirion's Oath and its commentary in UT:305, 317

Arct = "Arctic" sentence (in The Father Christmas Letters)

Markirya = the Markirya Poem and its commentary in MC:221-223

GL = Gnomish Lexicon (in Parma Eldalamberon #11)

QL = Qenya Lexicon (in Parma Eldalamberon #12)

vb = verb

adj = adjective

interj = interjection

pa.t. = past tense

fut = future tense

perf = perfect tense

freq = frequentative form

inf = infinitive

gen = genitive

pl = plural form

sg = singular form

The spelling used in this wordlist is regularized (c for k except in a few names, x for ks, long vowels marked with accents rather than macrons or circumflexes; the diaeresis is used as in most of LotR). The spelling used in the source is usually indicated; for instance, ("k") following a word indicates that the word is spelt with a k instead of a c in Tolkien's text. When s in a word represents earlier Þ (th as in "thing") and it should be spelt with the letter **súlë** instead of **silmë** in Tengwar writing (though Tolkien himself sometimes ignored or forgot this), this is indicated by (Þ) immediately following the word in question (see for instance **asëa aranion**). When n in a word represents earlier ñ (ng as in "thing") and should be spelt with the letter **noldo** rather than **númen** in Tengwar writing, this is indicated by (ñ) immediately

following the word in question (see for instance **Noldomar**). When the word is actually spelt with ñ instead of n in the source, this is indicated by ("ñ") immediately following the word in question (see for instance **nandë** #2).

A

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

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 LotR-style Quenya)

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); cf. also **á tula** *"come!" (VT43:14). **Alyë** (VT43:17) seems to be the imperative particle **a** with the pronominal suffix **-lyë** "you, thou", attested in the phrase **alyë anta** *"give thou".

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- (2) a prefix occurring in the Markirya poem (Tolkien first used **na-**, then changed it). It may be prefixed to verbal stems following a noun that is the object of sense-verbs like "see" and "hear" when the verb it is prefixed to describes what happens to this noun, as in **man cenuva lumbor ahosta[?]** (changed from **na-hosta**), "who shall see the clouds gather?" (**hosta** = "gather").

acca ("k") "too" (= excessively, as in "too big") -PE13:108

Acairis ("k") fem. name, "bride" (LT1:252; in Tolkien's later Quenya, "bride" is **indis**)

acúna ("k") see **cúna**

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.)

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

ahosta see **hosta**

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

ai! interjection "Ah!", "Alas!" (Nam, RGEO:66; also twice in Narqelion, untranslated.) In one (abandoned) version of the Quenya Lord's Prayer, Tolkien may seem to use **ai** as a vocative particle: **ai Ataremma ?** "o our Father" (VT43:10, 13)

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

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

aicalë ("k") "a peak" (AYAK)

Aicanáro ("k") "Sharp Flame, Fell Fire", masc. name; Sindarized as Aegnor. (So in SA:nár and PM:345; MR:323 has **Aicanár**. VT41:14, 19 instead gives **Ecyanáro** as the Q form of Aegnor.)

aicassë ("k") (1) "mountain peak" (AYAK)

aicassë ("k") (2) "pinetree" (GL:17; this "Qenya" word is evidently obsoleted by # 1 above.)

ailin ("g.sg. **ailinen**", in Tolkien's later Quenya dat.sg.) "pool, lake" (AY, LIN1, LT2:339)

#**ailinë** (nominative uncertain) a "Qenya" word for "shore, beach" (in Tolkien's later Quenya rather **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)

ailo "lake, pool" (LT2:339; Tolkien's later Quenya has **ailin**)

aimenal, aimenel - see **lirulin**

aina "holy" (AYAN), derived from **Ainu**. Adopted and adapted from Valarin. (WJ:399, FS, SA)

Aini feminine form of **Ainu** (AYAN, LT1:248); see **Ainu**.

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 "Qenya 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)

aipio "plum tree, cherry tree" (GL:18)

aiqua ("q") "steep" (AYAK)

aigualin ("q") "tall", plural form (???) (MC:216; this is "Qenya" - but cf. **aiqua** above.)

aiquen "if anybody, whoever" (WJ:372)

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

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

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

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"; VT43:14 refers to an etymological note of "Sept.-Oct. 1957" where **airë** is said to be a noun "sanctify, holiness", and the adjective "holy" is given as **airëa**).

airë (2) "sea" (the form **airen** is given, intended as a genitive singular when Tolkien wrote this; in LotR-style Quenya it would rather be a dative sg.) (AYAR/AIR)

[**airë** (3) "eternity" (EY)]

airëa "holy"; see **airë**.

aista- "to dread" (GÁYAS)

aiwë "(small) bird" (AIWÊ, SA:lin #1);

Aiwendil "Lover of Birds" (UT:401)

Aiwenor, Aiwenorë (read ***Aiwenórë**?) "Birdland" = lower air (AIWÊ)

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

'**al-** "thrive" (GALA; the ' simply indicates that the original initial G has disappeared and needs not normally be included.)

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

ala- negative prefix "not", "un-", reduced to **al-** before a vowel (VT42:33, GALA). In **alahasta, Alamanyar, alasaila**.

alahasta "unmarried" (MR:254)

alasaila "unwise" (VT41:13, 18; VT42:33)

alalmë "elm, elm-tree" (ÁLAM, LÁLAM, LT1:249)

alalmino "Elm"-something? (Narqelion)

#**Alamanya** pl. **Alamanyar**, name of the Elves who started on the march from Cuiviénen but did not reach Aman; = **Úmanyar** (MR:163)

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

alassë "joy, merriment" (GALÁS)

alas (**alast-**) "marble" (QL:30, GL:39).

alat- *"large, great in size" (root meaning) (ÁLAT). In **Alatairë**.

Alatairë "Great Sea", name of Western Ocean between Beleriand and Valinor, called Belegaer in Sindarin (ÁLAT, AYAR/AIR)

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

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")

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**)

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 **alcarinqua**, q.v.?

alcarinqua "radiant, glorious" (AKLA-R [there spelt "alkarinqa"], 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.

alcarain ("k") "shining" (pl - sg ***alcara**?) (MC:221; this is "Qenya")

alcarissen ("k") "in light-rays" (a "Qenya" form from MC:221; **alcar** means "glory" in Tolkien's later Quenya)

alda "tree" (GALAD, GÁLAD, SA, Nam, RGEO:66, LR:41, SD:302, LT1:249, LT2:340, 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 and UT:266-7. The latter source states that primitive *galadâ, whence Quenya **alda**, originally applied to stouter and more spreading trees such as oaks or beeches,

while straighter and more slender trees such as birches were called *ornë, Quenya **ornë** - but this distinction was not always observed in Quenya, and it seems that **alda** became the general word. Place-name **Aldalómë** *"Tree-night" or *"Tree-twilight" (LotR2:III ch. 4); **Aldarion** masc. name, *"Son of (the) Trees" (Appendix A). **Aldaron** a name of Oromë (Silm). **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. The dual **Aldu** seems to occur also in **Aldudënië** "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)

Aldalemnar "week of the Trees, Midyear week" (LEP/LEPEN/LEPEK (GÁLAD, YEN))

Aldaron a name of Oromë (GÁLAD)

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

Aldëa, what the Númenóreans called the fourth day of the Eldarin six-day week, dedicated to Telperion, the White Tree (Appendix D). The day was originally called **Aldúya**, referring to both of the Two Trees, but Númenóreans altered the name to **Aldëa** (presumably < *aldajâ), referring to one tree (the White) only. (Appendix D) -Early "Qenya" also has an adjective **aldëa** "tree-shadowed" (LT1:249).

aldëon "avenue of trees" (LT1:249)

alma "good fortune, weal, wealth" (GALA [ALAM])

almarë "blessedness, 'blessings', good fortune, bliss" (GALA)

almárëa "blessed" (GALA)

Almaren the first abode of the Valar in Arda, apparently related to **almarë** "blessedness" (Silm, LR:357)

Almáriel (fem. name) (GALA)

almië "blessedness, 'blessings', good fortune, bliss" (GALA)

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 LotR-style Quenya.

Alqualondë "Swan-road, Swan-haven", capital of the Teleri (ÁLAK, LOD, KHOP [there spelt Alqualonde], Silm).

Alquarámë ("q") "Swan-wing" (LT2:335)

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

Altáriel "Galadriel", "maiden crowned with a radiant garland" (SA:kal; **Alatáriel** is Telerin)

alya "prosperous, rich, abundant, blessed" (GALA), "rich" [ÁLAM]

alyë imperative particle with ending **-lyë** "you"; see a #3.

am- (prefix) "up" (AM2)

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

amaldar ??? (Narqelion; may include **aldar** "trees")

aman "blessed, free from evil". Adopted and adapted from Valarin. (WJ:399) Place-name Aman the Blessed Realm, from the stem mân- "good, blessed, unmarred" (SA:mân). Adj. **amanya** "of Aman, *Amanian" (WJ:411), nominal pl. **Amanyar** "those of Aman", Elves dwelling there (with negations **Ūmanyar**, **Alamanyar** "those not of Aman"). Also fuller **Amaneldi** *"Aman-elves" (WJ:373). Masc. name **Amandil** *"Aman-friend" (Appendix A, SA:mân)

amandi pl. of **óman**, q.v. (**amandi** is evidently a misreading for ***omandi**) (OM)

Amarië (fem. name; perhaps derived from **mára** "good") (Silm)

amarto "Fate" (also **ambar**) (LT2:348; in LotR-style Quenya rather **umbar**, **umbart-**)

amatixë ("ks") (dot or point placed above the line of writing) (TIK)

†**amaurëa** "dawn, early day" (Markirya)

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

ambal "shaped stone, flag" (MBAL)

Ambalar "East" (MC:221; this is "Qenya")

ambalë "yellow bird, 'yellow hammer'" (SMAL)

***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)

amban "upward slope, hill-side" AM2)

ambapenda "uphill" (adj.) (AM2)

ambar (1) ("a-mbar") (also longer form **ambaran**, unless this is the dative singular), "oikumenê [Greek: the earth as the human habitation], Earth, world" (MBAR). **Ambar-metta** "the end of the world" (EO)

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)

ambar (3) "in bosom" (locative -r), nominative "bosom" presumably ***amba** (MC:213; this is "Qenya")

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

ambaran (**ambarón-** as in "g.sg. **ambarónen**", in LotR-style Quenya this is a dative singular) "uprising, sunrise, Orient" (AM2). The longer form **Ambarónë** should be preferred, since **ambaran** is also the dat.sg. of **ambar** # 1.

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

Ambarónë "uprising, sunrise, Orient" (AM2)

Ambarto *"upwards-exalted", mother-name (never used in narrative) of **Pityafinwë** = Amrod (PM:353, 354)

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

ambo "hill", allative pl. **ambonnar** "upon hills" in Markirya (**ruخال'ambonnar** "upon crumbling hills")

amil "mother" (AM1); **amilessë** "mothername" (**amil** "mother" + **essë** "name"), name given to a child by its mother, sometimes with prophetic implications (**amilessitercenyë** "mother-names of insight" (MR:217)

Amillion "February" (LT1:249; LotR-style Quenya has **Nénimë**)

ammalë "yellow bird, 'yellow hammer'" (SMAL)

ammë "mother" (AM1)

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

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

ampano "building" (especially of wood), "wooden hall" (PAN)

ampenda "uphill" (adj.) (AM2)

ampendë "upward slope" (PEN/PÉNEDED)

amu "up, upwards" (LT2:335; in Tolkien's later Quenya **amba**)

amu- "raise" (LT2:335; LotR-style Quenya has **orta-**)

amun (**amund-**) "hill" (LT2:335; in Tolkien's later Quenya **ambo**)

amuntë "sunrise" (LT2:335; Tolkien's later Quenya has **anarórë**)

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" (NÁ1). In the "Arctic" sentence, **an** is translated "until".

an- intensive or superlative prefix, seen in **ancalima** "most bright" (cf. **calima** "bright") (Letters:279)

an- prefix "re" in **antúlien**, q.v. (LotR-style Quenya shows **en-** instead.)

ana- (prefix) "to, towards" (NÁ1)

Anamo "of doom" in **Rithil-Anamo**, q.v. Nominative "doom" = ***anama?** or ***anan** (**anam-**)?

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

Anar "sun" (ANÁR, NAR1, SA:nár; UT:22 cf. 51); **anar** "a sun" (Markirya); **Anarinya** "my Sun" (FS). See also **Úr-anar**. In **Anárion** *"Sun-son" and **Anardil** *"Sun-friend", masc. names (Appendix A).

Anarya second day of the Eldarin six-day week, dedicated to the Sun (Appendix D).

Anarríma name of a constellation: *"Sun-border"??? (Silm; cf. **ríma**)

anarórë "sunrise" (ORO)

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").

Ancalë ("k") "radiant one" = Sun (KAL)

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

Ancalimë fem. name, **"Most Bright One"*, also masc. **Ancalimon** (Appendix A).

anda "long" (adj.) (ÁNAD/ANDA). In **Andafangar** "Longbeards", one of the tribes of the Dwarves (= Khuzdul Sigintarâg and Sindarin Anfangrim) (PM:320); *andavë* "long", as adverb. (LotR3:VI ch. 4, translated in Letters:308)

andamunda "elephant" ("long-mouth", **anda** + **munda**) (MBUD)

andatehta "long-mark" (TEK)

ando "gate", also name of tengwa 5 (AD, Appendix E)

Andolat (hill-name, = S Dolad) (NDOL)

andon "great gate" (**andond-**, as in pl. **andondi**) (AD)

Andórë full form of Andor, "land of gift", name of Númenor (SD:247)

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

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, NDÛ)

Andúril "Flame of the West", sword-name (LotR1:II ch. 3)

Andustar the "Westlands" of Númenor (UT:165)

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

anga "iron", also name of tengwa 7 (ANGÁ, Appendix E, SA, PM:347, LT1:249, 268), masc. name **Angamaitë** "Iron-handed" (Letters:347), **Angaráto** "Iron-champion", Sindarin Angrod (SA:ar(a)). See also **Angamando**. Cf. also **Angainor** the chain with which Melkor was bound (Silm)

angaina "of iron" (ANGÁ)

angaitya "torment" (LT1:249)

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)

angayassë "misery" (LT1:249)

ango pl. **angwi** "snake" (ANGWA/ANGU)

angulókë "dragon" (LOK)

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)

anta "face" (ANA1)

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 LotR-style 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. Also **antáva** "will give", future tense of **anta-** "give"; read probably ***antuva** in LotR-style Quenya; similarly **antaváro** "he will give" (LR:63) should rather be ***antuváro**, assuming that the ending -ro "he" remained valid. **Antalë** imperative "give thou" (VT43:17), **anta** "give" + the element *le* "thou", but this was a form Tolkien abandoned.

antë "giver" (f.) (ANA1)

anto (1) "mouth", also name of tengwa 13 (Appendix E)

anto (2) "giver" (m.) (ANA1)

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)

antúlien "hath returned" in the phrase I.cal' **antúlien** ("k") "Light hath returned" (LT1:270); note the "Qenya" third person ending -n. In LotR-style Quenya this would perhaps read ***i cá! enutúlië**.

anwa "real, actual, true" (ANA2)

anwë archaic past tense of *auta-*, q.v. (WJ:366)

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

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 ***apacem**; cf. **tercen** "insight". (MR:216) The literal meaning of ***apacem** 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)

apairë "victory" (GL:17)

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

apsa "cooked food, meat" (AP)

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

aquapahtië "privacy" (literally ***"fully-closedness"**, of a mind that closes itself against telepathic transfers) (VT39:23)

ar (1) "and" (AR2, SA, FS, Nam, RGEO:67, CO, LR:47, 56, MC:216)

ar (2) "day", apparently short for **árë**, in the names of the Valinorean week listed below.

Ar Fanturion ***"Day of the Fanturi (Mandos and Lorien)"** (LEP/LEPEN/LEPEK)

Ar Manwen ***"Day of Manwe"** (LEP/LEPEN/LEPEK; this is "Qenya" with genitive in -n.)

Ar Ulmon ***"Day of Ulmo"** (LEP/LEPEN/LEPEK; this is "Qenya" with genitive in -n.)

Ar Veruen ***"Day of the Spouses"** (Aule and Yavanna) (LEP/LEPEN/LEPEK; this is "Qenya" with genitive in -n.)

ar- (prefix) "outside" (AR2), element meaning "beside" (VT42:17)

ára "dawn" (AR1)

ara "outside, beside" (AR2)

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

Araman "outside Aman", name of a region (SA:ar, mân)

aran "king"; pl. **arani** (WJ:369); gen.pl.

aranion "of kings" in **asëa aranion**, q.v.; **aranya** ***"my king"** (**aran** + **nya**) (UT:193). **Aran Meletyalda** "king your mighty" = "your majesty" (WJ:369). Also in **arandil** "king's friend, royalist", **arandur** "king's servant, minister" (Letters:386); **Arantar** masc. name, ***"King-Lord"** (Appendix A); **Arandor** "Kingsland" (UT:165). Other compounds **ingaran**, **Noldóran**, **Núaran**, q.v.

aranel "princess" (perhaps ***aranell-**) (UT:434)

#aranië "kingdom" (**aranielya** "thy kingdom") (VT43:15)

Aranwë ***"Kingly Person"**, masc. name (Silm)

Aratan ***"Noble Adan"**, masc. name (Silm)

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)

aráto "champion, eminent man" (SA:ar(a))

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

araucë "demon" (LT1:250, in Tolkien's later Quenya **rauco**)

Arciryas masc. name (evidently derived from ***arciryá** "royal ship") (Appendix A)

arda "realm" (GAR under 3AR). It is said that **arda**, when used as a common noun, "meant any more or less bounded or defined place, a region" (WJ:402), or "a particular land or region" (WJ:413). Capitalized **Arda** "the Realm", name of the Earth as the kingdom of Manwë (Silm), "the name given to our world or earth...within the immensity of Eä" (Letters:283), once translated "Earth" (SD:246). Also name of tengwa 26 (Appendix E). Masc. name **Ardamírë** "Jewel of the World" (PM:348)

árë "day" (PM:127) or "sunlight" (SA:arien). Also name of tengwa 31; cf. also **ar** # 2. Originally pronounced **ázë**; when /z/ merged with /r/, the letter became superfluous and was given the new value ss, hence it was re-named **essë** (Appendix E). Also **árë nuquerna** ***árë** reversed", name of tengwa 32, similar to normal **árë** but turned upside down (Appendix E). -In the Etymologies, this word has a short vowel: **arë** pl. **ari** (AR1)

Arfanyaras, Arfanyarassë a "variant or close equivalent" of **Taniquetil** (WJ:403)

arië "daytime" (AR1)

Arien "the Sun-maiden", fem. name, the Maia of the Sun (AR1; Silm); cf. **árë** "sunlight"

arin "morning" (AR1)

arinya "morning (adj.), early" (AR1)

armar "goods" (pl.) (3AR)

Armenelos City of the Kings in Númenor (**ar-menel-os(to)** "royal-heaven-city"???)

Arnanórë, Arnanor "Arnor", Royal Land (so **#arna** = "royal"?) (Letters:428)

arquen "a noble" (WJ:372)

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

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

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

Artaher (Artahér-) "noble lord", masc. name (Sindarin Arothir) (PM:346)

Artamir "Noble jewel", masc. name (Appendix A)

artuilë "dayspring, early morn" (TUY)

Arvalin "outside Valinor" (AR2)

Arveruen third day of the Valinorian week of 5 days, dedicated to Aule and Yavanna (BES)

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

arya "twelve hours, day" (AR1)

Aryantë "Daybringer" (AR1, ANA1)

aryon "heir" (GAR under 3AR)

asar (þ) (Vanyarin **athar**) "fixed time, festival". Adopted and adapted from Valarin. (WJ:399) Pl. **asari** is attested (VT39:31)

asëa aranion (þ) "kingsfoil, athelas"; lit. "asëa [foil?] of kings", see **aran** (LotR3:V ch. 8)

#ascat- "break asunder", only attested in the past tense: **ascantë** (SD:310)

assari "bones" (?) (MC:214; this is "Qenya")

asta "month", a division of the year (VT42:20). Pl. **astar** is attested (Appendix D)

Astaldo "the Valiant", a title of Tulkas (Silm, MR:438); replaced **Poldórëa**.

asto "dust" (ÁS-AT)

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

Atalantë "the Fallen" (name), "downfall, overthrow, especially as name of the land of Númenor" (DAT/DANT, TALÁT, Akallabëth, SD:247, 310; also LR:47). Variant **atalantië** "Downfall", said to be a

normal noun-formation in Quenya (Letters:347). Also common noun **atalantë** "collapse, downfall", from which noun is derived the adjective **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).

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

Atan pl. **Atani** "the Second Folk", an Elvish name of Mortal Men, the Second-born of Ilúvatar. Cf. also **Núnatani** (WJ:386). **Atanamir** masc.name, *"Edain-jewel"? (Appendix A). **Atanatar** masc.name, "Father of Men" (Appendix A), also common noun **atanatar**, pl. **Atanatóri**, "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)

ataquë ("q") "construction, building" (TAK)

atar "father" (SA; WJ:402, UT:193, LT1:255). According to the Etymologies (ATA) the pl. is **atari**, but contrast **#atári** in **Atanatóri** "Fathers of Men" (q.v.) **Atarinya** "my father" (LR:70). Diminutive **Atarincë** ("k") "Little father", mother-name (never used in narrative) of **Curufinwë** = Curufin (PM:353). **Átaremma**, **Ataremma** "our Father" as the first word of the Quenya translation of the Lord's Prayer, written before Tolkien changed -mm- as the marker of 1st person pl. exclusive to -lm-; notice -e- as a connecting vowel before the ending -mma "our". In some versions of the Lord's Prayer, including the final version, the initial a of **atar** "father" is lengthened, producing **#átar**. This may be a contraction of ***a atar-** "o Father", or the vowel may be lengthened to give special emphasis to

#Átar "Father" as a religious title (VT43:13)

atatyá "double" (verb or adj.?) (VT42:26)

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)

atsa "catch, hook, claw" (GAT)

atta (1) "two" (AT(AT), Letters:427, VT42:26, 27); **Attalyar** "Bipeds" (sg. *Attalya) = Petty-dwarves (from Sindarin Tad-dail) (WJ:389). A word **atta** "again" was struck out; see the entry TAT in Etym and cf. **ata** in this list.

[**atta-** (prefix) (2) "back again, re-" (TAT)]

attëa ordinal "second", replacing the archaic form **tatyá** (VT42:25)

atto "father" (hypocoristic, = *"dad") (ATA, LR:49)

#atya "second" in **Atyarussa** "Second russa" (VT41:10)

atwa "double" (AT(AT))

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:366, 368)

au- (2) privative prefix, = "without" (AWA)

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)

aulë (2) "shaggy" (LT1:249; this "Qenya" word may have been obsoleted by #1 above)

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)

Aulëonnar (sg. #**Aulëonna**) "Children of **Aulë**", a name of the Dwarves (PM:391)
aurë "sunlight, day" (SA:ur), locative
auressë "in (the) morning" in Markirya

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**.

ausa (b) "a dim shape, spectral or vague apparition" (VT42:10, cf. 9)

ausië "wealth" (LT2:336)

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)" rather than "disappear", 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:366)

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

autë "prosperity, wealth", also adj. "rich" (LT2:336)

Auzel pl. **Auzeldi** Vanyarin form (and original form) of **Aureldi** (WJ:374); see Aurel

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)

ava (1) "outside" (AWA)

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

ava- (3) (prefix) "without" (AR2, AWA). In some cases apparently used as a mere negation prefix: The form **avalerya** in VT41:6 is seemingly a negated form of the verb **lerya-** "release, set free"; the verb **avalerya-** is suggested to have the same meaning as the root KHAP = "bind, make fast, restrain, deprive of liberty". Likewise,

avalatya- from the same source seems to mean "close, shut", this being a negated form of a verb ***latya-** "open" (q.v.)

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

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

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

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 Eressëa (LONO, (AWA))

Avamanyar Elves that refused to go to Aman (= Avari) (WJ:370). Sg. #**Avamanya**.

avánië, pl. **avánier** perfect tense of **auta-**, q.v. (WJ:366)

avanir "unwill" (VT39:23)

avanótë "without number, numberless" (AWA, AR2)

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

avaquet- ("q") "refuse, forbid" (KWET)

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

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, singular **Avar** in WJ:377) The Etymologies gives **Avar**, **Avaro** pl. **Avari** "Elves who never left Middle-earth or began the march" (AB/ABAR)

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.

avestalis "January" (LT1:252; LotR-style Quenya has **Narvinyë**)

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

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

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)

axo "bone"; pl. **axor** in Markirya

áya "awe" (PM:363)

ázë see **árë**

C

cá ("ká") "jaw" (GL:37; later sources give **anca**)

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

caima ("k") "bed" (KAY)

caimasan ("k") "bedchamber" (**caimasamb-**, as in pl. **caimasambi**) (STAB)

caimassë ("k") "lying in bed (noun), sickness" (KAY)

caimassëa ("k") "bedridden, sick" (KAY)

cainen ("k") "ten" (KAYAN/KAYAR)

cairë ("k") "lay" (pa.t. of "lie") (MC:221; this is "Qenya" - in LotR-style Quenya ***caitanë** pa.t. of **caita**?)

caita "lie", also present tense "lies". **Sindanóriello caita mornië** "out of a grey land darkness lies". (Nam, RGEO:67)

caivo ("k") "corpse" (MC:221; Tolkien's later Quenya has **loico** or **quelet**)

caivo-calma ("k") "corpse-light" = corpsecandle (MC:214; this is "Qenya": Tolkien's later Quenya has **loicolícuma**)

cal- "shine", future tense **caluva** ("k") "shall shine" (UT:22 cf. 51). Compare also early "Qenya" **cala-** ("k") "shine" (LT1:254)

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

Calacilya ("k") "Pass of Light", in which Kôr was built (KIL, KAL). Evidently a variant of **Calaciryä**.

Calaciryä "Light-cleft", **Calaciryä**, the great ravine in the mountains of Valinor, the passage leading from Valmar to the region where the Teleri lived. Genitive **Calaciryö** in Namárië (Nam, RGEO:67)

Calaciryän ("k") "the Cleft of Light", the pass in the Pelóri, apparently a variant of **Calaciryä** (WJ:403, SA:**kal-**, **kir-**). **Calaciryän**, **Calaciryändë**, "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)

Calainis ("k") "May" (LT1:252, 254; in Tolkien's later Quenya **Lótessë**)

Calamando ("k") "Light Mando" = Manwë (MBAD, (KAL, MANAD))

Calamor ("k") (Q? - not Sindarin!) *"Light-Ones" = Light-Elves? Sg. ***Calamo** (KAL)

calassë ("k") "clarity, brilliance" (GL:39)

Calaquendi "Elves of the Light, Light-elves" (SA:**kal-**, SA:**quen-/quet-**, WJ:361, WJ:373); spelt **Kalaquendi** in Etym (KAL)

calarus (**calarust-**) "polished copper" (VT41:10)

Calavénë ("k") "Sun" (lit. *"light-vessel", *"light-dish") (LT1:254)

Calaventë ("k") "Sun" (LT1:254)

cälë ("k") "light" (Markirya; in early "Qenya", **cälë** meant "morning", LT1:254)

calima "bright" (VT42:32); cf. **ancalima**

Calimehtar masc.name, *"Bright Swordsman" (Appendix A)

Calimmacil masc. name, *"Bright Sword" (for ***Calimamacil**?) (Appendix A)

calina ("k") "light" (adj.) (KAL), "bright" (VT42:32) - but apparently a noun "light" in **coacalina**, q.v.

Calion, **Tar-Calion**, the Quenya name of King **Ar-Pharazôn** "the Golden"; **Calion** would seem to be connected to **cal-** "shine", **calë** "light". (Silm)

calliërë "shone" ("k") (MC:220; this is "Qenya" - in LotR-style Quenya ***callë**, ***caltanë**.)

callo ("k") "noble man, hero" (KAL)

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)

Calmacil masc. name, *"Light-sword" or possibly (if haplology of ***Calmamacil**) *"Lamp-sword" (Appendix A). Cf. **calë**, **cala**, **calma**, **macil**.

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

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

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

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

calya- ("k") "illuminate" (KAL)

cambë ("k") "hollow (of hand)" (KAB)

can- (1) (prefix) ("k") "four" (KÁNAT)

can- (2) verb "command, order" (give an order) or (with things as object) "demand" (PM:361-362; only the stem KAN is there mentioned - not the same stem KAN as in the Etymologies)

Canafinwë "strong-voiced or ?commanding Finwë", masc. name; his Sindarin name was *Maglor* (see

Macalaurë). Short Quenya name **Cáno**. (PM:352).

cánë ("k") "valour" (KAN)

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**

canta (1) ("k") cardinal "four" (KÁNAT, VT42:24); **cantëa** ("k") ordinal "fourth" (VT42:25)

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

cantëa ("k") "fourth" (VT42:25)

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

canwa "announcement, order" (PM:362)

canya ("k") "bold" (KAN)

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

car (**card-**) ("k") "deed" (rewritten >) "building, house" (KAR)

cár (**cas-**) ("k") "head" (KAS)

car- "make, do, build" (1st pers. aorist **carin** "I make, build"), pa.t. *carë* (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), **carita** ("k"), infinitive/gerund "to do" or "doing" (VT42:33), with suffixes **caritas** "to do it" or "doing it", **caritalya(s)** "your doing (it)" in VT41:13,17, VT42:33. Past participle **#carna**, q.v.; VT43:15 also gives the long form **carina** ("k"), read perhaps ***cárina**. (*Carima* as a passive participle may be a mistake, VT43:15.) Some pre-classical forms in *Fíriel's Song*: past tense **cárë** ("**káre**") "made"; the form **carë** (LR:362) is probably to be preferred in LotR-style

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** ("k") must also be *"they made" (cf. -lto).

caraxë ("k, ks") "jagged hedge of spikes" (KARAK)

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. also pl. **carcar** ("**karkar**") in Markirya, there translated "rocks", evidently referring to sharp rocks. Already the early "Qenya Lexicon" has **carca** ("k") "fang, tooth, tusk" (LT2:344). Collective **carcanë**, q.v.

carcanë ("k") "row of teeth" (KARAK; this may be a misreading for ***carcarë**). In early "Qenya", **carcanë** meant "snarling", adj. (MC:213)

carcaras, **carcassë** ("k") "row of spikes or teeth" (LT2:344 - Tolkien's later Quenya has **carcanë**, but these words, especially **carcassë**, may still be valid)

[**carco** ("k") "crow" (KARKA)] (Changed to **corco**.)

carma "helm" (helmet) in **Carma-cundo** ("k") "Helm-guardian" (PM:260). Cf. **cassa** in Etym.

Carmë ("k") "art" (UT:459)

carna *"built, made" in **Vincarna** "newly-made" (MR:408). **Carna** would seem to be the passive participle of **car**-, though a longer form **carina** (read ***cárina**?) is also attested (VT43:15)

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**).

carneambarai ("k") "red-???" (Narqelion; very early "Qenya")

carnevaitë ("k") "red sky" (MC:221; this is "Qenya")

carnevalinar ("k") "red-???" (Narqelion; very early "Qenya")

Carnil ("k") name of a star (or planet), identified with Mars (MR:435)

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 "**carnemírie**" occurs)

Carnistir "red-face", masc. name, mother-name (never used in narrative) of **Morifinwë** = Caranthir (PM:353)

[**caro**] ("k") "doer, actor, agent" (KAR; replaced by tyaro)

carrëa (for **cas-raya**) "tressure" (net for confining the hair). (VT42:12)

Casar ("k") "Dwarf", pl. **Casari** or **Casári**, partitive plural **Casalli**. Adapted from Dwarvish Khazâd. Casarrondo "Khazad-dûm", Moria (WJ:388, 389; pl. **Casári** also in WJ:402)

cassa "helmet" (KAS). Cf. carma in a later source.

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

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

cauco ("k") "humpback" (LT1:257)

caurë ("k") "fear" (LT1:257)

caurëa ("k") "timid" (LT1:257)

cautáron ("k") "bent" (MC:216; this is "Qenya")

caw- "bow" ("k") (1st pers aorist **cawin** "I bow") (LT1:257; cf. **cauca**, **cauco**). In Tolkien's later Quenya, a verb of this shape with w in this position does not seem to fit the general phonology well.

cetelë ("k") "fountain" (LT1:257, LT2:338. In LotR-style Quenya use rather **ehelë**.)

celma ("k") "channel" (KEL)

celu ("k") "stream" (LT1:257; rather **celumë** in LotR-style Quenya)

celumë ("k") "stream, flow" (KEL, LT1:257); locative pl. **celumessen** ("k") in

Markirya (**ĕar-celumessen** is translated "in the flowing sea", lit. *"in the sea-streams").

celusindi ("k") "a river" (LT1:257; hardly a valid word in Tolkien's later Quenya - use **sirĕ**)

celussĕ ("k") "freshlet, water falling out swiftly from a rocky spring" (UT:426)

celvar (sg. **#celva**) ("k") "animals, living things that move" (Silm)

cemen (**cĕn**) ("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** to be the genitive of **cĕn**; later **cemen** became the nominative, and the status of **cĕn** is doubtful. See **Kementári**. Locative **cemessĕ**, **cemenzĕ** (really spelt with c rather than k in one version, but also **kemenze**) in the Quenya Lord's Prayer; later changed to **kemendĕ**, **cemendĕ** (VT43:17)

Cemendur masc. name, *"Earth-servant" (Appendix A)

cemi "earth, soil, land"; **Cĕmi** ("k") "Mother Earth" (LT1:257; the "Qenya" word **cemi** surely corresponds to **cemen** in LotR-style Quenya)

cemnaro ("k") "potter" (TAN)

cĕ ("k") particle indicating uncertainty, possibly like English *"maybe, perhaps" (VT42:34; ****ce** in Bill Welden's note is a misspelling, VT44:38). In VT42, Welden wrote that Tolkien altered **kĕ** to **kwĭ** (or **kwĭta**, q.v.), but Welden later noted that "it does not follow that because the form was changed in another sentence it would necessarily have been corrected in the examples cited" (VT44:38). So **cĕ/kĕ** may still be a conceptually valid form. (The forms in **kw-** rather than **qu-** seem abnormal for Quenya, at least as far as spelling is concerned.)

cĕn ("k") "soil, earth"; see **cemen** (KEM)

cen- ("k") "see, behold", future tense **cenuva** ("**kenuva**") "shall see" in

Markirya. Also **#cen** = noun "sight" as the final element of some nouns (***apacen**, **tercen**, q.v.)

cenda- verb "watch" (not "guard", but observe to gain information), also used = "read". **Cenda** = also noun "reading", as in **sanwecenda** "thought-inspection, thought-reading". (VT41:5)

centa "communication, enquiry, *essay"; **Ósanwĕ-centa** ("k") "Communication of Thought", an appendix to Pengolodh's Lammas or "Account of Tongues" (VT39:23, MR:415); cf. also **essecenta**, q.v.

centano ("k") "potter" (TAN)

Cermiĕ seventh month of the year, "July" (Appendix D)

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

cildĕ ("k") "saw" (???) The phrase **úri kilde hísen níe nienaite** 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**)

cildo ("k") "one saw" (MC:220; this is "Qenya"; cf. **cildĕ**)

#cilmĕ "choosing" (isolated from **Essecilmĕ** "name-choosing", q.v.) (MR:214); also in **#cilmessĕ** pl. **cilmessi** ("k") "self-names", literally names of personal choice (PM:339) (**cilmĕ** + **essi**, hence *"choice-names").

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

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)

cim- "heed" (GL:39)

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

círca ("k") "sickle" (KIRIK)

círier ("k") "clove" (MC:216; this is "Qenya")

cirinci ("k"), sg. ***cirincë**, 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**.

ciris ("k") "cleft, crack" (LT2:337 - obsoleted by **cirissë**?)

cirissë ("k") "slash, gash" (KIRIS)

***cirtë** see **certa**

ciryá ("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 **kiryá** in Etym, stem KIR.) Also in Markirya. In the Plotz letter, **ciryá** is inflected for all cases except plural possessive (***ciryáiva**). Locative **ciryasse** "upon a ship" (MC:216). Compounded in **ciryaquen** "shipman, sailor" (WJ:372). Masc. names **Ciryaher** *"Ship-lord" (Appendix A), **Ciryandil** *"Ship-friend" (Appendix A), **Ciryatan** *"Ship-builder" (Appendix A), also **Tar-Ciryatan**, name of a Númenórean king, "King Shipbuilder" (SA:kir-)

ciryamo "mariner", nominative and genitive identical since the noun already ends in -o, cf. Indis **i-Ciryamo** "the Mariner's Wife" (UT:8)

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

coi ("k") "life" (LT1:257; in Tolkien's later Quenya **cuilë**)

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

coina ("k") "alive" (LT1:257; Tolkien's later Quenya also has **cuina**, though **coina** may still be valid.)

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:**cuivië**). Early "Qenya" has **coirë** ("k") "life" (LT1:257; in Tolkien's later Quenya, the word for "life" is **cuilë**; however, cf. the adj. **coirëa** from a late source).

coirëa "living" (glossed "alive" in LT1:257), **coirëa** quenya "living speech" (PM:399)

coitë ("k") "living being" (LT1:257)

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

coivië ("k") "awakening", noun (LT1:257; in LotR-style Quenya **cuivië**, as in **Cuiviënen**)

#**colindo** "bearer", in **cormacolindor** (q.v.)

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.

cólo ("k") "burden" (VT39:10)

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

coranar "sun-round", solar year (Appendix D; pl. **coranári** in PM:126)

corco ("k") "crow" (KORKA, see KARKA)

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

cordon ("k") "idol" (LT1:257)

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

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).

#**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)

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

cornë ("k") "loaf" (LT1:257)

Corollairë ("**Korollairë**") see **Coron Oiolairë**

coromindo ("k") "cupola, dome" (KOR)

coron (1) "mound" (SA); **Coron Oiolairë** ("**Koron**"), the "Mound of Eversummer" where the Two Trees grew. Also contracted **Corollairë** (WJ:401)

coron (2) ("k") (**corn-**, as in dat. sg. **cornen**) "globe, ball" (KOR)

Cosmoco ("k") "Gothmog" (LT2:344)

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

cotumo ("k") "enemy" (KOT > KOTH)

cotyā ("k") "hostile" (KOT > KOTH)

cú ("k") "arch, crescent" (KU3); "crescent Moon" (LT1:271; the long vowel was denoted by a circumflex rather than an accent in the early "Qenya" lexicon)

cu, cua ("k") "dove" (KÛ)

cuilë ("k") "life, being alive" (KUY)

cuina ("k") "alive" (KUY)

cuivë ("k") "awakening" (noun) (KUY)

cuivëa ("k") "wakening" (adj) (KUY).

cuivië "awakening" as noun (early "Qenya" **coivië**, q.v.) In **Cuiviënen**, "Water of Awakening" (SA:**cuivië**, SA:**nen**, KUY; spelt with a k in the Etymologies). Somewhat surprisingly, **cuivië** is used to mean "life" in **cuivie-lancasse** ("k"), literally 'on the brink of life' ('of a perilous

situation in which one is likely to fall into death") (VT42:8)

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

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

+**cullo** ("k") "red gold" (KUL)

[**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**.)

culucalmalinen ("k") "with golden lights" (MC:220; this is "Qenya")

culuina ("k") "orange" (colour not fruit) (KUL)

[**culuinn** ("k") (evidently a misreading for ***culuina**)] "of gold" (KUL; this doubtful word was struck out, and **culuina** became the adjective "orange" instead.)

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

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

Culúrien another name of Laurelin; apparently derived from the stem KUL- "golden-red" (Silm; LR:365)

culuvai ("k") ??? (Narqelion)

cúma ("k") "the Void" (KUM, (GAS))

cumbë ("k") "mound, heap" (KUB)

cumna ("k") "empty" (KUM)

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

cundo "guardian" (PM:260)

cundu ("k") "prince" (KUNDÛ)

cúnë ("k") "crescent, bow" (LT1:271). Cf. **cú**.

curo (**curu-**) "a skillful [?device -- Tolkien's handwriting was illegible]". (VT41:10)

curu "skill" in **Curufin**, **Curufinwë**, **Curunir**. (SA; possibly the same as **curo**,

curu- above - but there was a word **curu** [spelt "**kurū**"] in Tolkien's early "Qenya", glossed "magic, wizardry" [LT1:269]).

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)

Curumo *"Cunning One", "Saruman" (UT:401)

curuni ("k") "witch" (of the good magic) (LT1:269)

curuvar ("k") "wizard" (LT1:269 - but Gandalf, Saruman etc. were **istari**)

Curvo see **Curufinwë**

curwë ("k") "craft" (KUR), "skill of the hand" (VT41:10), **Curwë** ("K") "technical skill and invention" (PM:360 cf. 344)

D

-dil, -ndil = Old English "-wine", sc. "-friend" in names, e.g. **Elendil, Eärendil**
(NIL/NDIL)
-dur see **-ndur**

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 "Qenya" 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)

ëa ("eä") "is" (CO), in a more absolute sense ("exists", VT39:7) than the copula **ná**. **Eä** "it is" (VT39:6) 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). One version of Tolkien's Quenya Lord's Prayer includes the words **i ëa han ëa**, taken to mean "who is beyond Eä" (VT43:14)

Early "Qenya" also has a word **ëa** "eagle" (LT1:251, LT2:338), but this is certainly obsolete by **oron**, **sornë** in Tolkien's later forms of Quenya.

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

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). **Eärë** "the open sea"

(SD:305). 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). **Eärendur** was also 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)

ëaren "eagle" or "eyrie" (LT1:251; this early "Qenya" word is certainly no more valid than **ëa** "eagle" in LotR-style Quenya.)

Eärendilyon "son of Eärendil" ("used of any mariner") (LT1:251)

Eärnil masc. name, contraction of **Eärendil** (Appendix A)

Eärnur masc. name, contraction of **Eärendur** (Appendix A)

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

ecco ("k") "spear" (EK/EKTE)

ecet ("k") "short broad-bladed sword" (UT:284)

ectelë ("k") "fountain", also **cectelë** ("k") (LT1:257, LT2:338; in LotR-style Quenya **ehtelë**)

#ecya "sharp" in **Ecyanáro** ("k") "Sharp Flame", masc. name, Sindarin Aegnor (VT41:14, 19). The Quenya form of Aegnor is elsewhere given as **Aicanáro** instead.

[**ehtar**] "spearmen" (EK/EKTE)

ehtë "spear" (EK/EKTE)

ehtelë "issue of water, spring" (SA:kel-, KEL, ET)

ehtyar "spearman" (EK/EKTE)

Ekkaia name of the outer ocean: for ***et-gaya**? (Silm)

†**él** "star", pl. **éli** given (WJ:362, EL)

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

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"). See also **Eldo**.

Eldacan ("k") (masc. name) "Ælfnoth", Elf-bold (KAN)

Eldacar masc. name, *"Elf-head"??? (Appendix A)

Elda-lambë "the language of the Eldar" (WJ:368)

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.)

Eldamar "Elvenhome" (ÉLED; found already in Narqelion), according to MR:176 another name of Tirion (see tir-).

#**Eldameldo** pl. **Eldameldor** "Elf-lovers" (WJ:412)

Eldandil (pl. **Eldandili** in WJ:412) "Elf-friend" (by the Edain confused with Elendil, properly "Star-friend") (WJ:410)

Eldanor "Elvenland", regions of Valinor where the Elves dwelt and the stars could be seen (MR:176)

Eldarin adjective derived from **Elda**: "Eldarin, Elvish" (Silm, ÉLED)

Eldarissa, **Eldaquet** ("q") apparently other names of Qenya (LT2:348)

Eldo archaic variant of **Elda**, properly one of the "Marchers" from Cuiviénen, but the word went out of use (WJ:363, 374)

Elemmirë *"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)

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.

elena adj. "of the stars" (SA:êl, **elen**); also **elenya**

Elenarda "Star-kingdom", upper sky (3AR)

Elendë "Elvenhome", regions of Valinor where the Elves dwelt and the stars could be seen (MR:176, ÉLED)

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)

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

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

Elentári "Star-queen", title of Varda (EL, SA:tar)

Elenwë *"Star-person", fem. name (Silm)

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).

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

Elerossë masc. name, "star foam", starlit foam, Sindarin Elros (PM:348)

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

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 **Elessar** "Elf-friend".

Elessar (masc. name = Old English Ælfwine, Elf-friend) (SER)

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.

ellë "came", pl. eller with a plural subject (MC:215; this is "Qenya")

[**ello**] "call, shout of triumph" (GYEL (< GEL))

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

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

elwen "heart" (LT1:255; rather **hón** or **enda** in LotR-style Quenya)

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

emerwen "shepherdess" (UT:209, 434)

en (1) "there, look! yonder" (EN)

en (2) unidentified word occurring twice in Firiël'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.

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, VT41:16, MR:405, UT:317)

enda "heart", but not referring to the physical organ; it literally means "centre" (cf. **endë**) and refers to the **fëa** (soul) or **sáma** (mind) itself. (VT39:32)

Endamar "Middle-earth" (EN, MBAR, NDOR). However, Middle-earth is normally called **Endor**, **Endórë**.

endë "core, centre, middle" (NÉD, EN)

#**endëa** adj. "middle" in **atendëa**, q.v.

Ender (surname of Tulkas) (NDER, TULUK)

enderi "middle-days", (sg. ***enderë**) in the calendar of Imladris three days inserted between the months (or seasons) **yávië** and **quellë** (Appendix D)

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)

Endor "Middle-earth" (SA:**dôr**, NDOR), "centre of the world" (EN); also long form **Endórë** "Middle-earth" (Appendix E);

allative **Endoreenna** "to Middle-earth" in EO.

endya > **enya** "middle" (adj.) (ÉNED)

enga "save" (= except) (FS)

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

engwë "thing" (VT39:7)

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

enquë ("q") "six" (ÉNEK); **enquëa** ordinal "sixth" (VT42:25)

enquië Eldarin six-day week, pl. **enquier** (Appendix D)

enta demonstrative "that yonder" (EN)

entë "center" (VT41:16; **endë** is perhaps to be preferred, see **entya**)

Entar "Thither Lands, Middle-earth, Outer Lands, East" (seen from Aman) (EN)

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

entya, **enetya** adj. "central, middle" (VT41:16; these forms, as well as the noun **entë** "centre", come from a late, somewhat confused source; the adjective **#endëa** and the noun **endë** from earlier material may fit the general system better, and **#endëa** is even found in LotR itself)

ento "next" (Arct)

Enu "the Almighty Creator who dwells without the world" (LT2:343 - in Tolkien's later Quenya, this divine name appears as **Eru** instead)

Envinyatar "the Renewer" (LotR3:V ch. 8)

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).

enwina "old" (Markirya)

enya < **endya** "middle" (adj.) (EN)

enyalië "to recall", "to commemorate", with infinitival ending **-ië**; dative **enyalien**

"for the re-calling", "[in order] to recall" in CO.

enyárë "in that day" (pointing to the future) (FS)

Eönwë name of a Maia, evidently adopted and adapted from Valarin (WJ:417)

epë preposition "before", erroneously glossed "after" (VT42:32; Bill Welden, the writer of the article in question, later presented this correction on the Elfling list). However, **epë** does seem to have meant "after" in another conceptual phase; cf. **epessë** below.

epessë "after-name", nickname, mostly given as a title of admiration or honour (PM:339, UT:266). Cf. **essë** "name" and **epë** above.

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)

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)

er "one, alone" (ERE); "only, but, still" (LT1:269)

#er- "remain", verb (LT1:269; given in the form **erin** and glossed "remains"; **erin** would have to mean "I remain" in Tolkien's later Quenya, if this word is to be adapted.)

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

ercassë ("k") "holly" (ERÉK)

Ercoirë alternative name of February (PM:135)

erda "solitary, deserted" (LT1:269)

erdë (1) "seed, germ" (ERÉD), (2) **erdë** "singularity", the person as a whole (MR:216)

erë, **eren** "iron" or "steel"; **Eremandu** variant of **Angamandu** (Angband)

(LT1:252; "iron" should be **anga** in LotR-style Quenya, but **erë**, **eren** may still be used for "steel". See also **yaisa**.)

Eremandu "Hells of Iron", a name of Angband (LT1:249)

eressë "solitude", adj. **eressëa** "lonely" (ERE, LT1:269). **Eressëa** "Lonely (One)", often used by itself for **Tol Eressëa**, the Lonely Isle (Silm). In early "Qenya", **eressë** was an adjective or adverb: "singly, only, alone" (LT1:269), but in Tolkien's later Quenya it is a noun.

erinqa "single, alone" (VT42:10)

Erintion second half of the month of avestalis (January) (LT1:252)

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

Erquellë alternative name of September (PM:135)

Errivë alternative name of November (PM:135)

Ertuilë alternative name of April (PM:135)

Eru "the One", God, a name reserved for the most solemn occasions (WJ:402), genitive **Eruo** (MR:329). Compounds: **Eruhantalë** "Thanksgiving to Eru", a Númenórean festival (UT:166, 436), **Eruhin** pl. **Eruhíni** "Children of Eru", Elves and Men (WJ:403; SA:híni), **Erukyermë** "Prayer to Eru", a Númenórean festival (UT:166, 436), **Erulaitalë** "Praise of Eru", a Númenórean festival (UT:166, 436), **Erusén** "the children of God" (RGEO:74; this is a weird form with no plural ending. The normal form seems to be **Eruhíni**.)

Eruman is a word to which various meanings are ascribed, but it always denotes some region. In the earliest phases of Tolkien's mythology, it was a region south of Taniquetil (LT1:91, 252-253). In the Etymologies, entry ERE, **Eruman** is a "desert north-east of Valinor". In the final version of the Quenya Lord's Prayer, where the locative form **Erumandë** appears,

Tolkien appears to have moved **Eruman** out of this world entirely, making it the abode of God (Eru); **Erumandë** translates "in heaven".

erumë "desert" (ERE)

erúmëa "outer, outermost" (LT1:262)

erya "single, sole" (ERE)

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..."**

[**escë**] ("k") "rustle, noise of leaves" (EZGE)

essë (1) "name", also later name of tengwa 31, originally called **árë** (**ázë**). (Appendix E). Pl. **#essi** in PM:339 and MR:470, gen.pl. **#esseron** "of names in the compound **Nómesseron** (q.v.); we would rather have expected ***ession**, given the nom.pl. **essi**; perhaps **#esser** is a valid alternative form. **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) **Essecilmë** "name-choosing", an Eldarin ceremony where a child named him- or herself according to personal **lámatyávë** (q.v.) (MR:214, 471); **esselya** "thy name" (VT43:14)

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**.

essëa ?"primary" (gloss not certainly legible); read probably ***yessëa** in LotR-style Quenya; see **esta** below (ESE/ESET)

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**).

Estanessë "the firstborn", read likewise ***Yestanessë** (***Yestanessi**?) - 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.

esta- "to name" (ES)

Estë "Repose, Rest" (WJ:403, EZDÊ, SED), only used as name of a Valië (WJ:404)

estel "trust, hope" (WJ:318-319, MR:320)

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 Tolkien's later Quenya).

eteminya "prominent" (VT42:24)

etsir "mouth of a river" (ET)

ettë "outside" (ET)

ettelë "outer lands" (ET)

ettelen [sic, misreading for ***ettelëa**?] ?"foreign" (gloss not certainly legible) (ET)

Etyangoldi ("ñ") "Exiled Noldor" (WJ:374). Sg. probably ***Etyangol** (***Etyangold-**).

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

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.

F

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

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

faina- "emit light" (PHAY)

fainu- "release" (LT1:250)

fairë (1) "phantom, disembodied spirit, when seen as a pale shape" (pl. *fairi* in Markirya); **fairë** was also used = "spirit (in general)" (MR:349)

fairë (2) "natural death" (as act) (PHIR)

fairë (3) "radiance" (PHAY)

fairë (4) "free" (LT1:250) (use rather **mirima** in LotR-style Quenya)

fairië "freedom" (LT1:250)

Falanyel (**Falanyeld-**, as in pl. **Falanyeldi**) (in the pl.) a name of the Teleri (PHAL/PHÁLAS)

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)

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

falastanë "surging", **falastanéro** "was loud with surf" (MC:213, 220; this is "Qenya" - the participle "surging" is **falastala** in Tolkien's later Quenya)

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

fallë "foam" (PHAL/PHÁLAS)

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)

falmar, **falmarin** (**falmarind-** or simply **falmarin-** as in pl. **falmarindi** [or **falmarini**]) "sea-spirit, nymph" (PHAL/PHÁLAS)

falqua ("q") "cleft, mountain pass, ravine" (LT2:341)

falquan ("q") "large sword" (LT2:341)

fána, **fánë** (1) "white" (Markirya - **fánë** as a sg. form in may be a misreading), (2) **fána** "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)

fanga "beard" (SPÁNAG)

fangë "long beard" (GL:34)

Fantur "lord of cloud", surname of Mandos (SPAN, TUR)

fanya "(white) cloud" (SPAN; translated "sky" in FS); pl. **fanyar** in Namárië (Nam, RGEO:67)

Fanyamar "upper air" (SPAN)

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)

fárë "sufficiency, plenitude, all that is wanted" (PHAR)

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

farnë "dwelling", in **orofarnë**

farya- pa.t. **farnë** "suffice" (PHAR)

fas, fatsë "tassel" (GL:34)

fásë "gap, gulf" (GL:36)

fassë "tangled hair, shaggy lock" (PHAS)

fasta- "tangle" (PHAS)

fatanyu "hell" (GL:51)

fatsë, fas "tassel" (GL:34)

fauca ("k") "thirsty" (PHAU)

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

fáwë "snow" (GL:35)

Fayanáro archaic form of **Fëanáro** (PM:343)

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: **tur**), **fëafelmë** "spirit-impulse" (impulses originating with the spirit, e.g. love, pity, anger, hate) (VT41:19 cf. 13)

fëalókë "spark-dragon" (LOK)

Fëanáro "Spirit of Fire", **Fëanor** (SA:nár, PHAY). The word apparently includes the masculine ending -o.

felya "cave" (PHÉLEG)

felmë "impulse, emotion" (VT41:19; this suggests a verb **#fel-** "to feel").

Compounded in **fëafelmë, hroafelmë**.

fenda "threshold" (PHEN)

feng- "reed" (GL:34). Some final vowel would obviously be required. Use rather **liscë**.

fenumë "dragon" (LT2:341 - but **lókë** is the normal word in LotR-style Quenya)

feren (**fern-**, as in pl. **ferni**) "beech, beech-tree". Also **fernë**. (BERÉTH, PHER/PHÉREN)

ferinya "beechnut" (PHER/PHÉREN)

ferna "mast, beechnuts" (PHER/PHÉREN)

fernë "beech-tree" (pl. **ferni** given). Also **feren**. (PHER/PHÉREN)

feuya- "feel disgust at, abhor" (PHEW)

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")

filit (**filic-** ("k")), as in pl. **filici** "small bird" (PHILIK)

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

Findaráto *"Hair-champion", Sindarized as **Finrod** (SA:ar(a))

findë (1) "hair" (especially of the head) (PM:340), "a tress or plait of hair" (PM:345), "tress, braid of hair, lock of hair" (SPIN)

findë (2) "cunning" (prob. noun) (LT1:253; this "Qenya" word is evidently obsoleted by # 1 above)

Findecáno ("káno") *"Hair-commander"; Sindarized as **Fingon** (PM:344)

findessë "a head of hair, a person's hair as a whole" (PM:345)

findl "lock of hair, tress" (but **findil** elsewhere - **in** LotR-style Quenya, no word can end in **-dl**). (LT2:341)

finë "a hair" (PM:340) or "larch" (SPIN)

finië "cunning" (prob. noun) (LT1:253)

finwa "sagacious" (LT1:253)

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)

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)

Fionwë (name of a Maia; also called **Eönwë**) (PHI, (WEG))

fir- "die, fade" (cf. **fifiru-**); aorist (?) **firë** "expire"; augmented perfect **firië**, translated "she has breathed forth" (but no explicit element meaning "she" seems to be present) (MR:250, 470)

firë pl. **firi** "mortal man" (PHIR) ("Firi" is not clearly glossed and may also be the 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**.)

fíriel "She that sighed" or "She that died", later name of **Míriel** (MR:250)

fírima "mortal" (PHIR); **Fírima** pl. **Fírimar** "those apt to die", "mortals", an Elvish name of Mortal Men (WJ:387); **firimoin** "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 ***firimain** in Tolkien's later Quenya.

firin "dead" (by natural cause) (PHIR). This may obsolete the earlier "Quenya" word **firin** "ray of the sun" (LT2:341)

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

Firya pl. **Firyar** "Mortals", an Elvish name of Mortal Men (WJ:387). Etym has **firya** "human", literally ***"mortal"** (PHIR)

Firyador = **Hildórien**, the place where mortal men first awoke, like the Elves did at **Cuiviéne** (PHIR)

foa "hoard, treasure" (LT2:340)

foalókë "name of a serpent that guarded a treasure" (LT2:340)

foina "hidden" (LT2:340)

fólë "secrecy, a secret" (LT2:340; "Qenya" spelling **fólë**)

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

formaitë "righthanded, dexterous" (PHOR)

Formen "north" (SA:men), also name of **tengwa** 10 (Appendix E, PHOR, MEN; replacing the rejected form **Tormen**). In **Formenos** "Northern Fortress" (SA:formen).

formenya "northern" (PHOR)

Frostar the "Northlands" of **Númenor** (UT:165)

forya "right" (PHOR)

Fui "Night" (PHUY) - variant **Hui**, which is probably to be preferred in light of Tolkien's later insight that the related word **fuinë** (see below) is actually **Telerin**, the proper Quenya form being **huinë**.

fuinë "deep shadow" (PHUY; cf. "Qenya" **fuin** "night" in MC:221). According to VT41:8, **fuinë** is not a Quenya form at all, but **Telerin** for Quenya **huinë** (but unquestionably, **fuinë** is quoted as a Quenya form in certain earlier sources; cf. also **Fuinur** below - perhaps we may assume that **fuinë** was borrowed into Quenya from **Telerin** and thus came to co-exist with **huinë**?)

Fuinur (misprint "**Fuinar**" in the **Silmarillion** Index) masc. name, evidently derived from **fuinë** "shadow" (Silm; cf. the stem PHUY in the Etymologies)

fúmë "sleep" (noun) (LT1:253)

fúmella "poppy" (also **fúmelot**) (LT1:253)

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

fur- "to conceal, to lie" (LT2:340) Read perhaps ***hur-** in a LotR-compatible form of Quenya, since Tolkien later decided that **fu-** tended to become **hu-**.

furin "hidden, concealed" (also **hurin**)
(LT2:340)

furu "a lie" (LT2:340, GL:36) Read perhaps ***hur-** in a LotR-compatible form of Quenya, since Tolkien later decided that **fu-** tended to become **hu-**.

H

haca- "squat" (GL:47)
hácala ("k") "yawning", a participle occurring in the Markirya poem, derived from an (otherwise unattested) verb #**hac-** "yawn".

hacca "buttocks, hams" (GL:47)

hahta "pile, mound" (KHAG)

haimë "habit" (KHIM)

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

haiya "far" (SD:247). Also **háya**.

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

halatir (**halatirn-**, as in dat.sg. **halatirnen**), also **halatirno**, "kingsfisher", etymologically "fish-watcher" (TIR, SKAL2, KHAL1)

halcin ("k") "frozen" (LT1:254)

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

halla "tall" (Appendix E, footnote)

haloisi "the sea (in storm)", cf. **haloitë** (LT1:254)

haloitë "leaping" (LT1:254)

halta- "to leap" (LT1:254)

halya- "veil, conceal, screen from light" (SKAL1)

ham- (1) "sit" (KHAM)

#**ham-** (2) "judge", attested in the aorist form **hamil** "you judge". (VT42:33; notice the ending -**l** "you". See **nemë**. The verb #**ham-** with the meaning "judge" may seem to be an ephemeral form in Tolkien's conception.)

han "beyond" (preposition, unlike **pella** which is normally used as a postposition) (VT43:14)

handa "understanding, intelligent" (KHAN)

handassë "intelligence" (KHAN)

handë "knowledge, understanding, intelligence" (KHAN)

hantalë "thanksgiving", isolated from **Eruhantalë** (UT:166; see also VT43:14). A verbal stem #**hanta-** "thank, give thanks" may be isolated from this word.

hantë pa.t. of **hat-** "break asunder" (SKAT)

han "beyond", preposition (compare the postposition **pella** of similar meaning) (VT43:14)

hanu "a male (of Men or Elves), male animal" (3AN)

hanuvoitë ?"male" (prob. adj.) (INI)

hanwa "male" (INI)

hanya- "understand, know about, be skilled in dealing with" (KHAN)

har, harë "near" (LT1:253)

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

haran (#**harn-**, as in pl. **harni**) "king, chieftain" (3AR, TÁ/TA3 - for "king", the word **aran** is to be preferred in LotR-style Quenya)

haranyë last year of a century in the Númenórean calendar (or possibly the word for "century" itself; Tolkien's wording is unclear) (Appendix D)

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

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

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

[**Harmen**] "south" (MEN) (Changed to **hyarmen**.)

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

harwë (1) "wound" (SKAR), (2) "treasure, treasury" (3AR) (Use rather **harma** for "treasure".)

harya- "possess" (3AR)

haryon "(heir), prince" (3AR)

#**hasta-** "mar" (verbal stem isolated from the passive participle **hastaina** "marred"). -MR:254

hat- "break asunder", pa.t. **hantë** (SKAT)

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

háya "far off, far away" (adj.) (KHAYA).

Also **haiya**.

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

Hecel ("k") (**Heceld-**, e.g. pl. **Heceldi**, WJ:371) = **hecil**, q.v., but reformed to match **Oarel**, 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)

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

hehta- (pa.t. **hehtanë**) "put aside, leave out, exclude, abandon, forsake" (WJ:365)

helca ("k") "icy, icecold" (misprint "helk" in the Etymologies, stem KHELEK; both the Silmarillion Appendix and LT1:254 have **helka**). In **Helcar**, the Inland Sea in the north-east of Middle-earth, and **Helcaraxë**, the Grinding Ice between Araman and Middle-earth (SA;

spelt "**Helkarakse**" in the Etymologies, stem KARAK)

helcë ("k") "ice" (KHELEK, LT1:254)

helcelimbë ("k") *"ice-drop"? (LIB1, cf. KHELEK)

helda "naked, stripped bare" (SKEL, SKAL1)

helin "violet" or "pansy" (LT1:262)

Helinyetillë "Eyes of Heartsease", a name of the pansy (LT1:262)

hellë "sky" (3EL; a distinct word **hellë** "frost" was struck out, see KHEL.)

helma "skin, fell" (SKEL)

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

helwa "(pale) blue" (3EL)

helyanwë "rainbow", lit. "sky-bridge" (3EL)

hen (**hend-**, as in pl. **hendi**) "eye" (KHEN-D-E); possibly dual #**hendu** in **hendumaica**, q.v. **Henuilca** "evileyed" (SD:68); cf. **ulca**.

hendumaica ("k") "sharp-eye" (read *"sharp-eyed") (WJ:337)

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

hér "lord" (VT41:9), also **heru**, q.v.

héra "chief, principal" (KHER)

hérë "lordship" (LT1:272)

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, Audoin (LR:52, 56, cf. the Etymologies, stems KHER-, NIL/NDIL)

herenya "fortunate, wealthy, blessed, rich" (KHER)

heri "lady" (KHER, LT1:272)

hérincë ("k") *"little lady" (UT:195). Concerning the diminutive ending, cf.

Atarincë, **cirinci**.

heru (also **hér**) "lord, master" (PM:210, KHER, LT1:272); Letters:283 gives **hér** (**heru**). In names like **Herumor** "Black Lord" and **Herunúmen** "Lord of the West" (SA:**heru**); **heruion** evidently a gen.pl. of **heru** "lord": "of the lords" (SD:290); **herunúmen** "Lord-of-West" (LR:47), title of Manwë

heru- "to rule" (LT1:272; rather **tur-** in LotR-style Quenya)

Hescin ("k") "winter one" (???) (LT1:255)

Hesin "winter" (LT1:255; LotR-style Quenya has **hrívë** instead)

hessa "dead, withered" (LT1:255)

hesta "wither" (LT1:255)

hildin ("k") is glossed "it freezes" (LT1:254); if this word is to be adapted to LotR-style Quenya, it would have to mean "I freeze", but the shape of this word seems somewhat alien to Tolkien's later forms of Quenya (verbs with 1st person aorists in -in never have a consonant cluster immediately preceding this ending)

hildi, **-hildi** "followers" (used = mortal men, the Second-born of Ilúvatar) (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)

Hildor "the Followers", an Elvish name of Mortal Men as the Second-born of Ilúvatar (WJ:387); sg #**Hildo**. **Hildórien** the land where Men first awoke, like the Elves did at Cuiviénen (Silm, KHIL, PHIR)

hilya- "to follow" (KHIL)

himba "adhering, sticking" (KHIM)

himya- "to stick to, cleave to, abide by" (KHIM)

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). In compounds -hin pl. **-híni** (as in **Eruhíni**, "Children of Erú", SA:**híni**)

hír- "find", future tense **hiruva** in Namárië (**hiruvalyë** "thou shalt find") (Nam, RGEO:67); **Hirilondë** "Havenfinder", name of a ship (UT:192)

hísë (Ð) (1) "mist, fog" (KHIS/KHITH). Earlier "Qenya" words, probably obsoleted by this word: (2) "dusk" (LT1:255), (3) "blinking" (?) (MC:214)

hísen "of mist" (Ð) (MC:221; this may be "Qenya", but it connects with **hísë**.)

hísië "mist" (Ð) (Nam, SA:**hîth**); also **hísë**.

Hísilómë (Ð) (place-name) "Hithlum" (SA:**hîth**, LUM)

Hísilumbë (Ð) (place-name, variant of **Hísilómë**) (LUM)

Hísimë (Ð) eleventh month of the year, "November" (Appendix D, SA:**hîth**). The Quenya word seems to mean "Misty One".

histanë "fading" (MC:213; this is "Qenya")

histë "dusk" (LT1:255)

hiswa "grey" (KHIS/KHITH, Narqelion)

hiswë "fog" (KHIS/KHITH)

hlapu- "blow; fly or stream in the wind", participle **hlápula** "blowing" in Markirya

hlar- "hear", future tense **hlaruva** "shall hear" in Markirya

hloa ("**hloä**") noun that "would have been" the product of primitive *sloga* (Sindarin *lhô*), a word used of rivers that were "variable and liable to overflow their banks at seasons". However, the wording "would have been" may seem to suggest that this word did not actually occur in Quenya. (VT42:9)

hlócë ("k") "snake, serpent", later **lócë** ("k") (SA:**lok-**)

hloni "sounds" (sg. ***hlonë?** ***hlon?** ***hlón?**) (WJ:394)

#**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), **hlonaiti tengwi** "phonetic signs" (VT39:4)

ho "from" (30); cf. **hó-**

hó- verbal prefix; "away, from, from among", the point of view being outside the thing, place, or group in thought (WJ:368)

hóciri- "cut off" (cut of a required portion, so as to have it or use it) (WJ:366, 368) (Normal aorist probably ***hócirë**, present/continuative tense ***hócíra**, past tense **hócirnä**)

holmë "odour" (ÑOL)

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 LotR-style Quenya - read ***hon-maró**?)

hondo-ninya "my heart", changed to **indo-ninya** (FS, earlier version)

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

hopassë "harbourage" (KHOP)

hórë "impulse" (KHOR), **hórëa** "impulsion" (KHOR) (should probably mean *"impulsive" instead; Christopher Tolkien may have misread the gloss)

horma "horde, host" (LT2:341)

hormë "urgency" (confused with **ormë** "rushing") (KHOR)

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

hortalë "speeding, urging" (KHOR)

hos "folk" (LT2:340)

hossë "army, band, troop" (LT2:340)

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 conceptually valid in Tolkien's later Quenya; see **-ië**. (FS)

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

hostar "tribe" (LT2:340)

Hravani "the Wild" (sg. ***hravan**), name of non-Edain Men (WJ:219)

hrávë "flesh" (MR:349)

hresta "shore, beach", ablative **hrestallo** *"from (the) shore" in Markirya

hrívë "winter", in the calendar of Imladris a precisely defined period of 72 days, but also used without any exact definition (Appendix D)

hroa (sometimes spelt "**hröa**") "body" (changed by Tolkien from **hrondo**, in turn changed from **hrón**). Pl. **hroar** is attested (MR:304, VT39:30). 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). **Hroafelmë** "body-impulse" (impulses provided by the body, e.g. physical fear, hunger, thirst, sexual desire) (VT41:19 cf. 13)

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

huan (**hún-**, as in dat. sg. **húnen**) "hound" (KHUGAN, KHUG)

Hui "Night" (PHUY), in earlier "Qenya" defined as "evening" (MC:214) or "fog, dark, murk, night" (LT1:253).

huinë "deep shadow" (PHUY), "gloom" (VT41:8), "gloom, darkness" (SA:**fuin**), also used for "shadow" = Sauron (LR:56). In earlier sources, **huinë** is quoted as a variant of **fuinë**, but according to VT41:8, **huinë** is the proper Quenya form and **fuinë** is Telerin. With prefix **nu-** "under" and allative ending **-nna** in **nuhuinenna** (SD:246); also **unuhuinë** "under-shadow" (LR:47).

huiva "murky" (LT1:253)

húnen dat. sg. of huan (KHUGAN, KHUG)

huo "dog" (KHUG, see KHUGAN)

Huorë "Heart-vigour" (masc. name) (KHÔ-N)

hurin "hidden, concealed" (also **furin**) (LT2:340)

húro "storm" (MC:214; this is "Qenya")

hwan (hwand-, e.g. pl. **hwandi**) "sponge, fungus" (SWAD)

hwarin "crooked" (SKWAR)

hwarma "crossbar" (SKWAR)

hwerme "gesture-code" (WJ:395, VT39:5)

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)

hwindë "eddy, whirlpool" (SWIN)

hwinya- "to swirl, eddy, gyrate" (SWIN)

hyá "here by us" (hardly a valid word in LotR-style Quenya) (Narqelion, QL:xiv)

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

hyanda "blade, share" (LT2:342)

hyapat "shore" (SKYAP)

hyar "plough" (LT2:342)

hyar- "cleave" (1st pers. aorist **hyarin** "I cleave") (SYAD). Pa.t. perhaps ***hyandë** since the R of **hyar-** was originally D; cf. **rer-** "sow", pa.t. **rendë**, from RED.

hyarmaitë "lefthanded" (KHYAR)

hyarmen, **Hyarmen** "south" (SA, SA:men, KHYAR), also name of tengwa 33 (Appendix E). In **Hyarmendacil** masc.name, "South-victor" (Appendix A), apparently also in **Hyarmentir** (name of a mountain; the element **-tir** means ***"watch[ing point]"**.) (SA) **Hyarnustar** "the Southwestlands" of Númenor; **Hyarrostar** the "Southeastlands" (UT:165)

hyarmenya "southern" (KHYAR)

hyarya "left" (KHYAR)

hyatsë "cleft, gash" (SYAD)

hyellë "glass" (KHYEL(ES))

hyóla "trump" (SD:419)

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; (that) which" (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"); cf. also the phrase **i hamil mára** "(that) which you deem good" (VT42:33). Note that before a verb, **i** means "the one who", or, in the case of a plural verb, "those who"; cf. **i carir quettar ómainen** "those who form words with voices" (WJ:391).

-i nominative plural ending regularly used on nouns ending in a consonant and in **-ë**; in the latter case, **-ë** is displaced (**Quendë** pl. **Quendi**).

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

[**ialë** "everlasting" (GEY); replaced by **oialë**]

-ië (1) infinitive (or gerundial) ending, attested in **enyalië**, q.v. (CO)

-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 LotR-style Quenya: **-ië** is an infinitival or gerundial ending in CO, for **ye** "is" Namárië has **ná**, and the phrase "lost is" is **vanwa ná**, not ***vanwië**.

-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.)

ier "as" (VT43:16, probably rejected in favour of **sivë**, q.v.). In an abandoned version of the Quenya Lord's Prayer, Tolkien used **ier...ter** for "as...so" (VT43:17).

il- (prefix) "no, *un-" (LA); cf. **ilfirin** "immortal" (vs. **firin** "dead"). But **il-** can also mean "all, every"; see **ilqua**, **ilquen**.

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

ilë "star" (LT1:269; rather **elen**, **él** in LotR-style Quenya.)

ilfirin "immortal" (PHIR)

ilin "pale blue" (GLINDI)

Ilkorin *"not of Kor" (LA, AR2)

Iluin name of one of the Lamps of the Valar; apparently incorporating the element **luin** "blue" (Silm)

ilm- stem appearing in **Ilmen**, the region above the air where the stars are, in **Imarë**, name of a Maia, and in **Imarin** "mansion of the high airs", the dwelling of Manwë and Varda upon Oiolossë (SA)

Ilma "starlight" (GIL)

Imarë "starlight", also name of a Maia (GIL, SA:**ilm-**)

Imarin "mansion of the high airs", the dwelling of Manwë and Varda upon Oiolossë (SA:**ilm-**)

ilmen region above air where stars are (WIL, SA:**ilm-**); **Ilmen-assa** "Chasm of Ilmen" (GAS)

***ilpirin** (hypothetical form; the word actually appears in Q as **ilfirin**) "immortal" (PHIR)

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. However, in Tolkien's later Quenya **-inen** is the ending for instrumental pl. (FS)

ilquen "everybody" (WJ:372)

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

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)

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

iluisa (b?) "omniscient" (VT39:20)

Ilumírë *"World-jewel", another word for **Silmariel** (IL)

iluinga ("q") "rainbow" (LT2:348)

Ilurambar "Walls of the World" (IL, RAMBĀ)

ilúvala "omnipotent" (VT39:20)

Ilúvatar "All-father", God (SD:401, FS, IL; **Ilúv-atar**, ATA); **Ilúvatären** "of **Ilúvatar**"; in the "Qenya" of Fíriel's Song, LR:47 and SD:246, the genitive ending is -en instead of -o as in LotR-style Quenya. Cf. the later genitive **Ilúvataro** in the phrase **Híni Ilúvataro** "Children of **Ilúvatar**" in the *Silmariillion* Index.

ilúvë "allness, the all". In **Ilúvatar** "All-father". (SA; WJ:402, MR:471, IL) In MR:355, **ilúvë** seems to be equated with Heaven. Cf. SD:401: **Ilúvë Ilu** "Heaven, the universe, all that is (with and without the Earth)".

ilwë "sky, heavens" (LT1:255), "the middle air among the stars" (LT1:273)

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

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)

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

Imbar "the Habitation, = Earth," also "the principal part of Arda" (= the Solar System) (MR:337, also WJ:419 note 29)

imbë "between" (Nam, RGEO:67)

ímen a word occurring in Fíriel's Song, translated "in them" (ar **ilqua ímen** "and all [that is] in them"). Probably not valid in LotR-style Quenya.

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.

-ina ending for what Tolkien called "general 'passive' participle" (VT43:15); compare **rácina**, **hastaina**.

-in dative pl. ending, seen in **eldain**, **firmoin**, q.v.

indi - apparently a name of Men, hardly valid in Tolkien's later Quenya (LT2:343)

indil "lily", or other large single flower. Adopted and adapted from Valarin. (WJ:399)

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, NI1, NDER, I)); **Indis Nessa** *"Bride Nessa", title and name of the Valië (NETH)

indo "heart, mood" (ID, obsoleting earlier "Qenya" **indo** "house" in LT2:343); "state" (perhaps especially state of mind, given the other glosses) (VT39:23). In a post-LotR source, **indo** is translated "resolve" or "will", the state of mind leading directly to action (VT41:13). **Indo** is thus "the mind in its purposing faculty, the will" (VT41:17). **Indo-ninya** a word occurring in Fíriel's Song, translated "my heart".

indómë "settled character", also used of the "will" of Eru (according to etymological notes written in 1957, referred to in VT43:16). **Indómelya** "thy will" (ibid.)

indor "master (of house), lord" (LT2:343; probably obsoleted together with **indo** "house", q.v.)

indyo "grandchild, descendant" (ÑGYÔ/ÑGYON - read ***inyo** in Noldorin Quenya,

that changed **ndy** to **ny**? Cf. Quenya for Quendya.)

-inen instrumental pl. ending. In **ómainen** (WJ:391)

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

ingaran "high-king" (PM:340)

Ingoldo masc. name; possessive **Ingoldova** "Ingoldo's" (VT39:16)

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").

ingólemo "one with very great knowledge, a 'wizard' ", applied only to great sages of the Eldar in Valinor, like Rúmil (PM:360)

ingolmo "loremaster" (WJ:383)

Ingolondë "Land of the Gnomes" (Beleriand, "but before applied to parts of Valinor") (ÑGOLOD)

ingor "summit of a mountain" (PM:340)

Ingwë masc. name, "chief". (PM:340, ING, WEG). Pl. **Ingwer** "Chieftains", what the Vanyar called themselves (so in PM:340, but in PM:332, the plural is the more regular form **Ingwi**). **Ingwë Ingweron** "chief of the chieftains", proper title of Ingwë as high king (PM:340)

inimeitë ?"female" (INI)

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

intya- "guess, suppose" (INK/INIK)

intyalë "imagination" (INK/INIK)

inwisti "mind-mood" (changed by Tolkien from **inwaldi**) (MR:216, 471)

inya (1) "female" (INI)

inya (2) "small" (LT1:256; this "Qenya" word is evidently obsoleted by # 1 above)

[**Iolossë**] "Everlasting Snow" = Taniquetil (GEY, EY; changed to **Oiolossë**)

-**ion** (patronymic ending) "son (of), descendant" (YÔ/YON, LT1:271, LT2:344)

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

írë (1) "desire" (ID)

írë (2) "when" (relative, not question-word: **írë Anarinya queluva**, "when my sun faileth") (FS)

[**írë**] (3) "eternal" (read "eternity", as suggested by Christopher Tolkien, but the word was changed to **oirë**) (GEY)

írícië ("k") see #**ric-**

Irildë "Idhril" (Idril) (LT2:343); **Irildë** Taltelemna = (later) 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.

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 LotR-style Quenya.

irin "town" (LT2:343; hardly a valid word in Tolkien's later Quenya)

Írissë fem. name (PM:345), evidently connected to **írë** "desire".

irmin "the world, all the regions inhabited by Men" (LT2:343)

Irmo "Desirer", name of a Vala; normally called Lórien, properly the place where he dwells (WJ:402)

is "light snow" (LT1:256)

-**is** ending for plural "respective" (Plotz)

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

Isil "Moon" (FS; SA:sil, Appendix E, SD:302, SIL; also defined as "the Sheen" under THIL); **Isildur** (masc.name., *"Moon-servant") (SA:sil, Appendix A, NDÚ); **isilmë** "moonlight", occurring in Markirya; free translation "the moon" in

MC:215 (**isilmë ilcalassë**, lit. "moonlight gleaming-in" = "in the moon gleaming");

Isilya third day of the Eldarin six-day week, dedicated to the Moon (Appendix D)

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

issë "knowledge, lore" (LT2:339; rather **ista** in Tolkien's later Quenya)

-**issë** a feminine ending, as in **Írissë** (PM:345)

ista "knowledge" (IS)

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

Ista- is also used for "can" in the sense of "know how to", as in **istan quetë** "I can speak (because I have learned (a) language)" (VT41:6)

Istar "Wizard", used of Gandalf, Saruman, Radagast etc. Pl. **Istari** is attested. Gen. pl. in the phrase **Heren Istarion** "Order of Wizards" (UT:388)

istima adj. "having knowlegde" (IS)

Istimor *"Wise Ones" = "Gnomes" (Noldor) (IS). Sg. #**Istimo**.

istya "knowledge" (IS)

istyar "scholar, learned man" (IS)

iswa "wise" (LT2:339)

íta "a flash" (PM:363)

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

Itaril (***Itarill-**), **Itarillë**, **Itarildë** fem. name, Sindarized as Idril (PM:346, 348; SA:ril). (In earlier sources, Tolkien used **Irildë** as the Quenya form of Idril.)

itila "twinkling, glinting" (PM:363)

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

Íverind-, **Íverindor** "Ireland" (LT2:344)

The nominative of **Íverind-** must be ***Íverin**, the form **Íverind-** occurring before endings. Compare **Íwerin** below.

Íwerin "Ireland" (also **Íverindor**, **Íverind-**) (LT2:344)

K

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

kemen "earth"; see **cemen**.

Kementári "Earth-queen", title of Yavanna (SA:tar). The **Kemen-** of this name was at one stage intended as the genitive of **kén**, **kem-** "earth", so that **Kementári** meant "Earth's Queen", but Tolkien later changed the Quenya genitive ending from **-(e)n** to **-o**. Apparently so as to maintain the name **Kementári**, he turned **kemen** into the nominative form; see **cemen**.

kwí, **kwíta**, particle indicating uncertainty (evidently like English "maybe, perhaps"). We would expect the spelling **quí**, **quíta** (VT42:34). See **cé** (which form is perhaps to be preferred)

kyermë *"prayer", isolated from **Erukyermë** (UT:166)

L

-l reduced pronominal affix of the 2. person, "you" (pl.). See **heca!** (WJ:364) In the form **hamil** "you judge" (VT42:33), the ending **-l** may seem to be a singular "you", perhaps short for **-lyë** (q.v.)

lá "no, not" (LA)

lacarë ("k") "not-doing, inaction" (in general) (VT42:33)

lá umë > **laumë** "no indeed not, on the contrary" ("also used for asking incredulous questions") (LA)

laica (1) "green" (in earlier sources **laiqua**) (Letters:283)

laica (2) ("k") "keen, piercing" (LT2:337)

laicë ("k") "keen, sharp, acute" (LAIK - this may very well be a misreading for **laica**, which would make this word the same as **laica** # 2 above)

laimë "shade" (DAY)

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"), **Laiqualassë** ("q") "Legolas" (Greenleaf) (LT1:267)

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

laiquassë ("q") "greenness" (LT1:267)

Laiquendi "Green-elves", not much used (translated from Sindarin Laegil, Laegelrim) (WJ:385, SA:**quen-/quet-**, LÁYAK; spelt "**Laiquendi**" in the latter source)

laira "shady" (DAY)

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.

lairë (2) "poem" (GLIR)

lairë (3) "meadow" (LT1:267, GL:39 - perhaps a doubtful word in LotR-style Quenya, since **lairë** already has to carry two other meanings)

lairus (**lairust-**) "verdigris" (VT41:10)

laisi, **laito** "youth, vigour, new life" (LT1:267; rather **vië** or **nésë**, **nessë** in Tolkien's later Quenya)

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

laivë "ointment" (LIB2)

laiwa "sick, sickly, ill" (SLIW)

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

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

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

lalantila ??? (Narqelion)

lalmë "elm-tree" (ÁLAM)

Lalwendë (also short **Lalwen**) "Laughing Maiden", fem. name (PM:343)

láma "ringing sound, echo" (LAM)

laman (**lamm-** or simply **laman-**, as in pl. **lamni** or **lamani**) "animal" (usually applied to four-footed beasts, and never to reptiles and birds; a more general word may be **#celva**) (WJ:416)

lámatyávë (pl. **lámatyáver** attested) "sound-taste" (**láma** + **tyávë**), individual pleasure in the sounds and forms of words (MR:215, 471)

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

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...never used for 'language' in general, but only for particular forms of speech" (VT39:15); also name of tengwa 27 (Appendix E). (In early "Qenya", **lambë** was defined as "tongue" of body, but also of land, or even = "speech" [LT2:339]. In LotR-style Quenya **lambë** ONLY means "tongue = speech", while the word for a physical tongue is **lamba**.) **Lambë Valarinwa** "Valarin tongue" (WJ:397), **lambë Quendion** "the language of the Elves" (PM:395), **Lambengolmor** "Loremasters of Tongues", a school founded by Fëanor (WJ:396)

lambelë "Language" (especially with reference to phonology). *"phonetics" (VT39:15)

#lambetengwë "consonant" (as a tengwë or phoneme), literally "tongue-signs". Only pl. **lambetengwi** ("ñ") is attested (VT39:16)

lámína "echoing" (LAM)

lamma "sound" (noun) (LAM)

lamya- "to sound" (LAM)

lanat "weft" (LAN)

lanca ("k") "sharp edge (not of tools); sudden end" ("as e.g. a cliff-edge, or the clean edge of things made by hand or built,

also used in transferred senses, as in **kuivie-lankasse**, literally 'on the brink of life', of a perilous situation in which one is likely to fall into death" - VT42:8)

lanco ("k") "throat, swallow" (LAK1 , LANK)

landa (1) noun "boundary" (VT42:8)

landa (2) adj. "wide" (LAD)

lane (**lani-**) noun "hem" (VT42:8)

lango (1) "broad sword", also "prow of a ship" (LAG)

[**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)

langon "throat" (MC:216; this is "Qenya", possibly an inflected form of **lango** #2 above - but Tolkien changed it to **lanco**)

***langwi** - see **lango**

lannë "tissue, cloth" (LAN)

lanta noun "a fall" (DAT/DANT (TALÁT)), also **lantë**. Verb **lanta-** "fall" (DAT/DANT (TALÁT), Nargelion); **lantar** present tense pl. (Nam, RGEO:66); **lantaner** "fell" (pl.) (SD:246); **lantier** "they fell", a plural past tense of **lanta-** "fall" occurring in LR:47; read probably **lantaner** in LotR-style Quenya, as in SD:246. Also sg. **lantie** "fell" (LR:56); read likewise ***lantané?** (The forms in **-ier**, **-ië** seem to be properly perfects.) Participle **lantala** "falling" (with locative ending: **lantalassë**) in Markirya.

lantalca ("k") "boundary post or mark" (VT42:8, 28)

lanta-mindon "fallen-towers"; **lanta-ránar** "in falling-moon" (locative **-r**) (MC:214; these forms are "Qenya")

#lantë (1) noun "fall" in **Noldolantë**, q.v. Also **lanta**.

lantë (2) "falling" (MC:214; this is "Qenya" - in Tolkien's later Quenya **lantala**)

lanu "lead" (LT1:268)

lanwa (1) adj. "within bounds, limited, finite, (well-)defined" (VT42:8)

lanwa (2) noun "loom" (LAN)

lanya- (1) "bound, enclose, separate from, mark the limit of" (VT42:8)

lanya- (2) "weave" (LAN)

lapattë "hare" (GL:52)

lappa "hem of robe" (GL:52)

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

lapsë "babe" (LAP)

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)

lár (2) "ears", a pair of ears (LAS2)

lára "flat" (DAL)

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

lassë "leaf"; pl. **lassi** is attested (Nam, RGEO:66, Letters:283, LAS1, LT1:254, VT39:9, Narqelion); 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). Cf. also **lassemista** "leaf-grey" (LotR2:III ch. 4, translated in Letters:224), **lassewinta** a variant of **lasselanta** (PM:376). See also **lillassëa**.

lasecanta ("k") "leaf-shaped" (KAT)

lasselanta "leaf-fall = Autumn" (DAT/DANT, LAS1, Narqelion, LT1:254)

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

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

láta "open" (adj.) (VT39:23), "open, not closed" (VT41:5)

látíë "openness" (VT39:23)

latin, **latina** "open, free, cleared (of land)" (LAT). According to VT41:5, the adjective **latina** "is used rather of freedom of movement, of things not encumbered with obstacles"

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

latta (2) "strap" (LATH)

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

latya "opening" (used as abstract in the source) (VT39:23), but seemingly also used as verb "to open", cf. the negated form **avalatya** *"un-open" = to "close"? (VT41:6). See **ava-** #3.

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

lauca ("k") "warm" (LAW)

laumë < **lá umë** "no indeed not, on the contrary" ("also used for asking incredulous questions") (LA)

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). In **Laurelin**, q.v., **Laurenandë** "Gold-valley" = Lórien (the land, not the Vala) (UT:253) and **laurinquë** name of a tree, possibly *"Gold-full one" (UT:168). Derived adjective **laurëa** "golden, like gold"; pl. **laurië** is attested (Nam, RGEO:66).

Laurelin ("g.sg. **Laurelinden**" or **Laurelingen**; in LotR-style 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)

Laurelindórinan "Valley of Singing Gold", an earlier name of **Laurenandë** (Lórien) (UT:253); **laurelindórenan lindelorendor malinornélión ornamalin** *"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).

laurina "golden" (LT1:258)

Laurundo "Glorund" (> Glaurung). Also **Undolaurë**. (LT2:341)

laustanë "roaring" (MC:213; this is "Qenya")

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")

lav- (1) "lick", pa.t. **#lávë** in **undulávë**, see **undu** (Nam); 1st person aorist **lavin** "I lick" in the Etymologies (LAB)

lav- (2) "yield, allow, grant" (DAB)

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

-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" appears as **-lya** elsewhere. (LotR1:II ch. 6)

le pronominal element "you, thou", the "reverential 2nd person sing" (RGEO:73).

Attested as an ending in the imperative **antalë** *"give thou" (VT43:17); see **anta-**.

-lë ending forming nouns that "seem properly to have been universal and abstract" (VT39:16, where Tolkien is actually commenting on the prehistoric form **-lê**, but **-lë** is its Quenya descendant)

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** [ñ] is attested; we would rather expect ***lehtë tengwi** with the pl. form of the adjective) (VT39:17)

lelya- "go, proceed (in any direction), travel", pa.t. **lendë** (WJ:363)

lemba "left behind" (LEB/LEM)

Lembi "Elves remaining behind" = Telerin Ilkorins (LEB/LEM). Sg. **#Lembë**.

lemenya archaic ordinal "fifth", replaced by **lempëa** (VT42:25)

lemnar "week" (of five days) (LEP/LEPEN/LEPEK)

lempë cardinal "five" (LEP/LEPEN/LEPEK, GL:53, VT42:24); **lempëa** ordinal "fifth", an analogical formation replacing older **lemenya**, in turn altered from the historically "correct" form **lepenya** because of analogy with the cardinal **lempë** "five" (VT42:25; Vanyarin Quenya maintained **lepenya**, VT42:26)

lenca ("k") (1) "slow" (LT2:341)

***lenca** ("k") (2) - see **leuka**

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)

lenémë "with leave" (+ genitive: "with leave of") (SD:246)

lenu- "stretch" (LT2:341)

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

Lenwë the leader of the Nandor (Nandorin Denweg, primitive *Denwego) (WJ:412)

lepenya, see **lempë**

lëo "shade, shadow cast by any object" (DAY)

lepsë "finger" (LEP/LEPET)

***lér** "man" (NI1) hypothetical Q form of PQ **dêr**; the form actually used in Quenya was **ner**)

léra adj. "free", of persons (VT41:5)

lerina adj. "free" of things: not guarded, reserved, made fast, or "owned" (VT41:5)

lerya- "release, set free, let go"; negated **avalerya-** "bind, make fast, restrain, deprive of liberty" (VT41:5, 6)

lerta- verb "can" in the sense "be free to do", being under no restraint (physical or other). **Lertan quetë** "I can speak (because I am free to do so, there being no obstacle of promise, secrecy, or duty)". Where the absence of a physical restraint is considered, this verb can be used in much the same sense as **pol-** (VT41:6)

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

lestanen "in measure", a word occurring in Fíriel's Song, apparently the instrumental form of a noun **#lesta** "measure", not otherwise attested.

Lestanórë "Doriath", gen. **Lestanórëo** (WJ:369)

leuca (1) "snake" (Appendix E)

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

-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 **-línen**, "respective" **-lis**.

li-, **lin-** a multiplicative prefix (LT1:269)

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

liantassë "vine" (LT1:271)

liantë (1) "spider" (SLIG), perhaps obsoleting (2) **liantë** "tendrils" (LT1:271)

líco ("k") "wax" (Markirya comments, MC:223)

lícoma ("k") "taper, candle"

lië "people" (LI, Narqelion, VT39:6), in

Eldalië (q.v.); possessive **#liéva** in **Mindon Eldaliéva** (q.v.)

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). The **lil-** element is clearly an assimilated form of **lin-**, # 1, q.v.

-lillo or **-lillon** ending for partitive pl. ablative (Plotz); see **-li**

lilótëa adjective "having many flowers" (VT42:18)

lilta- "dance" (LILT, Narqelion)

limba "a drop" (LIB1)

limbë "many" (LT2:342)

limpë "(wine), drink of the Valar" (LIP), cf. the early "Qenya" gloss "drink of the fairies" (LT1:258)

lin, **lind-** "a musical sound" (Letters:308), "melody" (LT1:258)

lin- (1) (prefix) "many" (LI), seen in **lindornëa**, **lintyulussëa**; assimilated **lil-** in **lillassëa**.

[**lin-** (2) "sing" (GLIN, struck out)]

linda "fair, beautiful" (SLIN, LIND)

Lindar "Singers" (sg. **Linda**), 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 of course held it to be = Vanyarin when the First Clan, the later Vanyar, were still called **Lindar** - before he decided to apply

this name to the third clan, the Teleri) (TÁ/TA3)

lindë "air, tune, singing, song" (SA:gond, (LIN2, [GLIN]); **lindelorendor** "music-dream-land"; see **laurelindórenan lindelorendor**... (LotR2:III ch. 4, cf. Letters:308)

lindë- ?"sing" (LT1:258; in LotR-style Quenya **lir-** or **#linda-**)

lindelë "music" (LIN2, LT1:258 - **#lindalë** in **Ainulindalë**).

lindelëa "melodious" (LT1:258)

Lindi What the Green-elves (Laiquendi, Nandor) called themselves; also used in Exilic Quenya (WJ:385)

lindo "singer, singing bird" (LIN2)

Lindon, Lindónë "**Lindon**", place-name (WJ:385)

lindórëa ??? (Narqelion)

Lindórië fem. name, perhaps *"She that arises in beauty" (compare Melkor "He that arises in Might") (Silm). Cf. **linda**.

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

línë "cobweb" (SLIG)

-línen ending for partitive pl. instrumental (Plotz); see **-li**

linga- "hang, dangle" (LING/GLING)

linganer "hummed like a harp-string" (MC:216; this is "Qenya")

lingwë "fish" (LIW)

lingwilókë "fish-dragon, sea-serpent" (LOK)

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

-linnar see **-li**

linquë ("q") "wet" (LINKWI). In early "Qenya", this word was glossed "water" (LT1:262), and "wet" was **linqui** or **liquin**, q.v.

linqui ("q") "wet" (MC:216; Tolkien's later Quenya has **linquë**.)

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

lintitinwë "having many stars" (LT1:269)

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

lintyulussëa "having many poplars" (LI)

linya "pool" (LIN1)

linyenwa "old, having many years" (YEN)

-lion ending for partitive pl. genitive (Plotz); see **-li**

lipil "little glass" (LT1:258)

lipsa "soap" (LIB2)

liptë- "to drip" (LT1:258; rather ***lipta-** in Tolkien's later Quenya?)

liquin ("q") "wet" (LT1:262; Tolkien's later Quenya has **linquë**.)

liquis ("q") "transparence" (LT1:262)

-lin ending for partitive pl. dative (Plotz); see **-li**

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

lir- "to chant" (1st pers. aorist **lirin** "I chant, I sing") (LIR1, GLIR)

lir' ??? (Narqelion)

lirë "song", instrumental **lirinen** "in [the] song" or *"by [the] song" (Nam, RGEO:67)

lirilla "lay, song" (LT1:258)

lirit "poem" (LT1:258)

lirulin "lark" (MR:238, 262), changed from **aimenel, aimenal**

lis (**liss-**, e.g. dat.sg. **lissen**) "honey" (LIS)

liscë ("k") "reed, sedge" (LT2:335)

lissë "sweet" (Nam, RGEO:66)

-lissë or **-lissen** ending for partitive pl. locative (Plotz); see **-li**

litsë "sand" (LIT)

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

lívë "sickness" (SLIW)

-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)

-lma pronominal ending "our", attested (with the genitive ending **-o** that displaces final **-a**) in the word **omientielmo** "of our meeting". Tolkien emended **omientielmo** to **omientielvo** in the Second Edition of LotR, reflecting a revision of the Quenya pronominal system (cf. Letters:447). According to VT43:14, the cluster **-lm-** in the endings for inclusive "we/our" was altered to **-lv-**. In the revised system, **-lma** should apparently signify exclusive "our".

-lmë pronominal ending for "we". Likely it was originally intended to be inclusive "we", including the person(s) spoken to; later Tolkien apparently made this the ending for exclusive "we" instead (cf. the changed definition of the corresponding possessive ending **-lma**, see above). Exemplified in **laituvalmet** "we shall bless them" (**lait-uva-lme-t** "bless-shall-we-them") (LotR3:VI ch. 4, translated in Letters:308)

-lto ending for dual ablative (Plotz)

-lv- element in pronominal endings for inclusive "we/our" (VT43:14). **Omentielvo** "of our meeting" (q.v.) apparently includes the ending **#-lva** "our" with the genitive ending **-o** attached. The corresponding ending for inclusive "we" may be assumed to be normally ***-lvë**; the variant form **#-lvë** occurs in the verb **navilwë** "we judge" (VT42:34)

ló "night, a night" (DO3/DÔ)

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) The form **loa** is also mentioned as the hypothetical Quenya cognate of Sindarin **lô** ("swampy"), but precisely because it clashed with **loa** "year", this Quenya cognate was not in use (VT42:10)

loc- ("**lok-**") "bend, loop". (May be a primitive stem rather than Quenya.) (SA:lok)

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

loctë ("**k**") "blossom (of flowers in bunches or clusters)" (LT1:258; would have to become ***lohtë** in LotR-style Quenya)

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)

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

***lohtë** see **loctë**

loico "corpse, dead body"; **loicolícuma** "corpse-candle" in Markirya

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)

lom- "hide" (LT1:255; given in the form **lomir** "I hide"; read ***lomin** if the word is to be adapted to LotR-style Quenya.)

lomba "secret" (LT1:255)

lómë "dusk, twilight", also "night"; according to SD:415, the stem is **lómî-**. As for the gloss, cf. **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 cf.414-15, 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. **lómelindë** pl. **lómelindî** "nightingale" (SA:dú, LR:41; SD:302, MR:172, DO3/DÔ, LIN2, TIN). Derived adjective **#lómëa** "gloomy" in **Lómëanor** "Gloomlyland"; see **Taurelilómëa-tumbalemorna...**

lómëar "child of gloom" (pl. evidently **Lómëarni**) (LT1:255, 259)

lómi "clouds" (MC:214; this is "Qenya"; in LotR-style Quenya it would evidently be the pl. of **lómë**)

lómín "shade, shadow" (LT1:255)

lóna (1) "pool, mere" (VT42:10)

lóna (2) "island, remote land difficult to reach" (LONO (AWA)). Obsoleted by #1 above?

[**lóna** (3) is a form Tolkien mentioned as the hypothetical Quenya cognate of Sindarin *loen*, Telerin *logna* adj. "soaking wet" (VT42:10), but this cognate was not in use because it clashed with #1 above. At this point, Tolkien may seem to have forgotten #2.]

?**lóna** (4) "dark" (adj.) (DO3/DÔ). If this is to be the cognate of "Noldorin"/Sindarin *dûr*, as the context seems to indicate, **lóna** is likely a misreading for ***lóra** in Tolkien's manuscript.

londë "land-locked haven". In **Alqualondë** "Swan-haven" (SA). In the Etymologies, stem LOD, *londë* is glossed "road (in sea), entrance to harbour" (LOD). In VT42:10, where the stem is given as LON rather than LOD, the gloss is simply "haven".

lor- "to slumber" (LT1:259; the corresponding abstract noun *lorë* "slumber" is attested in Tolkien's later Quenya, so this verb must still be valid). Cf. also *lor* "dream" (Letters:308; probably just an Elvish "element" rather than a complete word)

lorda "drowsy, slumbrous" (LT1:259)

lórë "slumber" (LOS)

Lórellin name of the lake where the Valië Estë sleeps; apparently meaning *"Dream-lake" or *"Slumber-lake" (Silm)

Lórien (from *lor-*) name of a Vala, properly the place where he dwells, while his real name is Irmo (WJ:402, LOS (ÓLOS, SPAN))

lorna "asleep" (LOS)

lossë (1) noun "snow" or adj. "snow-white" (SA:los, MC:213, VT42:18)

lossë (2) "blossom" ("usually, owing to association with *olosse* snow, only used of white blossom") (LOT(H))

lossëa "snow-white" (so in VT42:18; this would be an adjective derived from *lossë* "snow", but elsewhere, Tolkien implies that *lossë* itself can also be used as an adjective "snow-white")

losselië "white people" (MC:216)

losta- "to bloom" (VT42:18)

lótë "flower", mostly applied to larger single flowers (LOT(H), LT1:259, VT42:18). (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). See also **olótë**, **lotsë**.

lótëfalmarínen "with waves crowned with flowers" (MC:220; this is "Qenya")

lotsë "small single flower" (VT42:18)

loxë ("ks") "hair" (LOK)

-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 Tolkien's later Quenya (replaced by *-ntë*?)

lú "a time, occasion" (LU)

lúcë ("k") "enchantment" (LUK)

luhta- "enchant" (LUK)

luin "blue", pl. **luini** (Nam, RGEO:66).

In Helluin, name of the star Sirius, and **Luinil**, name of another blue-shining star (or planet). (SA; **Luinil** is tentatively identified with Neptune, MR:435)

Lumbar name of a star (or planet), tentatively identified with Saturn (MR:435), evidently connected to **lumbo**, **lumbulë** (Silm)

lumbë "gloom, shadow" (LUM)

lumbo "cloud", pl. **lumbor** in Markirya. In early "Qenya", lumbo was glossed "dark lowering cloud" (LT1:259)

lumbulë "(heavy) shadow" (Nam, RGEO:67)

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 **lúmequenta**, q.v.

lúmë (2) "darkness" (one wonders if Tolkien confused **lúmë** "time, hour" and **lómë** "night") (Markirya)

lumenyárë "history, chronological account" (NAR2 - read ***lúmenyárë**?)

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

lúmequentalë ("q") "history" (LU, KWET)

lúmequentalëa ("q") "historical" (LU)

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

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

lúnë "blue" (LUG2, LT1:262; Namárië has #**luin**)

lúnelinquë ("q") "blue-wet" (?), translated "surging" (MC:213, 220; this is "Qenya")

lunga "heavy" (LUG1)

lunganar "sagged" (MC:221; this is "Qenya")

lunganë "bending" (MC:214; this is "Qenya")

Lúnoronti "Blue Mountains" (LUG2)

luntë "boat" (LUT, MC:216), "ship" (LT1:249, LT1:255)

lúrë "dark weather" (LT1:259)

lúrëa "dark, overcast" (LT1:259)

lussa- "to whisper" (SLUS/SRUS)

lussë "a whispering sound" (SLUS/SRUS)

lusta "void, empty" (LUS)

lútë "sail" (MC:213; this is "Qenya")

lútier "sailed" (MC:216; this is "Qenya")

lúto "flood" (LT1:249)

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

lutu- "flow, float" (LT1:249)

lúva "bow" (Appendix E)

luvu- "lower, brood" (LT1:259)

#-**lva** pronominal ending, "our", inclusive. Only attested in the genitive **-lvo** in the word **omentielvo** (see **-lma**). (FG)

lyá ??? (Narqelion)

-**lya** pronominal suffix "thy, your" in **tielyanna** "upon your path" (UT:22 cf. 51), **caritalya(s)** "your doing (it)" (VT41:17), **esselya** "thy name" (VT43:14) and, in Tolkien's Quenya Lord's Prayer, in the various translations of "thy kingdom": **aranielya** in the final version, earlier **turinastalya**, **túrinastalya**, **turindielya**, **túrindielya** (VT43:15), and in **indómelya** (changed from **mendelya**) "thy will" (VT43:15-16)

-**lyë** 2nd person sg. ending: "thou", **hiruvalyë** "thou shalt find" (Nam, RGEO:67). The ending also occurs in **alyë**, the imperative particle a with a pronominal suffix (VT43:17); see a #3.

M

ma neuter personal pronoun "something, a thing" (VT42:34)

má "hand" (MA3, LT2:339, Narqelion, VT39:10), 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".

#**mac-** ("k") "hew with a sword" (VT39:11, where the aorist **macë** is given); cf. early "Qenya" **mac-** ("k") "slay" (LT1:259)

maca- ("k") "to forge metal" (which rang at the stokes of hammers). (VT41:10; in this source this is suggested as the origin of the word **macil** "sword", but **mac-** above would also seem to be relevant, so Tolkien may have changed his mind about the precise etymology of **macil**.)

máca "each, every" (GL:41); rather **ilya** in Tolkien's later Quenya

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)

macar ("k") (1) "swordsman" (VT39:11). In **Menelmacar** (see **menel**). According to VT41:10, **macar** is literally "forger" (derived from **maca-**, q.v.), "often used in later use of a warrior".

macar ("k") (2) "tradesman" (MBAKH)

macil ("k") "sword" (MAK, LT1:259, VT39:11)

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

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) Máhanaxar the "Doom Ring" of Aman; adopted and adapted from Valarin. (WJ:399)

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

mahtar "warrior" (MAK)

Maia pl. **Maiar** "the Beautiful" (MR:49), the lesser (= non-Vala) Ainur that entered Eä. Variant **Máya** in VT42:13, pl. **Máyar** in PM:363, 364 (is **Máya** to be understood as the older form of **Maia**?)

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

mailë "lust" (MIL-IK)

mailëa "lustful" (MIL-IK)

mairo "horse" (GL:56; later sources have **rocco**)

maita "hungry" (VT39:11)

maitë "handed" in **Angamaitë**, **hyarmaitë**, **morimaitë**, **Telemmaitë**, q.v. Etym gives **maitë** pl. **maisi** "handy, skilled" (MA3)

Maitimo "well-shaped one", mother-name (never used in narrative) of **Nelyafinwë** = Maedhros (PM:353)

maivoinë "great longing" (LT2:345)

maiwë "gull" (MIW), pl. **maiwi** in **Markirya**. Cf. also the "Qenya" pl. **maiwin** "gulls" (MC:213)

malarauco "balrog, demon" (RUK - rather **valarauco** in Tolkien's later Quenya)

malcanë ("k") "torture" (LT1:250)

Malcaraucë "balrog", also **Valkaraucë** ("k") (LT1:250; in Tolkien's later Quenya **Valarauco**)

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

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. **malinornëlion** "of yellow-trees"; see **laurelindórenan lindelorendor...** (LotR2:III ch. 4; cf. Letters:308). **Malinornëlion** is partitive pl. genitive of **malinornë** "mallorn" (UT:167, normal pl. **malinorni**, UT:168).

malinai ??? (Narqelion)

mallë pl. maller "street, road" (MBAL, LR:47, 56, LT1:263, SD:310)

málo "friend" (MEL)

malo "pollen, yellow powder" (SMAL)

málos "forest" (LT2:342 - rather **taurë** in Tolkien's later Quenya)

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

malwa "fallow, pale" (SMAL)

máma "sheep" (WJ:395)

mamil "mother" (UT:191)

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 LotR-style Quenya) Either Tolkien later adjusted the meaning of the word, or **man** covers both "who" and "what". Cf. also **mana**, **manen**.

mána "blessed" (FS)

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:403) 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.

manar "doom, final end, fate, fortune" (usually = final bliss) (MANAD (under MAN))

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

mancalë ("k") "commerce" (MBAKH)

mandë "doom, final end, fate, fortune" (usually = final bliss) (MANAD, under MAN)

mando "custody, safe keeping" (MR:350) or "prison, duress" (in **Mandos**, see below) (SA:band); **Mando** "the Imprisoner or Binder", usually lengthened **Mandos** (MBAD (ÑGUR, GOS/GOTH, SPAN))

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 Imprisoner" (MBAD (MANAD)). See also **Mando**.

mandu "abyss" (MC:214; this is "Qenya" - Tolkien's later Quenya has **undumë**)

mandulómi "hell-shadows" (MC:221; this is "Qenya")

mánë "a spirit that has gone to the Valar or to Erumáni" (LT1:260)

manë "good (moral)" (sc. *"good in a moral sense") (LT1:260)

manen "how" (PM:395)

mannar "into (the) hands", allative pl. of **má**. (FS)

mantë pa.t. of **mat-**, **mata-**, q.v.

manu "departed spirit" (MAN)

Manwë "Blessed Being" (Letters:283), adopted from Valarin Mânawenûz; 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.

mapa- "grasp, seize" (MAP; according to LT2:339 this word was struck out in the "Gnomish Lexicon" [where it was quoted as the cognate of certain Gnomish words], but it reappears in the Etymologies.)

#**maquet-** *"ask", only attested in the past tense: **maquentë** (PM:403)

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)

mar- "abide, be settled or fixed" (UT:317); **maruvan** "I will abide" (**mar-uva-n** "abide-will-I") (EO)

Mar-nu-Falmar "Home under Waves", name of the sunken Númenor (Silm)

mára "useful, fit, good" (of things) (MAG; see MA3; Arct, VT42:34)

maranwë "destiny" (MBARAT)

#**mardë** "hall"; only pl. **mardi** is attested (Nam, RGEO:66)

Mardil masc. name, "(one) devoted to the house", sc. of the kings (Appendix A; interpreted in Letters:386)

mardo "dweller" (LT1:251)

márië "it is good" (FS; from **mára** "good"; the stative-verb suffix **-ië** is hardly valid in LotR-style Quenya)

marilla "pearl" (LT1:265)

mart "a piece of luck" (LT2:348; in LotR-style Quenya, no word can end in **-rt**. Read **marto**, as in LT2:348?)

mart- "it happens" (impersonal) (LT2:348 - read **marta-?**)

marta "fey, fated" (MBARAT)

Martamar (name) (TALAM)

Martan, **Martano** "Earth-smith", "Earthbuilder", a surname of Aule (TAN, GAWA/GOWO - the form **Martanô** given under MBAR must be understood as primitive)

marto "fortune, fate, lot" (LT2:348)

martya- "destine" (MBARAT)

marya "pale, fallow, fawn" (MAD)

-mas element in placenames, equivalent to English **-ton**, **-by** (LT1:251; may or may not be valid in Tolkien's later Quenya)

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 simply translated "Lady" (PM:404)

masta "bread" (MBAS, PM:404)

masta- "bake" (MBAS)

masto "village" (LT1:251)

mat- "eat" (MAT), also given as **mata-** (VT39:5), pa.t. **mantë** "ate" (VT39:7)

maur "dream, vision" (LT1:261)

maurë "need" (MBAS)

mausta "compulsion" (MBAW)

mauya- "compel" (MBAW)

mavar "shepherd" (LT1:268, GL:58)

mavoitë "having hands" (LT2:339)

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

maxë ("ks") "dough" (MASAG)

#**Máya** pl. **Máyar** see **Maia**

***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)

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)"

mëar "gore" (LT1:260)

mectar ("k") "Swordsman". In Telimectar ("k"). (LT1:268; in LotR-style Quenya **mehtar**, also **macar**)

mel- "love (as friend)" (MEL); **melánë** "I love", a doubtful word in Tolkien's later Quenya; read perhaps ***mélanyë** or ***melanyë** (LR:70)

méla "loving, affectionate" (VT39:10)

Melcor (so spelt in MR:362) see **Melkor melda** "beloved, dear" (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 LotR-style Quenya) (FS)

meles, **melessë** "love" (LT1:262; rather **melmë** in Tolkien's later Quenya)

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

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

melin "dear" (MEL)

melindo "lover" (m.) (MEL)

melissë "lover" (f.) (MEL)

Melko "Mighty One", name of the rebellious Vala, usually called **Melkor** (MIL-IK, MOR; FS - MR:350 confirms that the form **Melko** is still valid in Tolkien's later Quenya, though not interpreted "Greedy One" as in the Etymologies)

Melkor (spelt **Melcor** in MR:362), the rebellious Vala, the devil of the Silmarillion mythos. Older form **Melkórë**

"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)

melmë "love" (noun) (MEL)

melwa "lovely" (LT1:262)

men (1) "way" (SA) or "place, spot" (MEN)

men (2) "who", evidently a misreading or miswriting for **man** (MC:221, in Markirya)

ména "region" (MEN)

#**mendë** "will", only attested in **mendelya** "thy will" (VT43:15)

méné "on us" (SD:310)

Menel "heavens" (Markirya, SA), "the heavens, the firmament" (SD:401), "the apparent dome in the sky" (MR:387). Found in names like **Meneldil** *"Heaven-friend" = astronomer (Appendix A; Letters:386), **Meneldur** masc. name, *"Heaven-servant" (Appendix A); **Menelmacar** "Swordsman of the Sky", the Orion constellation (also called **Telumhtar**, Appendix E, first footnote); the older name was **Menelmacil** *"Heaven-sword" (WJ:411); **Meneltarma** "Pillar of Heaven", name of the great central mountain of Númenor (SA:tar, VT42:21). **Menelya** fifth day of the Eldarin six-day week, dedicated to the heavens (Appendix D) Locative **meneldë** "in heaven"; abandoned forms **menellë**, **menelzë** (VT43:16). Adj. **meneldëa** "(being) in heaven", evidently based on a locative form **meneldë** "in heaven"; abandoned forms **menelzëa**, **menellëa**, **menelessëa** (VT43:13; the last of these would suggest the locative form #**menelessë**)

menta- "send, cause to go" (in a desired direction) (VT41:6, VT43:15), also noun **menta** = "sending" or "message" as in

sanwe-menta "thought-sending, mental message" (VT41:5)

mentë "point, end" (MET)

mëoi "cat", a somewhat strange word by the standards of Tolkien's later Quenya (no other cases of final **-oi** in the singular). **Vardo Mëoita** "Prince of Cats"; **mëoita** seems to be a kind of adjective rather than a genitive (LT2:348).

mer- "wish, desire, want" (the form **merë** given in Etym seems to be the 3rd person sg. aorist, *"wishes, desires, wants"); pa.t. **mernë** (MER)

[**merca** ("k") "wild" (MERÉK)]

meren (merend-), **merendë** "feast, festival" (MBER)

merya "festive" (MBER)

meryalë "holiday" (MBER)

mesta ?"journey" (Arct)

met "us (two)", including the dual ending -t. Me (LR:56) evidently means "we".

Metelairë alternative name of August (PM:135)

Meterrivë alternative name of January (PM:135)

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

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)

metya- "put an end to" (MET)

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).

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

milmë "desire, greed" (MIL-IK)

milya- "long for" (MIL-IK)

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)

Minalcar masc. name, *"First-glory"?? (Appendix A)

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 **r**); if so, the name means *"Tower-friend" (Appendix A)

minassë, noun "fort, city, with a citadel and central watch-tower" (VT42:24)

minasurie "enquiry" (P, the word is actually cited as **minaþurie**) in **Ondonóre Nómesseron Minaþurie** "Enquiry into the Place-names of Gondor". The editor tentatively analyzes **minaþurie** as #**mina** "into" + #**þurie** (#**surië**) "seeking" (VT42:17, 30-31).

Minastan masc.name, *"Tower-maker" (Appendix A)

Minastir masc. name, *"Tower-watcher" (Appendix A)

mindā "prominent, conspicuous" (MINI)

mindë "turret" (VT42:24)

mindō "isolated tower" (MINI)

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.)

mindon "(great, lofty) tower", said to be an augmented form of **mindë** (VT42:24). Allative pl. **mindoninnar** in Markirya, changed to the contracted form **mindonnar**. Cf. also **Mindon Eldaliéva** "Lofty Tower of the Eldalië" (Silmar)

minë "one" (MINI)

minga-ránar "in waning-moon" (locative -r) (MC:213; this is "Qenya")

minna "to the inside, into" (also **mir**) (MI). Possibly #**mina** in **minasurie**, q.v.

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

minquë ("q") "eleven" (MINIK-W, LT1:260)

mintya ??? (Narqelion)

minya "first" (MINI) (cf. **Minyatur**); "eminent, prominent" (VT42:24, 25).

Minyar "Firsts", the original name of the Vanyar (or rather the direct Quenya descendant of the original Primitive Quendian name) (WJ:380)

Minyarussa "First-russa" (VT41:10)

Minyatur "First-ruler"; **Tar-Minyatur** "High First-ruler", title of Elros as the first King of Númenor (SA: Minas, PM:348, SA:tur)

miquilis ("q") "kisses" (noun) (MC:215; this is "Qenya")

mir (1) "to the inside, into" (also **minna**) (MI)

mir (2) "one" (LT1:260; in LotR-style Quenya rather **minë**)

mírë "jewel" (MIR, SA:mír). Cf. Elemmírë; short form **-mir** in **Tar-Atanamir**. (SA:mír)

Míriel *"Jewel-woman" (Silm), genitive **Míriello** (see **namna**)

miril (**mirill-**, as in pl. **mirilli**) "shining jewel" (MBIRIL)

mirilya- "glitter" (MBIRIL)

mirima "free" (MIS)

Mirimor *"the Free", a name of the Teleri; sg. #**Mirimo** (MIS)

mirroanwi "incarnates, those (spirits) 'put into flesh' "; sg. ***mirroanwë** (MR:350)

miruvor, full form **miruvóre** "meed", "a special wine or cordial"; possessive **miruvóreva** "of meed" (Nam, RGEO:66; WJ:399). In the "Qenya Lexicon",

miruvóre was defined "nectar, drink of the Valar" (LT1:261).

mista "grey"; see **lassemista**

mista- "stray about" (MIS)

mistë "fine rain" (MIZD)

Mittalmar the "Midlands" of Númenor (UT:165)

mitya "interior" (adj) (MI)

miulë "whining, mewing" (MIW)

mixa ("ks") "wet" (MISK)

-mmë pronominal ending, at one conceptual stage exclusive "we", seen in **vammë** "we won't" (WJ:371). Later, Tolkien redefined **-mmë** as the ending for dual "we" (VT43:6); it is unclear whether this form is inclusive or exclusive, or whether this distinction is upheld in the dual pronouns. If it is, **-mmë** is most likely exclusive (connecting with the dual pronoun **met** in Namárië).

mo, indefinite pronoun "one, someone" (VT42:34)

-mo ending frequent in names and titles, sometimes with an agental significance (WJ:400)

moc- ("k") "hate" (given as **mocir** ["k"]) "I hate" in LT1:258; read ***mocin** if the word is to be adapted to Tolkien's later Quenya)

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

moilë "tarn" (LT2:349)

moina (1) "familiar, dear" (MOY (MUY))

moina (2) "safe, secure" (GL:58; this "Qenya" word is evidently obsoleted by # 1 above. This second **moina** seems to reappear as **muina** "hidden, secret" in Tolkien's later Quenya.)

mól "slave, thrall" (MÔ)

mólanoldorin "the language of the Noldor enslaved by Morgoth" (MÔ) (Changed from **múlanoldorin**.)

mor "darkness" (Letters:308; probably just an Elvish "element" rather than a

complete word; Namárië has *mornië* for "darkness")

morco ("k") "bear" (MORÓK)

mordo (1) "shadow, obscurity, stain" (MOR)

mordo (2) "warrior, hero" (LT1:268 - probably obsoleted by # 1 above)

morë "black" (MOR), "dark, darkness" (Letters:282). In compounds *mori-* (q.v.)

mórë "blackness, dark, night, darkness" (MOR, MC:214), also given with short vowel: **morë** "dark, darkness" (Letters:282).

mori- "dark, black" in a number of compounds (independent form **morë**, q.v.): **Morimando** "Dark Mando" = Mandos (MBAD), **morimaitë** "black-handed" (LotR3:VI ch. 6). **Moriquendi** "Dark Elves" (SA:mor, WJ:361, 373). **Moringotto** "Black Foe", Sindarin Morgoth. The oldest form is said to have been *Moriñgotho* (MR:194). **Morion** "the dark one", a title of Morgoth (FS). **Morifinwë** "dark Finwë", masc. name; he was called *Caranthur* in Sindarin (short Quenya name **Moryo**). (PM:353)

móri "dark" (MC:221; this is "Qenya"; in Tolkien's later Quenya **mórë**, **morë**)

mori "night" (LT1:261, in Tolkien's later Quenya **mórë**, **morë**)

morilindë "nightingale" (MOR)

morion "son of the dark" (in *Fíriel's Song*, **Morion** is translated "dark one", referring to *Melko[r]*) (LT1:261)

Mormacil ("k") "Black-sword" (name of *Túrin*, Sindarin *Mormegil*) (MAK)

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).

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".

morqua "black" (LT1:261; also **morna** in LotR-style Quenya)

moru- "to hide" (LT1:261)

Moryo see **Morifinwë**

móta- "labour, toil" (MÔ)

motto "blot" (MBOOTH)

muilë "secrecy" (MUY)

muina "hidden, secret" (MUY)

[**múlanoldorin**] "the language of the Noldor enslaved by Morgoth" (MÔ) (Changed to **mólanoldorin**.)

mun-do (1) "bull" (Letters:422)

mun-do (2) "snout, nose, cape" (MBUD)

murmë "slumber" (LT1:261)

murmëa "slumbrous" (LT1:261)

mur-u- "to slumber" (LT1:261)

mu-së "soft" (VT:39:17), also used as a noun (perhaps primarily in the pl. form **mu-si**) with the same meaning as **mu-së tengwi**, see below. (VT39:17)

#**mu-së tengwë** phrase only attested in the pl.: **mu-së 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 ***mu-si tengwi** with the pl. form of the adjective.) (VT39:17)

N

-**n** (1) dative ending, in **nin**, **enyalien**. Pl. -**in**, partitive pl. -**lin**, dual -**nt** (Plotz)

-**n** (2), also -**nyë**, pronominal ending, 1st person sg. "I", as in **utúlien** "I am come" (EO)

-**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-alalmino ??? (twice in Narqelion; perhaps **ne** + **alalmino**)

ná (1) "is" (Nam, RGEO:67), future tense **nauva** "will be" (VT42:34). See also **nai**.

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", ***nán** "I am"). Short **na in aire** [] **na**, "[] is holy" (VT43:14; some subject can evidently be inserted in the place of []).

na (1) form of the verb "to be", evidently the imperative (or subjunctive): Tolkien stated that **na airë** would mean "be holy" (VT43:14); see **ná**. Inserted in front of a verb, **na** expresses a wish: **aranielya na tuluva** "may thy kingdom come" (ibid).

na (2) "to, towards", possibly obsoleted by #1 above; for clarity writers may use the synonym **ana** instead (NÄ1)

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

nac- ("k") "bite" (NAK)

nahamna untranslated word occurring in LR:47 (= **nucumna** "humbled" in SD:246, cf. SD:290, end of note 59)

Nahar the name of Oromë's horse, adopted and adapted from Valarin (WJ:401)

nahta "a bite" (NAK)

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)

nai (2) "alas" (NAY; may be obsoleted by # 1 above - in LotR-style Quenya, **ai** is to be preferred)

naica "dagger" (GL:37)

naicë ("k") "sharp pain" (NÁYAK)

naicelë ("k") "sharp pain" (NÁYAK)

naicelëa ("k") "painful" (NÁYAK)

naico ("k") "of hill(s)" (???) (MC:221; this is "Qenya")

naina- "lament" (verb) (NAY); **nainië** "lament" (noun) (RGEO:66)

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

nairë "lament" (noun) (NAY)

nal, **nallë** "dale, dell" (LT1:261)

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

nalla ??? (Narqelion)

nalláma, **nallama** "echo" (LAM)

[**nalmë**] ("ñ") "clamour" (ÑGAL/ÑGALAM)

Ñaltariel true Quenya form of Galadriel; the form actually used was Altariel, Quenyarized from Telerin Alataríel(lë). (PM:347)

#**nam-** "judge", attested in the 1st person aorist: **namin** "I judge" (VT41:13)

náma "a judgement" or "a desire" (VT41:13)

námië "(a single) judgement", "(a single) desire" (VT41:13)

namárië "farewell" (Nam, RGEO:67)

namba "a hammer" (NDAM), verb

namba- "to hammer" (NDAM)

Nambarauto "hammerer of copper [> metal]", masc. name (S Damrod) (RAUTÂ)

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

Námo (1) "Judge", name of a Vala, normally called Mandos, properly the place where he dwells (WJ:402)

námo (2) "a person, somebody" (PM:340 - use rather **quen** to avoid confusion with # 1)

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.

nan (**nan-**) "woodland" (LT1:261)

nan- (prefix) "backwards" (NDAN)

Nanar "Green-elves, *Danians", sg. *Nana (DAN)

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

nanda- ("ñ") "to harp" (ÑGAN/ÑGÁNAD)

nandaro ("ñ") "harper" (ÑGAN/ÑGÁNAD)

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.)

nandë (2) ("ñ") "harp" (noun) (ÑGAN/ÑGÁNAD)

nandelë ("ñ") "harping" (ÑGAN/ÑGÁNAD)

nandellë ("ñ") "little harp" (ÑGAN/ÑGÁNAD)

nandin "fay of the country" (LT1:261)

#**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 Cuiviénen to Aman. Adj. **Nandorin**. (WJ:412)

nanngwa "jaw" (NAK)

nár "flame", also **nárë** (NAR1). Translated "fire" in some names, see **Aicanáro**, **Fëanáro** (where **nár** apparently has the masculine ending -o)

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

narci- ("k") "to rend" (NÁRAK)

narda "knot" (SNAR)

nárë, also short **nár**, "flame" (NAR1, Narqelion). Translated "fire" in some names, see **Aicanáro**, **Fëanáro** (where **nár** apparently has the masculine ending -o)

Nárië sixth month of the year, "June" (Appendix D); derived from the stem (**a**)**nar-** having to do with fire or sun.

Narmacil masc. name, *"Flame-sword" (Appendix A)

narmo ("ñ") "wolf" (ÑGAR(A)M; both the old form ñarmo = *ngarmo and the Third Age form **narmo** are given)

Narquelië tenth month of the year, "October" (Appendix D); the word seems to mean "Fire-waning", "Sun-waning". Compare **narqelion** ("q"), q.v.

Narqelion ("q") "fire-fading, autumn" (FS, Narqelion, KWEL, (LAS1)); simply translated "Fading" in LR:72.

Narsil (Ð) the sword of Elendil, compound of the stems seen in Anar "Sun" and Isil "Moon"; see Letters:425 for etymology

Narsilion (Ð) "(the song) of the Sun and Moon"; actually the stems of the words for Sun and Moon compounded (see **Narsil** above) and a plural genitive ending added (Silm)

Narvinyë first month of the year, "January". The word seems to mean "New Fire/Sun". (Appendix D)

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)

nasar "red" (in Vanyarin Quenya only). Adopted and adapted from Valarin. (WJ:399)

nassë "thorn, spike" (NAS)

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

nasta- "prick, sting" (NAS)

nat "thing" (NÂ2)

natsë "web, net" (NAT)

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 "Qenya", **nauca** was the noun "dwarf" (LT1:261), but this noun is rather **nauco** in Tolkien's later Quenya.

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**.

naulë "wolf-howl" (ÑGAW; this must represent earlier *ñaulë = *ngaulë; these forms are not given in Etym, but compare ñauro below. In Tengwar writing, the initial N would be represented by the letter noldo, not númen.)

nauro ("ñ") "werewolf" (ÑGAW)

nausë (Ð) "imagination" (NOWO)

nauta "bound, obliged" (NUT)

nauva "will be" (VT42:34); see **ná**.

#nav- "judge" (cited in the form **navë**, apparently the 3rd person aorist). Also given with pronominal suffixes: navin *"I judge" (Tolkien's free translation: "I think"), **navilwë** "we judge" (VT42:34)

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.

Návarot "Nogrod" (< Novrod), Hollowbold, name of a dwelling of the Dwarves (WJ:389). If the element that is here translated **náva** is the same as **náva** "mouth", the initial n comes from earlier ng (ñ) and should be represented by the letter noldo rather than númen in Tengwar writing. However, Tolkien in WJ:414 reconstructs the primitive form of the **náva** in **Návarot** as *nâbâ rather than **ngâbâ or **ngâwâ (the likely source of **náva** "mouth"), so this appears doubtful. The initial n of **Návarot** should evidently be represented by the letter númen in Tengwar writing.

Návatar a title of Aulë referring to his position as the immediate author of the Dwarvish race, apparently including atar "father", but the first element cannot be related to any known term for "Dwarf" (PM:391 cf. 381)

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)

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

-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)

-ndor "land" in compounds (Letters:308, UT:253)

-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)

ne ??? = **n-** in **n-alalmino** (Narqelion)

ne-súmë ??? (Narqelion)

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

nëca ("k") "pale, vague, faint, dim to see", pl. **nëcë** ("k") in Markirya

nëctë "honey" (LT1:262; Tolkien's later Quenya has **lis**; otherwise, **nëctë** would have had to become **nehtë**, but this word means "spearhead, gore, wedge, narrow promontory" in LotR-style Quenya [UT:282].)

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

nehtë any formation or projection tapering to a point: a spearhead, gore, wedge, narrow promontory (UT:282)

neitë "wax" (GL:60; rather **lico** in Tolkien's later Quenya. The status of the diphthong **ei** is uncertain; in the LotR appendices, Tolkien did not list **ei** among the Quenya diphthongs, so perhaps the word **neitë** from an early source is conceptually obsolete.)

nel- (prefix) "tri-" (NEL)

nelci ("k") pl. of **nelet** (NÉL-EK)

neldë "three" (SA:neldor, NÉL-ED). Cf. **nelya**, **neldëa**.

neldëa ordinal "third" (VT42:25); also **nelya**. Cf. **neldë**.

Neldion *"Day of the three [younger gods]", sc. Osse, Orome and Tulkas (LEP/LEPEN/LEPEK)

neldor "beech" (LT2:343)

nelet pl. **nelci** ("k") "tooth" (NÉL-EK)

nellë "brook" (NEN)

neltil (**neltild-**, as in pl. **neltildi**) "triangle" (TIL, NEL)

nelya "third" (VT42:25; also **neldëa**). Pl. **Nelyar** "Thirds", the original name of the Noldor (or rather the direct Quenya descendant of the original Primitive Quendian name) (WJ:380).

Nelyafinwë "Finwë third" (after the original Finwë and Curufinwë = Fëanor), masc. name; he was called Maedhros in Sindarin. Short Quenya name Nelyo. (PM:352)

Nelyo see **Nelyafinwë**

[#**nem-** verb "judge", attested as endingless aorist **nemë**, corrected by Tolkien to **hamë** and finally to **navë** "in all but one case" (Bill Welden). Forms like **námo** "judge" and **namna** "statute" point rather to #**nam-** as a verb for "judge" (VT42:34)]

nen "river" (LT1:248), "river, water" (LT1:262) (In LotR-style Quenya, **nén** with a long vowel means "water", but hardly "river" - that is **sírë**.)

-nen instrumental ending (pl. **-inen**, dual **-nten**, partitive pl. **-línen**)

nén (**nen-**) "water" (NEN).

Nénar name of a star (or planet), evidently derived from **nén** "water" (Silm), tentatively identified with Uranus (MR:435)

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

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

nendë (1) "pool" (NEN)
[nendë] (2) "slope" (DEN, struck out)
Nendili "Water-lovers", the most frequently used "title" or secondary name of the Lindar (Telieri) (WJ:411) Sg. #Nendil.
nengwë "nose", pl. **nengwi** given (NEÑ-WI)
nengwëa "nasal" (NEÑ-WI)
Nénimë second month of the year, "February" (Appendix D)
nénu "yellow water-lily" (LT1:248)
nénuvar "pool of lilles" (LT1:248)
Nenya name of the Blue Ring, apparently properly an adjective meaning something like "Watery [One]" (SA:nen)
ner (**ner-**, as in pl. **neri**) "man" (adult male - elf, mortal, or of other speaking race) (MR:213, DER, NDER, NI1; see also WJ:393)
Nermi "a field-spirit" (LT1:262)
nernehta "man-spearhead", a battle-formation (UT:282)
nertë "nine" (NÉTER; (VT42:26);
nertëa ordinal "ninth" (VT42:25)
nésë (P) "youth", also **nessë** (NETH)
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, NI1).
nessamelda "Nessa-beloved", name of a tree (UT:167)
Nessarón *"[Day] of the younger [gods]", sc. Ossë, Oromë and Tulkas (in Tolkien's earlier conception, Ossë was a "god" or Vala). (LEP/LEPEN/LEPEK)
nessë "youth"; also **nésë** (NETH)
nessima "youthful" (NETH)
neuma "snare" (SNEW)
neuna "second" (NDEW)
neuro "follower, successor" (NDEW)
#nav- verb "judge"; 1st person aorist
navin "I judge"; 1st person pl. inclusive
navilwe "we judge" (VT42:33, 34)

ngoldo see **noldo**
ngwalmë see **nwalmë**
ni "I", dative **nin** "for me, to me" (Arct, Nam, RGEO:67, VT41:11/15)
†ní "woman, female" (NI1, INI (NÊR))
nicu- ("k") "be chill, cold (of weather)" (WJ:417)
nië "tear" (NEI, LT1:262, LT2:346); apparently **nie** in MC:221
Nieliccilis ("k") "little Niële" (MC:215; this is "Qenya")
Niellúnë "Sirius" (a star), also **Nierninwa** (LT1:262)
nienaitë "bleared" (MC:214), *"tearfully"??? (see **cildë**) (MC:221; this is "Qenya")
nieninquë ("q") "snowdrop", etymologically "white tear" (NIK-W, LT1:262, 266)
nieninquëa ("q") adj. "snowdrop-like" (MC:215)
Nienna (name of a Valië, related to **nië** = tear) (NEI)
nier "honey-bee" (LT1:262)
niermë ??? (Narqelion)
Nierninwa "Sirius" (a star), also **Niellúnë** (LT1:262)
nierwes "hive" (LT1:262)
-nil = Old English "-wine", sc. "-friend" as an element in names (NIL/NDIL). Variant of **-ndil**. In **Eärnil**, contraction of **Earendil**.
nilda "friendly, loving" (NIL/NDIL)
nildë "friend" (fem.) (NIL/NDIL)
nildo "friend" (apparently masc.; contrast **nildë**) (NIL/NDIL)
nillë ("ñ") a star-imagined on **Nur-menel** (q.v.), from a stem **ngil-** "silver glint" (MR:388)
nilmë "friendship" (NIL/NDIL)
nilmo "friend" (apparently masc.) (NIL/NDIL)
nin "to me", dative of **ni** (FS)
nindë "fragile, thin" (NIN-DI)

ninquanéron ("q") "white shining" (MC:220; this is "Qenya")

ninquë "white, chill, palid" (WJ:417, SA:nim, NIK-W - spelt "ninqe" in Etym and in LT1:266, MC:213, MC:220, GL:60), pl. **ninqui** in Markirya. **Ninquelótë** *"White-Flower" (SA:nim), = Sindarin Nimloth, the White Tree of Númenor; **niqueruvissë** ("q") "white-horse-on" (MC:216; this is "Qenya", read ***niquerocossë** or ***niquirocossë** in LotR-style Quenya)

ninquissë ("q") "whiteness" (NIK-W)

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

ninquitá- ("q") "whiten" (NIK-W)

ninwa "blue" (LT1:262)

ninya an element occurring in Fíriel's Song, evidently meaning "my"; see **indo-ninya**.

nion "bee" (GL:60)

niquë "it is cold, it freezes" (WJ:417), also noun **niquë** ("q") "snow" (NIK-W)

niquetil ("q") "snowcap" (LT1:266)

niquis "frost-patterns", also **niquessë** by association with **quessë** "feather" (WJ:417). In early "Qenya", the gloss was simply "snow" (LT1:266).

níra "will" (as a potential or faculty) (VT39:30, VT41:6, 17)

nirë "tear" (NEI)

#**nir-** "press, thrust, force (in a given direction)" ("Though applicable to the pressure of a person on others, by mind and 'will' as well as by physical strength, [this verb] could also be used of physical pressures exerted by inanimates".) Given as a 1st person aorist **nirin** (VT41:17). Pa.t. probably ***nindë** since the R of **nir-** was originally D (the base is given as NID; compare **rer-** pa.t. **rendë** from RED concerning the past tense)

nirmë "an act of will, exercise of will" (VT39:30, VT41:6), "the act or action of **níra**" (VT41:17)

nirwa "bolster, cushion" (NID)

nís (**niss-**, as in pl. **nissi**) "woman" (MR:213. The Etymologies gives **nís** (or **nissë**) pl. **nissi**: see the stems NDIS-SÊ/SÁ, NII, NIS (NËR). However, the MR forms are to be preferred.)

#**nísima** "fragrant", isolated from **Nísimaldar**, q.v.

Nísimaldar "Fragrant trees", a region in Númenor (UT:167; evidently #**nísima** "fragrant", attested here only, + **aldar** "trees").

Nísinen *"Fragrance-water", a like in Númenor (UT:168)

nítë "moist, dewy" (NEI)

nívë "pale" (MC:213; this is "Qenya" - Tolkien's later Quenya has **néca**)

nixë "frost" (WJ:417)

-**нна** "to, upon", allative ending in **cilyanna**, **Endoreнна**, **Elendilenna**, **Elenna**, **númena**, **númenóreнна**, **rómenna**, **tielyanna**, q.v. Plural -**nnar** in **mannar**, **valannar**, q.v.

no "under" (NÛ; all other sources give **nu** instead. In early "Qenya", no meant "upon"; MC:214)

nó (1) (stem **nów-** as in pl. **nówi**) "conception" (= idea) (NOWO)

nó (2) conjunction "but" (VT41:13)

noa "conception" (= idea) (NOWO)

Nócoirë alternative name of March (PM:135)

noi "lament" (NAY)

#**noirë** "tomb", isolated from **Noirinan**, q.v.

Noirinan the "Valley of the Tombs" in Númenor (evidently ***noirë**, ***noiri-** "tomb" + **nan** "valley") (UT:166)

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).

nóla (2) "round head, knoll" (NDOL)

Nólairë alternative name of July (PM:135)

noldarë "mole"; also *noIPA* (GL:30)

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, that is used for the initial *n* of *noldo* in Tengwar spelling. 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); gen. pl. **Noldoron** "of the Noldor" is attested (VT39:16)

Noldolantë (*ñ*) "the Fall of the Noldor" (name of a song) (Silm)

Noldomar (*ñ*) "Gnomeland" (LT1:262).

Noldomírë (*ñ*) lit. *"Noldo-jewel", another word for *Silmaril* (*ÑGOLOD*).

Noldo-quentasta ("Ñoldo-") "Noldo-history", History of the Noldor

Noldóran ("ñ") "King of the Noldor" (PM:343; evidently **noldo** + **aran**).

Noldorinwa (*ñ*) *"Gnomish", **Noldorin**, adj. "of the Noldor" (LT1:262, VT39:16); lower-case **noldorinwa** in *Narqelion*.

nólë (*ñ*) "long study (of any subject), lore, knowledge" (SA:gûl, also WJ:383 and MR:350, there spelt *ñóle*, the earlier pronunciation. In the Etymologies, stem *ÑGOL*, the gloss is "wisdom".)

nólemë (*ñ*) "deep lore, wisdom" (LT1:263). Perhaps replaced by **Nolmë** in Tolkien's later *Quenya*.

Nolmë ("ñ") "knowledge, Philosophy (including Science)" (PM:360 cf. 344)

nolmo ("ñ") "wise person" (PM:360)

Nolofinwë ("ñ") "Fingolfin" (PM:344)

noIPA "mole"; also *noldarë* (GL:30)

noIPwë ("ñ") "wisdom, secret lore" (*ÑGOL*)

#nómë "place", isolated from **Nómesson**, q.v. Cf. also **sinómë**.

Nómesson compound "of place-names", apparently an inflected compound consisting of **#nómë** "place" + a genitive plural **#esson** "of names" (VT42:17; we might have expected ***ession**, since **essi** rather than ?**esser** as the nominative plural of **essë** "name" is attested both in PM:339 and MR:470)

Nóquellë alternative name of October (PM:135)

nór "land" (as opposed to sea; *nor* in Letters:308). Longer, more usual form **nóre**, q.v.

nóre "land" (associated with a particular people) (WJ:413), "country, land, dwelling-place, region where certain people live, race, clan" (*NÔ*, *NDOR*, *BAL*), also used = "people" (SA:dôr; however, the normal word for "people" is *lië*). Early "Qenya" has **nóre** "native land, nation, family, country" (in compounds -**nor**) (LT1:272)

#nórië "country", in **sindanórië** (see **sinda**) (Nam, *RGEO*:67)

norna "stiff, tough" (WJ:413)

norno (1) "oak" (*DÓRON*)

Norno (2) "dwarf"; a personalized form of the adjective **norna** (WJ:413); **Nornalië** (not ***Nornolië**) the "Dwarf-people" as a whole (WJ:388)

nornoro- "run on, run smoothly" (LT1:263)

norolindë "tripping lightly" (MC:215; this is "Qenya")

norollë "cart" (GL:31)

Norrivë alternative name of December (PM:135)

norsa (*Þ*) "giant" (*NOROTH*)

nossë "clan, family, 'house' " (*NÔ*), "kindred, family" (PM:320), "kin, people" (LT1:250, LT1:272, LT2:338)

nosta "birth, birthday" (LT1:272)

nosta- "beget" (SD:73); in earlier "Qenya" the gloss was "give birth" (LT1:272)

nostalë "species, kind" (LT1:272)
nostari "parents", pl. of ***nostar** or ***nostaro** "parent" (LotR3:VI ch. 6, translated in Letters:308)
not- "reckon" (NOT); past participle
nótina "counted, *reckoned" (FS).
nótë "number" (NOT)
Nótuilë alternative name of May (PM:135)
-nt ending for dual dative (Plotz)
-nta ending for dual allative (Plotz). May also be the possessive ending "their", corresponding to the ending **-ntë** "they".
-ntë pronominal ending, inflexion of 3 plural ("they") when no subject is previously mentioned (CO)
-nten ending for dual instrumental (Plotz)
nu "under" (LR:56, Markirya, Nam, RGEO:66, MC:214; the Etymologies alone gives **no** [q.v.] instead)
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 Tolkien's later Quenya) (LR:60)
nucumna ("k") "humbled" (SD:246)
nuhta- "stunt, prevent from coming to completion, stop short, not allow to continue" (WJ:413)
nuhuinenna "under shadow" (allative: **nu-huinë-anna** "under-shadow-to") (SD:246); see **huinë**.
nulda "secret" (DUL)
nulla "dark, dusky, obscure" (NDUL), "secret" (DUL)
númë "going down, occident" (Letters:361). Apparently meaning "west" in **númeheruen** and **numeheruvi**; indeed **númë** was glossed "West" in early "Qenya" (LT1:263).

númëa "in the West" (actually an adjective ***"western"**, in Tolkien's later Quenya rather **númenya**) (LT1:263)
númeheruen ***"of the Lord of the West"** (Manwë) (SD:290); this is "Qenya" with genitive in **-en** instead of **-o** as in LotR-style Quenya.
númeheruvi "Lords-of-West" (***"West-lords"**) in SD:246
númen "west, the way of the sunset" (SA:andúnë, cf. NDÛ, MEN; capitalized Númen under SA:men and in CO), "going down, occident" (Letters:361), also name of tengwa 17 (Appendix E). Allative **númenna** "Westward" (LR:47, SD:310) See also **númenyaron**, **númessier**.
Númen(n)órë "people of the west", confused with **Númendör** "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 **númenóreanna** "to Númenor" (LR:56)
numenda- "get low (of the Sun)" (also **númeta-**) (LT1:263; in Tolkien's later Quenya **núta-**)
Númendör "land of the west", confused with and replaced by **Númen(n)órë** "people of the west" (SA:dôr)
númenya "western" (NDÛ)
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".
Númerrámar "West-wings", name of a ship (**Númen** + **rámar**, note assimilation **nr > rr**) (UT:175)
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 LotR-style Quenya (FS)

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

Númevalion *"of the West-powers" (SD:290); cf. Valion

nún "down below, underneath" (adv.) (NÚ)

Núnatani "Western Men" = Sindarin Dúnedain (WJ:386). Sg. **#Núatan** "Dúnadan".

Nunduinë *"West-flow", name of a river in Númenor (UT:168)

nuntixë ("ks") dot or point placed below the line of writing (TIK)

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

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)

núra "deep" (NÚ)

núro "sunset" (NDÚ)

Nurquendi ("q") "Gnomes" (lit. *"Deep Elves"), sg. ***Nurquendë** (NÚ)

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)

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

nurtalë "hiding" (evidently a verbal stem **#nurta-** "hide" with the verbal noun ending **-lë**); **Nurtalë Valinóreva** "the Hiding of Valinor" (Silm)

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**.

núru- "growl (of dogs), grumble" (LT1:263). Perhaps replaced by **nurru-** (q.v.) in Tolkien's later Quenya.

Nurufantur "lord of Death-cloud", surname of Mandos (SPAN, ÑGUR)

nuruhuinë "death-shadow" (LR:47, 56, SD:310)

nut- "tie" (1st pers. aorist **nutin** "I tie") (NUT)

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

nútë "bond, knot" (NUT)

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

nwalmë "torment", also name of tengwa 20. Originally pronounced **ngwalmë**; initial **ng** had become **n** in Third Age pronunciation (Appendix E)

nwalya- "to pain, torment" (ÑGWAL; this must represent earlier ***ñwalya** = ***ngwalya**; these forms are not given in Etym, but compare **nwalmë** above. In Tengwar writing, the initial NW would be represented by the letter **nwalmë**.)

-nya pronominal suffix, 1st 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** "my heirs". It was previously theorized that a final **-ë** would also be changed to **-i-** before **-nya**, but the example **órenya** "my heart [**óre**]" indicates that this is not the case (VT41:11).

nyano "rat" (probably misreading for ***nyarro**, given the primitive form ***nyadrô**) (NYAD)

nyar- "to tell" (1st pers. aorist **nyarin** "I tell") (NAR2)

nyarna "tale, saga" (NAR2)

***nyarro** - see **nyano**

-nyë pronominal suffix "I"; also short form **-n**. In **utúvienyes** (see **tuv-**)

nyellë "bell" (NYEL)

nyello "singer" (NYEL)

nyéna- "lament" (LT1:262)

nyéni "she-goat" (LT1:262)

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

nyenyë "weeping" (LT1:262)

nyéré "grief" (LT1:261), "sorrow" (GL:60)

O

†**Ó** "the sea" (poetic word, hardly valid in Tolkien's later Quenya) (LT1:263, there spelt **Ô**)

o (1) a word for "and" occurring solely in SD:246; all other sources give *ar*.

o (2) "with" (MC:216; this is "Qenya"; WJ:367 states that no independent preposition **o** was used in Quenya. Use *yo*.)

-o (1) genitive ending, in **Oromëo**, **Elenna-nórëo**, **Rithil-Anamo**, **Rúmilo**, **Lestanórëo**, q.v. Pl. **-ion** and **-ron**, q.v.

-o (2), also **-ó** "a person, somebody", pronominal suffix (PM:340)

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 **WÔ**, the prefix **o-**, **ó-** is simply defined as "together")

oa (1), also **oar** ("**öa**, **öar**"), adverbs, "away" (WJ:366, gloss in VT39:6)

oa (2) "wool" (LT1:249; evidently replaced by **tó** in Tolkien's later Quenya)

oantë "went away (to another place)"; past tense of **auta-**. Also perfect **oantië**. (WJ:366)

oar (1) = **oa**, q.v.

oar (2) "child of the sea, merchild" (LT1:263; hardly valid in Tolkien's later Quenya)

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**.

oaris (**oarits-**), also **oarwen**, "mermaid" (LT1:263; read perhaps **ëar-** for **oar-** in LotR-style Quenya)

Oazeldi Vanyarin (and original) form of **Oareldi**; see **Oarel** (WJ:374)

ohlon (pl. **ohloni** is attested) "diphthong", used of both vocalic diphthongs and "consonantal diphthongs" like **mb** (VT39:9)

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

#ohtacar- stem of the past tense **ohtacárë** ("**káre**") "war-made", made war (+ allative = make war upon) (LR:47, SD:246; **ohtacárië** in LR:56). The past tense is probably ***ohtacarnë** in LotR-style Quenya.

[**ohtacaro**] ("k") "warrior" (KAR)

ohtar "warrior, soldier" (UT:282)

oi "ever" (OY)

oia "everlasting" (OY)

Oiacúmi ("k") = **Avacúma** ("k"), the Exterior Void beyond the World (OY, cf. AWA)

oialë "everlasting [?age]" (Reading of gloss uncertain) (OY) Used as an adverb "everlastingly" in **Namárië** (Nam, RGeo:67)

oïcta ("k") ??? (twice in **Narqelion**; the combination **ct** would have to become **ht** in LotR-style Quenya, and the hiatic combination **oï** does not occur.)

oiencarmë Eruo ("k") "the One's [Eru's] perpetual production", free rendering "God's management of the Drama" (MR:471)

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)

oio "an endless period" (CO) or "ever" (SA:los). **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:los. Explicit "mount" in **Oron Oiolossë** "Mount Everwhite" (WJ:403). Ablative genitive **Oiolossëo** "from Mount Everwhite" in Namárië (Nam, RGEO:67, OY)

Oiomúré place-name; *"Ever-?mist" (Silm)

oira "eternal" (OY)

oirë "everlasting [?age]" (Reading of gloss uncertain) (OY)

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

olassië "collection of leaves, foliage" (Letters:283)

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

olë "three" (LT1:258; in LotR-style Quenya **neldë**)

ólemë "elbow" (LT1:258)

ollo "cliff, seaward precipice" (also **oldô** - is this to be understood as the older form?) (LT1:252)

olma "nine" (LT1:258; in Tolkien's later Quenya **nertë**)

Olofantur "lord of Dream-cloud", surname of the Vala Lórien (ÓLOS, SPAN)

oloirë "great flood" (VT42:10)

oloiya- "to inundate, flood" (VT42:10)

olor "dream", noun (LOS, ÓLOS, LT1:259 [the latter source also gives **olórë**]); perhaps changed by Tolkien to **olos**, q.v.

olórëa "dreamy" (LT1:259 - replaced by **olosta**, UT:396?)

Olórin name of the Maia that became Gandalf, connected to **olos** no. 1 (UT:396)

olos (1) "dream, vision" (**olor-**, as in pl. **olori** from earlier **oloz**) (UT:396). Cf. **olor**.

†**olos** "(2) snow, fallen snow" (prob. **oloss-**, cf. the longer form **olossë** below; this form should be preferred since **olos** also = "dream, vision") (GÓLOS)

†**olossë** "snow, fallen snow" (GÓLÓS, LOT[H])

olótë "bloom, the flowers collectively of a single plant" (VT42:18)

olosta "dreamy" (UT:396)

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

olwa "branch" (GÓLOB)

Olwë masc. name (PM:340), difficult to interpret (PM:341)

olwen (**olwenn-**) "branch, wand, stick" (LT2:342)

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). The term **óma** is closely associated with vowels, see **óma-tengwë**, **ómëa**; cf. also the compounds **ómataina** "vocalic extension", the addition to the base a final vowel identical to the stem-vowel (WJ:371, 417; also **ómataima**, VT42:24,

25), **ómatehtar** "vowel-signs", signs used for vowels (usually called simply **tehtar**, strictly including all kinds of diacritics) (WJ:396)

ómalingwe ?"voice-???" (Nargelion; in Tolkien's later Quenya, *óma* means "voice" or "vowel" and *lingwë* means "fish", but at least the latter gloss can hardly be relevant here)

#**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)

óman "vowel" (pl. **amandi** given, probably a misreading for ***omandi**; the stem would seem to be ***omand-**). (OM) The terms **óma-tengwë**, **ómëa** from a later source are probably to be preferred.

ómataina, **ómataima** - see **óma**.

omentię "meeting" (meeting or junction of the directions of two people) (WJ:367), ***omentielva** "our meeting", only attested in the genitive: **omentielvo** "of our meeting". See **-lv-**. Concerning the alternative reading **omentielmo**, see **-lma**.

#**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)

-on gen.pl. ending (3O), in *Silmarillion*, Valion, **aldaron**, **aranion**, **tasarion** (see **Nan-Tasarion**), **Númevalion**, **Sindaron**, **Istarion**, **Ingweron**, **Quendion**, **Eldaron**.

on, **ondo** "stone" (LT2:342, LT1:254 - probably only **ondo** in LotR-style Quenya, see below). Various "Qenya" forms: **ondoli** "rocks" (MC:213; this would be a partitive plural in LotR-style 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 LotR-style Quenya)

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; **Ondoher** masc.name, *"Stone-lord" (**ondo** alluding to Gondor, "stone-land") (Appendix A)

Ondolindë "Gondolin" (SA:gond); see **Ondo**. Earlier "Qenya" has **Ondolinda** (changed from **Ondolin**) "singing stone, Gondolin" (LT1:254)

Ondonóre "Gondor" (Stone-land) (VT42:17)

ónë one pa.t. of **onta-** "beget, create" (the pa.t. may also be **ontanë**) (ONO)

onna "creature" (ONO)

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

onónë see **onóre**

onóre "sister" (of blood-kin) (THEL/THELES, NÔ; both of these entries in the Etymologies as reproduced in LR have the reading "**onóne**", but the "Old Noldorin" cognate **wanúre** listed in the entry THEL/THELES seems to indicate that the Quenya word should be **onóre**; 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**.)

onóro "brother" (of blood-kinship) (TOR, NÔ (WÔ))

onot- "count up" (NOT)

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

ontani (misreading for **ontari**, SD:73), pl. of **ontaro**, **ontarë** (ONO)

ontarë "begetter, parent" (fem); pl. **ontari** (see **ontani**) covers both sexes. (ONO)

ontaro "begetter, parent" (evidently masc.); pl. **ontari** (see **ontani**) covers both sexes. (ONO)

onya *"my child", *"my son" (not the normal word for "son", however - it seems to be derived from the stem ONO "beget") (UT:174)

opelë "walled house or village, 'town'" (PEL(ES))

or "over" (CO); in early "Qenya", this preposition was also defined as "on, upon" (LT1:256, MC:216)

#or- "urge, impel, move", only of "mental" impulse. Constructed as an impersonal verb: **orë nin caritas** "I would like/feel moved to do so" (VT41:13), literally *"it impels for me to do so" (notice that what is the subject in English appears in the dative in Quenya). Elsewhere this verb is presented as an A-stem **ora-** instead (so that the aorist would be **ora** instead of **orë**, cf. **ora nin** "it warns me" in VT41:15), with past tense **oranë** or **ornë**, future tense **oruv[a]**, present tense **órëa** and a form **orië** that may be the gerund; the forms **orórië** and **ohórië** were rejected but may have been intended as perfect forms (VT41:13, 18).

orco ("k") "Orc", pl. **orc** or **orqui** (WJ:390, ÓROK; pl. **Orc** also in MR:74). Early "Qenya" has **orc** ("k") (**orqu-**) ("q") "monster, demon" (LT1:264; in LotR-style Quenya, no word can end in -rc.)

órë (1) "heart" (inner mind), also name of tengwa 21 (Appendix E), "premonition" (VT41:13), "nearest equivalent of 'heart' in our application to feelings, or emotions (courage, fear, hope, pity, etc.)" (VT41:13). The **órë** apparently defines a person's personality, cf. the description of Galadriel in PM:337, that "there dwelt in her the noble and generous spirit (**órë**) of the Vanyar". **Órenya** "my heart" (VT41:11).

órë (2) "rising" (ORO), cf. early "Qenya" **órë** "the dawn, Sunrise, East" (LT1:264)

órëa "of the dawn, Eastern" (LT1:264)

óressë "in morning" (MC:214), evidently the locative of **órë** # 2 above.

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

Ormal One of the Lamps of the Valar: *"High-Gold"??? (Silm)

ormë (1) "haste, violence, wrath", "rushing" (noun) (GOR, KHOR)

ormë (2) "summit, crest" (LT1:256; this "Qenya" word is probably obsoleted by # 1 above)

orna "hasty" (GOR)

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)

oro "hill" (LT1:256; rather **ambo** in LotR-style Quenya)

oro- "rise" (LT1:256; Tolkien's later Quenya has **orta-**)

Orocarni "the Red Mountains", place-name: lit. *"Mountain-Reds" (Silm)

orofarnë "mountain-dwelling" (LotR2:III ch. 4, translated in Letters:224)

oromandin "wood-spirits" (MC:215; this is "Qenya")

***oromardë** "high-hall", pl **oromardi** (Nam, RGEO:66)

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 **Oroméva** in WJ:368.

Oromet place-name of obscure meaning (Silm)

oron (**oront-**, as in pl. **oronti**) "mountain" (ÓROT)

Oron Oiolossë "Mount Everwhite" (WJ:403)

oronta "steep" (LT1:256)

orontë, oronto "Sunrise" (LT1:264)

orošta "ascension" (LT1:256)

orqui ("q") pl. of **orco** ("k") (ÓROK, LT2:336)

Orrostar the "Eastlands" of Númenor (UT:165)

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

orto "mountain-top" (ÓROT)

orto- "raise" (LT1:256; in Tolkien's later Quenya **orta-**)

os (**ost-**) "house, cottage" (LT2:336; hardly valid in LotR-style Quenya - use **coa** or **mar**)

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)

osellë (þ) "sister, [female] associate" (THEL/THELES, WÔ). Cf. **otorno**.

ossa "wall and moat" (LT2:336)

ossë "terror" (GOS/GOTH)

Ossë name of a Maia, adopted and adapted from Valarin (WJ:400), though connected with the common noun **ossë** "terror" in Etym (GOS/GOTH)

osta "homestead" (LT2:336)

ostar "township" (LT2:336)

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)

osto (1) "a strong or fortified building or place, strong place, fortress" (MR:350, 471; WJ:414); "city, town with wall round" (OS).

osto (2) "the gates of the Sun" (LT1:264; this "Qenya" word was probably obsoleted by # 1 above)

Ostoher masc. name, *"City-lord" (Appendix A)

otornassë "brotherhood" (TOR)

otorno "brother, sworn brother, [male] associate" (TOR, WÔ). Cf. **osellë**.

otsëa "seventh" (VT42:25). See **otso**.

Otselen "Seven Stars" = Great Bear (constellation) (OT/OTOS/OTOK)

otso "seven" (SA:sír, OT/OTOS/OTOK);

otsëa ordinal "seventh" (VT42:25)

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

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

P

paca ("k") "paved floor, court" (GL:63)
pahta "closed, shut, private" (VT39:23, VT41:6)

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)

palis "sward, lawn" (LT1:264)

palla "wide, expansive" (PAL)

palmë "surface" (PAL)

palpa- "to beat, batter" (PALAP)

palu- "open wide, spread, expand, extend" (PAL)

palúřë "surface, bosom, bosom of Earth" (= Old English folde) (PAL); cf. **Palúrien**.

Palúrien surname of Yavanna (PAL)

Palurin "the wide world" (LT1:264)

palya- "open wide, spread, expand, extend" (PAL)

panda "enclosure" (PAD)

pano "piece of shaped wood" (PAN)

panta "open" (adj.) (PAT)

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

panya- "fix, set" (PAN)

paptalasselindeën "like music of falling leaves" (MC:216; this is "Qenya")

parca ("k") "dry" (PÁRAK)

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 LotR-style Quenya, parma only means "book".

parmalambë "book-language" = Q[u]enya (PAR)

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

pasta "smooth" (PATH)

#**pataca** "consonant" (only pl. **patacar** ["k"] is attested) (VT39:8)

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

pávatengwi, **pávëar** words Tolkien apparently changed to **návatengwi**, **návëar** (q.v.) (VT39:19)

pé "lip", dual **peu** "the two lips, the mouth-opening" (VT39:9). In an earlier source, the Etymologies, pé was glossed "mouth" (PEG)

pel- "go round, revolve, return" (PEL)

pelecco ("k") "axe" (LT2:346)

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

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

Pelendur masc.name, *"Fence-servant"??? (Appendix A)

peler "fenced field" (Old English tún) (PEL(ES))

pella "beyond", apparently a postposition rather than a preposition: **Andúnë pella** "beyond the West", **elenillor pella** "from beyond the stars" (Nam, RGEO:66, Markirya) In one version of the Quenya Lord's Prayer, Tolkien used **pell'** (evidently an elided form of **pella**) as a preposition, but this version was abandoned (VT43:13)

Pelóri "Fencing Heights", the mountains raised by the Valar to protect Aman (SA:pel, WJ:403)

peltas (**peltax-**, as in pl. **peltaxi** ["ks"]) "pivot" (PEL, TAK)

penda "sloping down, inclined" (PEN/PÉNEĐ)

pendë "slope, downslope, declivity" (PEN/PÉNEĐ)

penga- "pout" (VT39:11)

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

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

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)

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

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

perya "divide in middle, halve" (PER)

peu "the two lips, the mouth-opening" (VT39:9); the dual of **pé**, q.v.

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

pica- ("k") "lessen, dwindle, waning"; participle **pícala** "waning" (with locative ending: **pícalassë**) in Markirya

píçë ("k") "upon" (???) (MC:214; this is "Qenya")

Picinaucor ("k") "Petty-dwarves" (sg. #**Piconauco**, cf. **nauco**). Also **Pityanaucor** (WJ:389)

pilin (**pilind-**, as in pl. **pilindi**) "arrow" (PÍLIM)

piliningevë ??? (Narqelion)

pinilya "small" (MC:220; this is "Qenya")

pinquë ("q") ??? (Narqelion)

pior ??? (Narqelion)

pirucendëa ("k") "whirling lightly" (MC:215; this is "Qenya")

pirya "juice, syrup" (PIS)

#**pitya** "little" in **Pityafinwë**, **Pityanaucor**

Pityafinwë "Little Finwë", masc. name; he was called Amrod in Sindarin. Short Quenya name **Pityo** (PM:353)

Pityanaucor "Petty-dwarves" (sg. #**Pityanauco**, cf. **nauco**) Also **Picinaucor** (WJ:389)

Pityo see **Pityafinwë**

piucca "berry" (GL:64)

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

poa "beard" (GL:63)

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

pol- "can" = have physical power and ability, as in **polin quetë** "I can speak (because mouth and tongue are free)". Cf. **ista-**, **lerta-** as verbs "can" with somewhat different shades of meaning. (VT41:6)

polda "strong, burly" (POL/POLOĐ)

poldorë (not glossed, derived from **polda** "strong, burly") (POL/POLOĐ)

Poldórëa "Valiant"; as title of Tulkas replaced by **Astaldo** (POL/POLOĐ, MR:146, 149. In GL:64, **poldórëa** is glossed "mighty".)

porë "flour, meal" (POL/POLOĐ)

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

púrëa "smeared, discoloured" (Markirya)

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

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

pustanë "blowing" (MC:213; this is
"Qenya")

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

Q

quáco ("q") "crow" (WJ:395; Etym also has **corco**, q.v.)

quainë ("q") "wailing (pl.)" (MC:213; this is "Qenya")

quainëa ordinal "tenth" (VT42:25; this version of Quenya apparently presupposes ***quainë** rather than **cainen** as the word for "ten")

qualin ("q") "dead" (KWAL, LT1:264)

qualmë ("q") "agony, death" (KWAL, LT1:264)

qualumë ("q") "heaving" (MC:214; this is "Qenya")

quámë ("q") "sickness" (KWAM)

quanta ("q") "full" (KWAT, Narqelion, VT39:8); **quanta sarmë** "full writing", writing with separate letters for vowels (VT39:8); **#quanta tengwë** "full sign" (only pl. **quantë tengwi** is attested), in early Elvish analysis of Quenya the term for a consonant + a vowel (then analyzed as a kind of unitary phoneme rather than two phonemes); hence a stem like **mata-** "eat" was analyzed as two **quantë tengwi: ma + ta**. (VT39:5)

Quantarië "Day of Completion, Oldyear's Day" (PM:127) (= the **quantien** of the Etymologies)

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. **quantiëni**, 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.

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".

quat- "fill" (WJ:392), future **#quantuva** "shall fill" (**enquantuva** "shall refill") (Nam, RGEO:67)

#quel- "to fail", only attested in the future tense (**queluva** in FS)

quelet ("q") (**quelets-**, as in pl. **queletsi**) "corpse" (KWEL)

quelië "waning" in Narquelië, q.v.

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)

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)

quendë "Elf", the little-used sg. of **Quendi**, q.v. (KWEN(ED), WJ:361)

Quendelië ("q") *"the People of the Elves" (KWEN(ED))

Quendendil (also contracted **Quendil**; pl. **Quendili** in WJ:410) "Elf-friend" (WJ:410)

Quenderin "Quendian, belonging to the Elves as a whole" (a learned word) (WJ:407)

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)

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.

quendu *"Elvish man", pl. **quendur** given (MR:229; changed from **quendo** pl. **quendor**)

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

quent ("q") "word" (LT2:348; in Tolkien's later Quenya **quetta**)

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

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 "**quentale**")

quentaro ("q") "narrator" (KWET)

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 **quentalë**). (VT39:16)

quentelë ("q") "sentence" (LT2:348)

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).

#**querna** probably "turned"; isolated from **nuquerna** (q.v.) *"under-turned" = reversed, turned upside down. This also suggests a verbal stem #**quer-** "turn".

quessë "feather", also name of tengwa 4 (Appendix E, WJ:417, KWES)

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

quesset ("q") "pillow"; probably ***quesset**- since the Sindarin cognate **pesseg** points to a primitive form ***kwessek-** (compare **filit, filic-**) (KWES)

quet- "say, speak" (SA:**quen-/quet-**, LT2:348), aorist **quetë** in VT41:11, present tense **quéta** in VT41:13, pa.t. **quentë** in PM:401, 404. Translated "tell" in the sentence **órenya quetë nin** "my heart tells me" (VT41:15). Cf. also #**maquet-**

quetil ("q") "tongue, language" (KWET)

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

quildë "hush, rest, quiet" (GL:23)

químari ("q") pl. "phantoms" (MC:213; in LotR-style Quenya rather **fairi**, sg. **fairë**)

quimellë "lady" (GL:45)

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

quingi ("q") "twang, of strings, harp"
(LT1:256; rather **tingë**, **tango** in LotR-style Quenya)

quorin ("q") "drowned, choked"
(LT1:264) Some think this is not a valid form in LotR-style Quenya, since quo- may not be a possible combination in that later version of the language.

quoro- ("q") "choke, suffocate"
(LT1:264). See **quorin**.

R

-r nominative plural ending regularly used on nouns ending in **-a**, **-i**, **-ië**, **-o**, **-u**, e.g. **Ainur**, **Valar**, **tier**.

rá (1) pl. **rávi** "lion" (RAW)

rá (2) "arm" (LT2:335, there spelt **râ**; certainly obsoleted by # 1 above. In Tolkien's later Quenya, "arm" is **ranco**)

rac- ("k") "break", past participle **rácina** ("rákina") "broken" in Markirya

#racina "stripped, deprived"; this adj. is only attested in the pl. (**racinë** ["k"]). Compare **rácina** under **rac-** above. 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)

ráca ("k") "wolf" (DARÁK)

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

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

raica ("k") "crooked, bent, wrong" (RÁYAK, VT39:7), pl. **raicar** in LR:47 (read perhaps ***raicë** in LotR-style Quenya)

raima "net" (VT42:12)

raimë "network, lace" (VT42:28). In the Etymologies as printed in LR, a word **raimë** "hunt, hunting" is also cited in the entry ROY1, but given the form of the root itself, this word should evidently read ***roimë**.

raina, adj. "nettled, enlaced" (VT42:11)

raita- 1) "make network or lace" (also **rëa-**), 2) "catch in a net" (VT42:12)

[**raiwe** "lace" (VT42:12)]

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 LotR-style Quenya. Variant **rámë** in the names **Eärrámë**, **Alquarámë**, q.v.

rama- "to shout" (LT1:259)

rámalókë "winged dragon" (LOK)

rámavoitë "having wings" (LT2:335, Narqelion)

ramba "wall" (RAM, SA)

rambë "a shout" (LT1:259)

ran (ram-) "noise" (LT1:259, QL:79)

Rána "the Wayward, the Wanderer", a name of the moon (MR:198, MC:221, Silm); the Etymologies gives **Rana** with a short vowel (RAN). According to one late source, **Rána** is not properly the Moon itself but is rather the "name of the spirit (Máya) that was said to abide in the Moon as its guardian" (VT42:13).

ranco ("k") "arm", pl. **ranqui** ("q") (RAK)

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

ránë "straying, wandering" (noun) (RAN)

ránen "errant" (RAN; may be a misreading for ***ránëa**)

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)

rangwë "fathom" (RAK)

ranqui ("q") pl. of **rancio** (RAK)

ranya- (1) verb "to stray" (RAN), (2) noun **ranya** "erratic wandering" (VT42:13)

Rása "the Sea" (LT2:347; rather *ëar* in Tolkien's later Quenya)

rassë "horn" (especially on living animal, but also applied to mountains) (RAS, PM:69)

rato "soon" (Arct)

rau (pl. **rávi**) "lion" (LT1:260; the pl. is valid in Tolkien's later Quenya, but the sg. has become **rá**)

rauco ("k") "a powerful, hostile, and terrible creature", "very terrible creature", especially in the compound **Valarauco** "Demon of Might" (WJ:415, VT39:10, 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**.

raumo "(noise of a) storm" (Markirya)

raust "hunting, preying" (LT1:260; in LotR-style Quenya ***roimë** [misreading "**raime**" in LR:384]. No word can end in -**st** in LotR-style Quenya.)

rauta "metal" [meaning changed by Tolkien from "copper"] (RAUTÂ)

rauta- "to hunt" (LT1:260; in Tolkien's later Quenya rather **roita-**)

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

ráva (2) "wild, untamed" (RAB)

rávë "roaring noise" (Markirya)

rávëa "roaring" (adj.) (Markirya)

ravennë "she-lion" (LT1:260)

rë "day" (of the sun), a full 24-hour cycle (Appendix D); short **-rë** in compounds like **Ringarë** (q.v.)

rëa- "make network; make lace" (VT42:12)

remba- "net, entrap" (VT42:12)

rembë "mesh" (Appendix E, in a footnote), "hunter's or fisher's net" (VT42:29)

rembina "entangled" (VT42:12)

remma "snare" (as noun) (VT42:12)

rempa "crooked, hooked" (REP)

rëna "edge, border, margin" (REG)

rendë pa.t. of **rerin** (RED)

#rer- "to sow" (1st pers. aorist **rerin** "I sow"), pa.t. **rendë** (RED)

ría "wreath" (PM:347)

#ric- "twist", perfect **irícië** "has twisted" (VT39:9)

rië "crown" (RIG)

riel (***riell-**) "garlanded maiden" (SA:kal-), full form **riellë** "a maiden crowned with a festival garland" (PM:347).

In **Altariel**, **Altariellë**.

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

rilma "glittering light" (RIL)

rilya "glittering, brilliance" (RIL)

ríma "edge, hem, border" (RÎ)

rimba "frequent, numerous" (RIM)

rimbë "crowd, host, great number" (RIM, SA:rim, Letters:282)

rimpa "rushing, flying" (RIP)

rin "dew" (LT1:265; rather **rossë** in LotR-style Quenya)

rína "crowned" (RIG)

rincë ("k") "flourish, quick shake" (RIK(H))

rinda "circular" (RIN)

rindë "circle" (RIN)

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

Ringarë the twelfth and last month of the year, "December" (Appendix D, SA:ring); the word seems to mean ***"Cold-day"**.

ringë 1. (adj.) "cold", also **ringa** (which form is to be preferred; cf. **Ringarë** in LotR); 2. (noun) "cold pool or lake (in mountains)" (RINGI)

Ringil name of one of the great Lamps (pillared on ice), apparently contains ringë (RINGI)

ringwë "rime, frost" (LT1:265)

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

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.

-**ro** pronominal ending "he", in **antaváro**, q.v.

rocco ("k") "horse" (ROK, SA:roch; Letters:382; cf. 282 where the spelling really is **rocco**, not **rokko**. In Letters:382 the word is defined as "swift horse for riding".)

***roimë** "hunt, hunting" (the spelling "**raime**" in the entry ROY1 in the Etymologies as printed in LR would seem to be a misreading, given the form of the root itself)

roina "ruddy" (ROY2)

roita- "pursue" (ROY1)

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

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

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

romba "horn, trumpet" (ROM)

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 **Rómendacil** "East-victor" (Appendix A; cf. Letters:425)

rómenya "eastern" (RÔ)

-**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.

róna "east" (probably adj.) (RÔ)

rondo "a vaulted or arched roof, as seen from below" (and usually not visible from outside); "a (large) hall or chamber so roofed", "vaulted hall" (WJ:414; VT39:9; in the Etymologies, stem ROD, the gloss is simply "cave")

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

ronya "chaser, hound of chase" (ROY1)

roquen "horseman [but the Quenya word does not show gender], rider, knight" (WJ:372, UT:282)

rossë "fine rain, dew" (ROS1, PM:371)

rosta "ascent" (LT1:267)

róta "tube" (LT2:347)

rotelë "cave" (LT2:347)

rotsë "pipe" (LT2:347); pl. **rotser** (?) in Narqelion? (Cf. QL:xiv)

rotto "a small grot or tunnel" (PM:365)

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

Rú "Drûg", **Rúatan** pl. **Rúatani** "Drúedain" (UT:385)

ruc- ("k") "feel fear or horror" (1st 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)

rúcima ("k") "terrible" (WJ:415)

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)

ruhta- "terrify" (WJ:415)

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

Rúmil masc. name, genitive **Rúmilo** (WJ:398)

runda "rough piece of wood" (RUD)

rúnya "red flame" (SA:ruin; PM:366 gives runya)

runya "slot, footprint" (RUN; according to PM:366 **runya** also means "red flame", but SA:ruin has **rúnya**)

[**rusca**] "red-brown" (VT41:10)

rusco (**ruscu-**, pl. **rusqui**) "fox" (PM:353, VT41:10)

ruscuitë "foxy" (VT41:10)

rusa "red-haired" (VT41:10)

Russandol "Copper-top", a nickname (**epessë**) of Maitimo/Nelyafinwë (= Maedhros) (PM:354)

russë (1) "(a head or pelt of) red hair" (VT41:10)

russë (2) "corruscation, †sword-blade" (RUS)

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

ruste "crumbling" (MC:214; this is "Qenya")

#**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).

-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)

S

-s (1) pronominal ending "it", seen in **caritas**, **tiruvantes**, and **utúvienyes**, q.v. May also be used for "he/she" as in **eques** (q.v.); it seems that -s covers the entire 3rd person singular.

-s (2) ending for the mysterious case sometimes called "respective". Pl. -**is**, dual -**tes**, partitive pl. -**lis**.

sá "fire" (LT1:265; "Qenya" spelling *sâ*. Use rather **nárë** in LotR-style Quenya.)

saccantë ("k") "rent" (past tense of an otherwise unattested verb #saccat- "rend"?) (SD:246)

Sahóra "the South" (LT1:248, 255; rather **Hyarmen** in LotR-style Quenya)

#**saila** "wise" (isolated from **alasaila** "unwise" in a late source)

saira "wise" (SAY; a later source has the alternative formation #**saila** as above)

sairina "magic" (evidently adj.) (GL:72)

sairon "wizard" (SAY); according to LT2:337 and GL:29, **Sairon** is also the Quenya name of **Dairon** (Daeron).

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

salma "lyre" (LT1:265)

Salmar (masc. name; etymology unclear - cf. **salma**?) (Silme)

salmë "harp-playing" (LT1:265; rather **nandelë** in Tolkien's later Quenya)

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

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

salquë ("q") "grass" (SALÁK-(WÊ))

sáma "mind" (pl. **sámar** and dual **samat** [sic, read *sámat?] are given) (VT39:23, VT41:5)

sambë (Ð) "room, chamber" (STAB)

samna (Ð) "wooden post" (STAB)

samnar "diphthongs" (sg. #**samna** "diphthong"?) (SAM)

samno (Ð) "carpenter, wright, builder" (STAB)

san (1) "then" (MC:216; also twice in **Narqelion**)

san (2) ephemeral word for "so" (**ya(n)...****san** "as...so"), apparently quickly abandoned by Tolkien (VT43:16)

sana "day (24 hours)" (LT1:250; the later word **ré** is to be preferred to this early "Qenya" form, the plural of which would clash with **sanar** below.)

sanar "mind" (literally "thinker" or "reflector", suggesting an underlying verb #**sana-** "to think, to reflect") (VT41:13)

Sanavaldo "the Almighty" (SD:401)

sanca (Ð) ("k") "cleft, split" (STAK)

sancë ("k") "hateful" (LT2:341)

Sancossi ("k") "the Goblins" (LT2:341)

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

sandastan "shield-barrier", a battle-formation (UT:282; probably **sandastam-** since the final element is derived from a stem **stama-** "bar, exclude". Compare **talán**, **talam-** from **TALAM**.)

sanga (Ð) "crowd, press, throng" (STAG, SA:thang, LT2:342; pl. **sangar** (?) twice in **Narqelion**). In **Sangahyando** (Ð) "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".

sanganë "gather" (MC:214; this is "Qenya")

sangwa "poison" (SAG)

sanwë "thought, an act of thinking" (VT39:23, 30; VT41:5, 13)

sanwecenda ("k") "thought-inspection, thought-reading" (VT41:5)

sanwë-latya "thought-opening", direct, telepathic thought-transfer (VT39:23)

sanwe-menta "thought-sending, mental message"

sanya (Ð) "regular, law-abiding, normal" (STAN)

sanyë (Ð) "rule, law" (STAN)

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

sar (**sard-**, as in pl. **sardi**) "(small) stone" (SAR). In Elessar, q.v.

sára (1) "bitter" (SAG)

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

sara (Ð) "stiff dry grass, bent" (STAR)

sarat (pl. **sarati** given) "letter", any individual significant mark, used of the letters of Rúmil after the invention of Fëanor's tengwar (WJ:396). Cf. **sarmë**.

sarco ("k") "flesh" (LT2:347; Tolkien's later Quenya has **hrávë**)

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

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**.)

#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)

sarmë "writing" (VT39:8). Cf. **sarat**.

sarna "of stone" (SAR)

sarnë "strong place" (SAR)

sarnië (sarniyë) "shingle, pebble-bank" (UT:463, VT42:11)

sarquá ("q") "fleshy" (LT2:347)

Sarquindi ("q") "Cannibal-ogres" (LT2:347)

sati-, verb "set aside, appropriate to a special purpose or owner" (VT42:20). The final **-i** may be simply the connecting vowel of the aorist (as in ***satin** "I set aside").

satya "private, separate, not common, excluded" (VT42:20)

saura (Ð) "foul, evil-smelling, putrid" (THUS)

Sauro, **Sauron** (Ð) "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). The stem of Sauron would then be ***Saurond-**.

sáva "juice" (SAB)

Sáya name of the fire-fay (GL:66)

selda (meaning not clear, related to **seldë** "child" [meaning changed from "daughter"] and **seldo** ***"boy"**, perhaps an adjective ***"childlike"**, since **-a** is a frequent adjectival ending) (SEL-D)

seldë "child" [meaning changed by Tolkien from "daughter"] (SEL-D)

seldo (meaning not clear, perhaps the masculine form of **seldë** "child", hence ***"boy"**) (SEL-D)

seler (Ð) (**sell-**, as in pl. **seli**) "sister" (THEL/THELES)

seli (Ð) pl. of **seler** (THEL/THELES)
***selma** (Ð) "a fixed idea, will" (WJ:319;
only the archaic/Vanyarin form **þelma**
[thelma] is given)

senda "resting, at peace" (SED)

***sendë** see **ser-**

-ser "friend" (SER)

ser- "rest" (1st pers. aorist **serin** "I rest");
pa.t. probably ***sendë** since the R of **ser-**
was originally D (cf. stem SED; compare
rer- pa.t. **rendë** from RED concerning the
past tense)

sercë ("k") "blood" (SA:sereg; the
Etymologies gives **yár** as the Quenya word
for "blood")

sérë "rest, repose, peace" (SED); see
under **úyë** concerning the sentence **úyë**
sérë indo-ninya símen in Fíriel's Song

Serindë (Ð) fem. name; "Broideress"
(Silm) or "Needlewoman" (PM:333).
Original form **Therindë**, q.v.

sermë "friend" (fem.) (SER)

sermo "friend" (evidently masc., since
sermë is stated to be fem.) (SER)

seron "friend" (SER)

sí "now" (Nam, RGEO:67, LR:47,
SD: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".

sicil ("k") "dagger, knife" (SIK)

sië "thus" (VT43:24)

sil- "shine" (white), present tense **síla**
"shines, is shining" (FG); aorist **silë**, pl.
silir (The Return of the Shadow:324),
frequentative **sisíla-** (Markirya comments)
silda-ránar "in gleaming-moon"
(locative -r) (MC:213; this is "Qenya"; cf.
sildë)

sildai ??? (Narqelion)

sildë "gleaming" (?) (MC:214; this is
"Qenya"; cf. **silda-ránar**)

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

Silindo "Jupiter" (LT1:265; this planet is
called **Alcarinquë** in Tolkien's later
Quenya)

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

Silmarien (sometimes **-riën**) fem.
name, apparently incorporates **sil(i)ma**
(Appendix A)

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".

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".

Silmeráno "of silver moon" (MC:220;
this is "Qenya")

Silmerossë a name of **Silpion**
(Telperion) (ROS1, SIL)

Silpion a name of the Elder of the Two
Trees of Valinor (Telperion, the White
Tree). (Silm, SIL, SÍLIP, BAL, ROS1,
LR:385)

silquellosscë ("q") "blossom-white hair"
(MC:216; this is "Qenya", but compare
lossë)

símen "here" (FS; cf. **sinomë** in EO)

simpa "pipe, flute" (LT1:266)

simpetalla ??? (Narqelion)

simpetar "piper" (LT1:266)

simpina "pipe, flute" (LT1:266)

simpisë "piping" (LT1:266)

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).

sin (2) a form of **si** "now" (q.v.) occurring before vowels, possibly replaced by **sín** (SI)

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

sincahonda "flint-hearted" (LotR3:VI ch. 6). Hence #**sinca** "flint"?

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)

sindarinwa (Ð) "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]"

sindë (Ð) "grey, pale or silvery grey" (the Vanyarin dialect preserves the older form **Þindë**) (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**.

Sindel (Ð) (**Sindeld-**, as in pl. **Sindeldi**) "Grey-elf" = **Sinda** pl. **Sindar**, but less common (WJ:384)

sindi "river" (LT1:265; rather **sírë** in LotR-style Quenya)

Sindicollo (Ð) "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**.

Sindo (Ð) name of Elwe's brother (THIN)

Singollo (Ð) contraction of **Sindicollo** (Silm)

sinomë "in this place" (EO)

sinqui ("q") ??? (Narqelion)

sinquitálar ("q") ??? (Narqelion)

sinta (Ð) (1) "short" (STINTÁ)

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

sintë pa.t. of **ista-**, q.v. (IS)

sinya "new" (SI)

sinyë (Ð) "evening" (THIN)

sir- "flow" (SIR)

sírë "river" (SIR), "stream" (LT1:265)

siril "rivulet" (SIR)

sirilla *"flowing", "Qenya" participle of **siri-** "flow" (Narqelion, cf. QL:xiv)

sírima "liquid, flowing" (LT1:265)

Siriondil masc .name, *"Sirion-friend" (Appendix A)

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

siulë "incitement" (SIW)

sívë "as", apparently ve of similar meaning with the prefix **sí-** "this, here, now"; **sívë** therefore makes a comparison with something close, whereas **tambë** (q.v.) refers to something remote. **Sívë...tambë** "as...so" (VT43:17).

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

solmë "wave" (LT1:266)

Solonel a name of the Teleri (here in the sg. pl. **Soloneldi**). Note that this form is influenced by Telerin; pure Quenya has **Solonyeldi**, sg. #**Solonyel**. (PHAL/PHÁLAS, NYEL, SOL)

solor "surf" (SOL); **solor**, **solossë** "surf, surge" (LT1:266)

solossë "surf, surge" (LT1:266); also **solor**

sor, **sornë** "eagle" (LT1:266); rather **sorno**, **soron** in LotR-style Quenya

sóra "long, trailing" (LT2:344)

sornion "eyrie" (LT1:266)

sorno "eagle" (archaic **thorno**) (Letters:427). Also **soron**. Early "Qenya" has **sor**, **sornë** (LT1:266)

soron (or **sornë**) (Ð) "eagle", before an ending **sorn-** as in pl. **sorni**, "gen.sg....**sornen**"; in LotR-style Quenya this would be the dative singular instead (THOR/THORON). SD:290 has the pl. **soroni** "eagles", changed to **sorni** as in the Etymologies. Early "Qenya" has the forms **sor**, **sornë** (LT1:266)

Sorontar (Ð) "King of Eagles", Sindarin Thorondor, name of a great Eagle (SA:thoron, THOR/THORON, TÂ/TA3)

Soronúmë (Ð?) (name of a constellation, apparently incorporating **soron** "eagle") (SA:thoron)

-**ssë** locative ending; in **Lóriendessë**, q.v.; pl. **-ssen** in **yassen**, **mahalmassen**, q.v. The part. pl. (**-lissë** or **-lissen**) and dual (**-tsë**) locative endings are known from the Plotz letter only.

sú "noise of wind" (LT1:266; "Qenya" spelling **sû**)

suc- ("k") "to drink" (1st pers. aorist **sucin** "I drink") (SUK)

suhto "draught" (SUK)

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

súlë (Ð) "spirit, breath", also name of tengwa 9; originally **thúlë** (Ðúlë), before the shift **th** > **s** that occurred shortly before the rebellion of the Noldor (Appendix E, THÛ)

súlimarya ??? (Narqelion)

Súlimë (Ð?) 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)

Súlimo (Ð) surname of Manwe (wind-god) (THÛ, SA:sûl)

súlo "goblet" (SUG; see SUK)

sulp- "lick" (LT1:266; rather **lav-** in Tolkien's later Quenya)

sulpa "soup" (LT1:266)

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

sundo "base, root, root-word" (SUD), sc. a Quendian consonantal "base"

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)

sungwa "drinking-vessel" (SUK)

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)

#surië (Ð), possibly a noun "seeking"; see **minasurië**.

Súro (Ð) alternative form of **Sauro(n)** (THUS)

súru "wind" (MC:213, 216, 220; this is "Qenya"; Tolkien's later Quenya has **súrë**)

surya "spirant consonant" (SUS)

súya- (Ð) "breathe" (THÛ)

súyer ??? (Narqelion)

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 (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 (3) reduced pronominal affix of the 2. person, "you" (sg.). See **heca!** (WJ:364)

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

ta "that, it" (TA)

tac- ("k") "fasten" (the form **tacë** given in the Etymologies is translated "he fastens", evidently the 3rd person sg. aorist), pa.t. **tancë** (TAK)

tai ?"that which" (**ta + i**) (VT42:34). The word occurs in the sentence **alasaila ná lá carë tai mo navë mára**, translated "it is unwise not to do what one judges good". So **tai** = "what", but it may seem to mean more literally "that which" (cf. **ta**).

tailë "lengthening, extension" (TAY)

#**taima** "lengthening, extension" in **ómataima**, q.v.

Taimavar "Shepherd of the Sky", Orion (LT1:268; Orion is called **Telumhtar** or **Menelmacar** in Tolkien's later Quenya)

Taimë, **Taimië** "the sky" (LT1:268; rather **menel** in LotR-style Quenya)

Taimondo, also **Taimordo** "Orion" (LT1:268; Orion is called **Telumhtar** or **Menelmacar** in Tolkien's later Quenya)

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

taita- "to prolong" (TAY)

tál (**tal-**, as in "g.sg. **talén**"; in LotR-style Quenya this is rather the dative singular) "foot" (TAL). VT:43:16 mentions "an unpublished declension" of this word dating from ca. 1967; here the locative is said to appear as **talassë** and **talsë**. Early "Qenya" forms: **tala** "foot" (LT2:347) and dual **talwi** "the feet" (LT2:347); **tálin** "feet" (MC:216); instrumental **talainen**, **taláinen** "with wings, on wings" (wings here meaning sails) (MC:213, 216, 220; this is "Qenya")

talán (**talám-**, e.g. pl. **talami**) "floor, base, ground" (TALAM)

talantië "he is fallen" (FS; see **-ië** #2 concerning the doubtful authority of this stative verb ending in LotR-style Quenya)

talas "sole" (LT2:347; Tolkien's later Quenya has **tallunë**)

talat- a stem used for "slipping, sliding, falling down" (Letters:347), cf. **talta-** and **talantië**

#**talca** ("k") "post, mark" isolated from **lantalca** "boundary post or mark" (VT42:28)

tallunë "sole of foot" (TALAM, RUN)

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

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

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

tam- "to tap" (1st pers. aorist **tamin** "I tap"), pa.t. **tamnë** (TAM)

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

tambaro "woodpecker" (TAM)

tambë (1) "so" or "as" (referring to something remote; contrast **sívë**). **Sívë...tambë** "as...so" (VT43:17).

tambë (2) "copper" (LT1:250; this is "Qenya"; see **Urundil** regarding a possible later word for copper)

tambina "of copper" (LT1:250)

tamin (**taminn-**) "forge" (noun) (LT1:250, cf. QL:88)

tampa "stopper" (TAP)

tampë "copper" (LT1:268; in LotR-style Quenya **tampë** is [also?] the past tense of **tap-** "stop, block")

tampë pa.t. of **tápë**, see **tap-** (TAP)

tana "that" (anaphoric) (TA)

tána (meaning unclear, probably "high, lofty, noble") (TÂ/TA3)

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

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

tancë ("k") pa.t. of **tac-**, q.v. (TAK)

tancil ("k") "pin, brooch" (TAK)

Tancol ("Tankol") "Signifer", "the significant star" = Venus (MR:385)

tande "thither" (MC:215; this is "Qenya")

tango "twang" (TING/TANG)

tangwa "hasp, clasp" (TAK)

taniquelassë name of tree (UT:167), perhaps **Tanique(til)** + **lassë** "leaf"

Tanique(til) (**Tanique(tild-)**) 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 **Tanique(til)**, **Tanique(tildë** ("q") (**Ta-nique(til)**) ("g.sg." **Tanique(tilden)**, in LotR-style Quenya this is the dative singular) "High White Horn" (NIK-W, TIL, TA/TA3, OY)

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

tano "craftsman, smith" (TAN)

tanta (1) noun "harp", also as verb **tanta-** "to play a harp" (VT41:10)

tanta (2) "double" (prob. adj) (TATA)

tantila "harp" (noun) (VT41:10)

tanwë "craft, thing made, deceive, construction" (TAN)

tanya "that" (MC:215; this is "Qenya")

tap- "stop, block" (the form **tápë** given in the Etymologies is translated "he stops, blocks", evidently the 3rd person sg. aorist, though we would rather expect ***tapë**); pa.t. **tampë** (TAP)

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

#**tapta tengwë** phrase only attested in the pl.: **tapta tengwi** ("ñ") "impeded elements", a term for consonants. (In the pl. we would rather expect ***taptë tengwi** with the pl. form of the adjective.) Also simply **tapta** pl. **taptar** (VT39:17)

tar (1) "thither" (TA)

tar (2) "beyond" (FS)

-tar element meaning "king" or "queen" in compounds and names (TÂ/TA3)

tár pl. **tári** "king" (only used of the legitimate kings of whole tribes); the pl. must not be confused with the sg. **tári** "queen" (TÂ/TA3)

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**.

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

taracu- ("k") "ox" (LT2:347, GL:69)

taran, tarambo "buffet" (LT2:337)

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)

tarassë ??? (Narqelion)

tarca ("k") "horn" (TARÁK)

tarcalion = **Tar-Calion**, Quenya name of Ar-Pharazôn (LR:47, SD:246); see **Calion**

Tarcil ("k") masc. name, *"High-man", also used to mean Númenórean (Appendix A, TUR, KHIL)

tárë "in that day", not translated in its first occurrence in Fíriel's Song

Tareldar "High-elves" (MR:349), sg. ***Tarelda**

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**)

tárië "height", allative **tárienna** "to [the] height" (LotR3:VI ch. 4, translated in Letters:308)

Táriorion alternative name of Valanya, the last day of the Eldarin six-day week, dedicated to the Powers (Valar) (Appendix D)

tarma "pillar" (SA:tar); **Tarmasundar** "the Roots of the Pillar", the slopes of Meneltarma in Númenor (UT:166)

Tarmenel "High Heaven" (LotR1:II ch. 1), **Tar-menel** "the true firmament", as opposed to **Nur-menel** (q.v.) (MR:388)

tarna "crossing, passage" (LT2:347)

Tarondor masc. name, *"Lord of Ondor (Gondor)" (Appendix A)

Tarostar masc. name, *"Lord of ostar [?]" (Appendix A)

tarquendi ("q") "High-elves" = Lindar (= the later Vanyar; Tolkien revised the names) Sg. #**tarquendë** (TÂ/TA3)

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

taru "horn" (LT2:337, 347; Tolkien's later Quenya has **tarca**)

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

tarucco ("k") "bull" (also **tarunco**) ("k") (LT2:347; Tolkien's later Quenya has **munco**)

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

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

tarunco ("k") "bull" (also **tarucco**) ("k") (LT2:347; Tolkien's later Quenya has **munco**)

tarya "tough, stiff" (TÁRAG)

tasar, tasarë "willow-tree" (TATHAR).

In **Tasarinan** *"Willow-valley", **Nan-tasarion** *"Valley of willows" (SA:tathar)

tasarin "willow" (LT2:346; in Tolkien's later Quenya **tasar, tasarë**)

Tasarinan *"Willow-vale", also **Nan-Tasarion** (LotR2:III ch. 4)

táta "hat" (GL:71)

tatya archaic ordinal "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, that was probably ***Tatjái**). (WJ:380) Later, **tatya** as an ordinal was replaced by **attëa** (VT42:25).

tatya- "to double" (TATA)

taulë "great tree" (LT1:267)

tauno "forest" (LT1:267; in Tolkien's later Quenya **taurë**)

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

taurë "(great) wood, forest" (SA:taur, Letters:308, TÁWAR. VT39:7), pl. **tauri** in Markirya

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

#**taurëa** "forested" in **Tumbaletaurëa**, see **Taurelilómëa-tumbalemorna**...

taurelasselindon "like leaves of forests" (MC:213, 220; this is "Qenya")

Taurelilómëa-tumbalemorna

Tumbaletaurëa **Lómëanor**

"Forestmanysshadowed-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)

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

taurina "of wood" (TÁWAR)

tavar (1) "wood" (TÁWAR)

tavar (2), pl. **tavarni**, "dale-sprites" (LT1:267; perhaps obsoleted by # 1 above)

Tavari (name of the "fays of the Woods" in early "Qenya"; see The Book of Lost Tales 1 p. 267) (TÁWAR)

tavaril "dryad, spirit of woods" (evidently fem.) (TÁWAR)

tavaro, tavaron "dryad, spirit of woods" (evidently masc.) (TÁWAR)

tavas "woodland" (LT1:267)

taxë ("ks") "nail" (TAK)

te "them" (LotR3:VI ch. 4, translated in Letters:308)

tëa (1) "straight line, road" (TEÑ)

tëa (2) "indicates" (evidently a present-tense stem) (VT39:6)

tec- "write" (Etym gives the form **tecë** "writes", evidently the 3rd person aorist) (TEK)

tecco ("k") "stroke of pen or brush (·) when not used as long mark" (TEK)

tecil ("k") "pen" (TEK, PM:318)

tehta "mark, sign" (noun) (TEK, VT39:17, Appendix E), especially diacritics denoting vowels in Fëanorian writing (pl. **tehtar** is attested); these diacritics are explicitly called **ómatehtar** "vowel-marks", q.v.

tel "roof" (LT1:268)

telco "stem" (Appendix E). The Etymologies gives **telco** ("k") pl. **telqui** ("q") "leg" (the pl. form is said to be analogical) (TÉLEK)

Telcontar "Strider" (MR:216)

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

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

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 3rd person aorist of a stem **tel-**)

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

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)

Telellië "Teler-folk" (TELES)

Telemmaitë masc. name, *"Silver-handed" (Appendix A)

telemnna "of silver" (KYELEP/TELEP)

Telemnar masc.name, "Silver-flame" (Appendix A; for ***Telep-nar**)

telempë "silver" (LT1:268; in Tolkien's later Quenya **telpë**, which is actually also found in early "Qenya")

telep- see **telpë**

telepsa "of silver" (KYELEP/TELEP)

telepta "silver", as adj? (LT2:347 - rather **telemnna** in Tolkien's later Quenya)

Teler "sea-elf", pl. **Teleri**, general (partitive) pl. **Telessi**, 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 Cuiviënen. In early "Qenya", **Teler**, also **Telessi**, was defined "little elf" (LT1:267), but this is certainly not a valid gloss in Tolkien's later Quenya.

telerëa adj. corresponding to **Teler** (LT1:267; perhaps rather **Telerin** in Tolkien's later Quenya)

Telerin "Telerian" (TELES)

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

Telimbectar ("k") "Orion", lit. "Swordsman of Heaven". Also **Telimectar** ("k"). (LT1:268; in Tolkien's later Quenya **Telumehhtar**, q.v. The combination ct is not found in LotR-style Quenya.)

telimbo "canopy, sky" (LT1:268)

Telimectar ("k") "Orion", lit. "Swordsman of Heaven". Also **Telimbectar** ("k"). (LT1:268; in Tolkien's later Quenya **Telumehhtar**)

tella "hindmost, last" (TELES)

tellë "rear" (TELES)

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, RGE0:66).

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)

telmë "hood, covering"; ablative in the phrase **telmello telmanna** "from hood to base, from crown to foot, top to bottom" (TEL/TELU)

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 *kyelepê 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); **Teleporno**, **Teleporno** "Silver-high" = Sindarin Celeborn (Letters:347, UT:266). It seems that **Teleporno** is properly Telerin, Quenyarized as **Teleporno**.

telpina "of silver" (KYELEP/TELEP)

telqui ("q") (analogical) pl. of **telco** (TÉLEK)

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

teltassë "awning" (GL:70)

Telufinwë "Last Finwë", masc. name; he was called Amras in Sindarin. Short Quenya name **Telvo**. (PM:353)

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"). **Telumehhtar** "warrior of the sky", older name of Menelmacar = Orion (Appendix E, TEL/TELU, WJ:411); **Telumendil** *"Sky-friend", name of a constellation (Silm)

telya- "finish, wind up, conclude" (transitive) (WJ:411)

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

ten "for", in Fíriel's Song; apparently replaced by **an** in LotR-style Quenya.

ten- "hear", future tense **tenuva** (MC:213; in Tolkien's later Quenya, "hear" is **hlar-**)

téna "straight, right" (SD:310; see **téra**)

tencelë ("k") "writing system, spelling" (TEK)

tengë "indicated", pa.t. of **tëa**? (VT39:6)

tengwa (pl. **tengwar** is attested) "letter",

tengwa (ñ) "any one visible sign representing (theoretically) any one audible **teñgwe**" (phoneme) (VT39:17). In non-technical usage **tengwa** was equivalent to "consonant", since only the consonants were full signs (WJ:396, TEK)

tengwanda "alphabet" (TEK)

tengwë (pl. **tengwi** attested) "indication, sign, token", in linguistics used for phonemes (VT39:7, WJ:394); **hloníti tengwi** "phonetic signs" (WJ:395). The term **tengwë** was particularly associated with consonants (VT39:16). In the Etymologies, stem TEK, **tengwë** is glossed "writing"; this gloss would seem to be obsoleted (use **sarmë**).

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)

tengwesta ("ñ") "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).

tengwestië "Language" as abstract or phenomenon (WJ:394)

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.)

ter (1), also **terë**, "through" (Notes on CO, UT:317, TER/TERES, Narqelion)

ter (2), also **tér**, ephemeral word for "so" (see **ier**), abandoned in favour of **tambë** (VT43:17)

téra "straight, right" (TEÑ, see TE3; LR:47; in one text Tolkien changed it to **téna**, SD:310)

tercáno "herald" (PM:362)

tercen ("**terken**") "insight", literally *"through-sight" (MR:471); adj. **#tercenyä** (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)

teren, **terenë** "slender" (TER/TERES)

Terendul "Slender-(and)-dark", masc. name (LR:59, TER/TERES, DUL, NDUL)

teret "auger, gimlet" (LT1:255)

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

terhat- "break apart" (SKAT), past tense **terhantë** "broke" (LR:47/56)

termar- "stand" meaning last (**ter-mar-** "through-abide"); future tense **termaruva** in CO.

-**tes** ending for dual "respective" (Plotz)

tevë- "to hate" (LT1:268; in Tolkien's later Quenya, **tevë** may be understood as the 3rd person aorist)

tevië "hatred" (LT1:268)

tevin "hated" (QL:90, not to be glossed "hatred" as in LT1:268)

Thauron (**Þauron**) earlier form of Sauron, before the change **th** > **s** (SA:thaur,

cf. Letters:380, which suggests a stem **thaurond-**, there spelt with the Greek letter for **th**)

thelma (þelma) see *selma

Therindë (**Perindë**) "Needlewoman", original form of **Serindë**, before the shift **th > s** (PM:333)

thindë (**Pindë**) older form of **sindë**, q.v., preserved in Vanyarin (WJ:384, there spelt with the special letter **Þ**, not the digraph **th**)

Thindicollo (**Pindicollo**) original form of **Sindicollo**, before the shift **th > s** (PM:337, there spelt with the special letter **Þ**, not the digraph **th**)

thorno (**Þorno**) archaic/Vanyarin form of **sorno** (Letters:427)

thúlë (**Þúlë**) see **súlë**

tië "path, course, line, direction, way" (TE3); pl. **tier** in Namárië (Nam, RGEO:67); **tielyanna** "upon your path" (UT:22 cf. 51; **tie-lya-anna** "path-your-upon")

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

tildë "point, horn" (TIL)

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")

timpë "fine rain" (LT1:268, Narqelion)

timpinë "spray" (LT1:268)

timpinen "a fluter" (LT1:268; hardly valid in Tolkien's later Quenya)

tin- "glint" (3rd pers. aorist **tinë** "it glints") (TIN)

tinco "metal" (TINKÔ), also name of tengwa 1 (Appendix E, there spelt "**tinco**", but "**tinko**" in Etym); **tincotéma** "t-series", dental series, first column of the Tengwar system (Appendix E)

tinda (1) "glinting, silver" (adj.) (TIN)

tinda (2) "spike" (LT1:258; probably obsolete by # 1 above)

tindë "glint" (noun) (TIN)

tindómë "starry twilight, starlit dusk" (DOMO, TIN, SA:tin), usually of the time near dawn, not near evening (SA:tin)

tindómerel (also capitalized **Tindómerel**) "daughter of twilight", a kenning (poetic name) of the nightingale; = Sindarin **Tinúviel**. (TIN, SEL-D, SA:tin)

tindon "lay" (???) (MC:220; this is "Qenya")

tínë "shining" (MC:213; this is "Qenya")

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

tingë "twang" (TING/TANG)

tingilindë "a twinkling star" (TIN)

tingilya "a twinkling star" (TIN)

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

Tintallë "Kindler", a title of Varda who kindled the stars (TIN, Nam, RGEO:67). From **tinta-** "kindle, make to sparkle" (MR:388)

Tintanië "Kindler" = Varda (TIN; **Tintánië** under TAN)

tintila- "twinkle", present pl. **tintilar** (Nam, RGEO:67)

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

tinwë "sparkle", also "star"; pl. **tinwi** "sparks", properly used of the star-images on **Nur-menel** (q.v.). Cf. **nillë**. (TIN, MR:388) In early "Qenya", **tinwë** was simply glossed "star" (LT1:269, cf. MC:214). In one late source, the meaning of **tinwë** is given as "spark", and it is said that this word (like Sindarin **gil**) was used of the stars of heaven "in place of the older and more elevated **el**, **elen-** stem" (VT42:11).

tinwelindon "like stars" (MC:213, MC:220; this is a "Qenya" "simulative" form in **-ndon** and pl. in **-li**)

Tinwerína (name) (RIG)

[**Tinwerontar**] "star-queen, title of Varda" (TIN, TÂ/TA3)

[**Tinwetar**] "star-queen, Queen of Stars", title of Varda (TIN, TÂ/TA3)

tir- "watch, watch over, guard, heed", 1st 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")

tirin "tall tower" (LT1:258; this is a verb "I watch" in the Etymologies, stem TIR.)

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")

tirios "a town with walls and towers" (LT1:258)

tiris "watch, vigil" (LT1:258)

titta "little, tiny" (TIT)

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

tiuco ("k") "thigh" (TIW)

tiuya- "swell, grow fat" (TIW)

fixë ("ks") "dot, tiny mark, point" (TIK)

-**to** ending for dual genitive (Plotz)

tó "wool" (TOW)

toa (1) ("töa") noun "wood" (VT39:6)

toa (2) adj. "of wool, woollen" (TOW; in GL:71 **toa** was glossed "wool", noun instead of adjective - but in Tolkien's later Quenya, the noun is **tó**)

toi "they" (FS; replaced by **te** in LotR-style Quenya?)

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.

toldëa "eighth" (VT42:25), also **toltëa** (VT42:31). See **tolto**.

Tol Eressëa "Lonely Isle" (LONO, Silm), also spelt Tol-Eressëa (ERE), **Tol-eressëa** (TOL2)

tólë "centre" (LT1:269; the word **endë** in to be preferred in Tolkien's later Quenya)

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

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

tolmen "boss (of shield)" (LT1:269)

tolos "knob, lump" (LT1:269)

toltëa "eighth" (VT42:31), also **toldëa** (VT42:25). See **tolto**.

tolto "eight" (TOL1-OTH/OT); **toltëa** ordinal "eighth" (VT42:31, also **toldëa**, VT42:25 - the latter form probably presupposes ***toldo** as the cardinal "eight").

tombo "gong" (LT1:269)

tompë pa.t. of **top-** (**topë**) (TOP)

top- "cover" (1st pers. aorist **topë** "covers"), pa.t. **tompë** (TOP). Variant **tup-**, q.v.

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

[**Tormen**] "north" (MEN; replaced by **Formen**, q.v.)

torni pl. of **toron** (TOR)

toron pl. **torni** "brother" (TOR)

torwa ??? (Narqelion)

tuc- ("k") "draw" (1st pers. aorist **tucin** "I draw") (TUK)

tucalia ("k") ??? (Narqelion)

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

tuilë "spring, spring-time", also used = "dayspring, early morn" (VT39:7, TUY), 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. **tuima** in Tolkien's later Quenya.

tuilérë *"Spring-day", a day outside the months in the Steward's Reckoning, inserted between Súlimë and Víressë (March and April). In early "Qenya", **Tuilérë** was simply glossed "Spring" (LT1:269).

tuilindo "swallow", etymologically "spring-singer" (TUY, LIN2, LT1:269, LT2:338)

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

tul- "come" (WJ:368), 1st 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 **túlë** "came" in LR:47 and SD:246; read perhaps ***tullë** in LotR-style Quenya. **Túlë** in VT43:14 seems to be an abnormal aorist stem, later abandoned; **tula** in the same source would be an imperative. In early "Qenya" we have the 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 LotR-style Quenya.

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

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

tulco ("k") "support, prop" (TULUK)

Tulkas (**Tulkass-**, as in dat.sg. **Tulkassen**) name of a Vala, adopted and adapted from Valarin (WJ:399, TULUK)

tulma "bier" (LT1:270)

tulta- "send for, fetch, summon" (TUL)

tulu- "fetch, bring, bear; move, come" (LT1:270; probably obsoleted by **tulta-** in Tolkien's later Quenya)

tulunca ("k") "steady, firm" (LT1:270; in Tolkien's later Quenya **tulca**)

tulwë "pillar, standard, pole" (LT1:270)

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

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...**

tumbë "trumpet" (LT1:269)

tumbo "(deep) valley", under or among hills (TUB, SA:tum). In early "Qenya", the gloss was "dark vale" (LT1:269). See **tumba**.

Tumbolatsin (place-name, apparently incorporating **tumbo**) (LAT)

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

tumpo "hump" (TUMPU)

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".

tunda "tall" (TUN)

tunda- "kindle" (LT1:270; rather **tinta-** in Tolkien's later Quenya)

tundo "hill, mound" (TUN)

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

tuo "muscle, sinew, vigour, physical strength" (TUG)

#**tup-** "cover", isolated from **untúpa**, q.v. Variant **top-** in the Etymologies.

tupsë "thatch" (TUP)

tur- "wield, control, govern" (1st pers. aorist **turin** "I wield" etc.), pa.t. **turnë** (TUR)

Turambar masc. name, "Master of Doom/Fate", name taken in pride by Túrin (Appendix A, SA:tur, TUR, MBARAT)

tur "king" (LT1:260); rather **aran** in LotR-style Quenya, but cf. the verb **tur-**.

Turcafinwë "strong, powerful (in body) Finwë", masc. name; he was called Celegorm in Sindarin. Short Quenya name Turco. (PM:352)

Turcil (= **Tarcil**?) "Númenórean" (TUR), stem **turcild-** as in pl. **turcildi** (LR:47, 56; SD:246).

Turco see **Turcafinwë**

túre "mastery, victory" (TUR)

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)

#turinasta, **#túrinasta** "kingdom" (**turinastalya**, **túrinastalya** "thy kingdom", VT43:15). These words for "kingdom" were perhaps abandoned in favour of **#aranië**, q.v.

#turindië, **#túrindië** "kingdom" (**turindielya**, **túrindielya** "thy kingdom", VT43:15). These words for "kingdom" were perhaps abandoned in favour of **#aranië**, q.v.

Turindo (masc. name, see **Túrin**). (TUR)

turinqui ("q") "queen" (LT1:260; apparently the fem. of tur. In Tolkien's later Quenya, "queen" is **tári**.)

turma "shield" (TURÚM)

turnë pa.t. of **tur-** (TUR)

Túrosto "Gabilgathol", a dwelling of the Dwarves (Sindarin Belegost; the names mean "Mickleburg", "Great Fortress")

turu "wood" (properly firewood, but used of wood in general) (LT1:270)

turu- "kindle" (LT1:270; rather **tinta-** in LotR-style Quenya)

Turucáno ("-káno") "Turgon" (PM:344) [Turambar] (masc.name) (MBARAT)

Changed by Tolkien to **Turambar**

#turúna "mastered", only 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**.

turúva "wooden" (LT1:270)

tussa "bush" (TUS)

tusturë "tinder" (LT1:270)

#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)

tuvu- "receive" (GL:71; is this "Qenya" word related to **#tuv-** "find"?)

-**twá** ending for dual possessive (Plotz)

tyal- "play" (1st pers. aorist **tyalin** "I play") (TYAL)

tyalangan "harp-player" (TYAL)

tyalië "sport, play, game" (TYAL, LT1:260)

tyar- "cause" (KYAR)

tyaro "doer, actor, agent" (KAR)

tyav- "taste" (1st pers. aorist **tyavin** "I taste") (KYAB)

tyávë pl. **#tyáver** "taste", noun (pl. attested only in the compound **lámatyáver**, see **lámatyávë**.) (MR:215, 216)

tye "you, thee" as object (LR:70, Arct)

tyel (probably **tyeld-**, cf. long form **tyeldë**) "end" (noun) (FS, KYEL)

tyel- "end, cease" (KYEL)

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

Tyelcormo ("k") "hasty-riser", mother-name (never used in narrative) of Turcafinwë = Celegorm (PM:353)

tyeldë "end" (noun), also short form **tyel**
(KYEL)

tyelima "final" (KYEL)

tyellë "grade" (pl. **tyeller** attested)
(Appendix E)

tyelma "ending" (FS)

tyelpë "silver" (KYELEP/TELEP),
etymology also in Letters:426 and UT:266.

Tyelpë is the true Quenya descendant of
primitive *kyelepê, 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).

Tyelperinquar "Silver-fist,
Celebrimbor" (PM:318; also **Telperinqar**,
q.v.)

tyelpetéma "palatal series" (Appendix E)

Tyelperion less common name of
Telperion (UT:266).

tyulma "mast" (TYUL, SD:419).
"Qenya" pl. **tyulmin** "masts" in MC:216;
read ***tyulmar** in LotR-style Quenya.

tyulussë "poplar-tree" (TYUL)

tyur "cheese" (QL:50 cf. GL:28)

U

u- "not do, not be" (1st pers. aorist **uin** "I do not, am not"), pa.t. **úmë** (UGU/UMU)

ú adv and prep. "without, destitute of" (VT39:14). Usually followed by genitive: **ú calo** "without light" (**cala**).

ú- (prefix) "not-, un-, in-", denying presence or possession of thing or quality (VT39:14, UGU/UMU, GÛ, LT1:272). Tolkien at one point considered redefining **ú-** as an element signifying "bad, uneasy, hard"; the already-published form **únótima** would then mean "difficult/impossible to count" rather than simply "uncountable" (VT42:33). However, Tolkien's very last word on the matter seems to be that **ú-** was to remain a mere negative (VT44:4)

Úamanyar "those not of Aman" (sg. #**Úamanya**), Elves who did not reach the Blessed Realm (but did leave Cuiviénen with the intention of going there) = Heceldi (WJ:371). Also **Úamanyar** and fuller **Úmaneldi**. (WJ:373)

uë "fleece" (LT1:249)

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

uilë "long trailing plant", especially "seaweed" (UY)

uin (1) see **u-**.

Uin (2) "the primeval whale" (LT1:263)

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".

Úlairi "Nazgûl" (sg. ***Úlairë?** ***Úlair?**)
Etymology obscure.

Ulban (**Ulband-**) "monster" (a name of Melko) (LT1:260)

ulca "evil, bad, wicked, wrong" (QL:97; in LotR-period Quenya attested in **henulca** "evileyed", SD:68)

úlëa "pouring, flooding, flowing" (ULU)

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 Tolkien's later Quenya. In SD:247, **ullier** is translated "should flow".

ullumë an word occurring in Firieli's Song, evidently meaning "not for ever". Cf. **ú-**, **lúmë**.

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)

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

ulto- "pour" (intransitive?) (LT1:270; in Tolkien's later Quenya **ulya-** pa.t. **ullë**)

ulu- "pour" (transitive?) (LT1:270; in Tolkien's later Quenya **ulya-** pa.t. **ulyanë**)

Ulumúri The great horns of Ulmo; etymology obscure (Silm)

ulundë "flood" (ULU)

ulundo "monster, deformed and hideous creature" (ÚLUG)

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 Tolkien's later Quenya. In SD:247, **ullier** is translated "should flow".

um- "not do, not be" (1st pers. aorist **umin** "I do not, am not"), past tense **úmë** (UGU/UMU). Future tense **úva?** (q.v.)

Úmaneldi *"Non-Aman Elves", Elves who never dwelt in Aman (= **Úmanyar**) (WJ:373). Sg. #**Úmanel**, #**Úmaneld-**.

Úmanyar "those not of Aman", Eldar that did not reach Aman, sc. Sindar and Nandor (SA:mân). Sg. #**Úmanya**. Also **Úamanyar**.

umbar (**umbart-**, as in dat.sg. **umbarten**) "fate, doom" (MBARAT), also name of tengwa 6 (Appendix E)

Umbardacil "Umbar-victor" (Appendix A); the place-name Umbar is not Quenya and has no connection with umbar "fate".

Umbarto "Fated", mother-name (never used in narrative) of Telufinwë = Amras. The ominous name was altered to **Ambarto** by Fëanor. (PM:353-354)

úmë pa.t. of **um-** (and **u-**?) (UGU/UMU)

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

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

únat "a thing impossible to be or to be done" (VT39:26) Cf. **ú-** and **nat**.

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

Undolaurë "Glorund" (> **Glaurung**). Also **Laurundo**. (LT2:341)

undómë "twilight", usually of the time near evening, not near dawn (that is **tindómë**)

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"

undumë "abyss" (Markirya)

Úner "Noman" (UT:211)

ungo "cloud, dark shadow" (UÑG)

Ungoliantë "Ungoliant" (the Spider, ally of Morgoth); also **Ungweliantë** (UÑG, DYEL, SLIG)

ungwalë "torture" (ÑGWAL)

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)

Ungweliantë the Spider, ally of Morgoth (UÑG)

unotë, **unotëa** (read ***únotë**, ***únotëa?**) "not counted, uncounted" (VT39:14)

únótima "not possible to count, countless" (VT39:14), pl. **únótimë** (translated "numberless") attested (**ú-nót-imë** "not-count-able") (Nam, RGEO:66, Appendix E)

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

unqualë ("q") "agony, death" (KWAL)

unquë "hollow" (noun) (UNUK), also name of tengwa 16 (Appendix E; there spelt **unque**, while the Etymologies has **unqe**)

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-**)

unuhuinë "under-shadow" (LR:47); see **huinë**.

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

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

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 "Qenya" also has **Úr** "the Sun" (also **Úri**, **Úrinci** ("k"), **Urwen**) (LT1:271). Cf. **Úri**.

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.

úra "large" (UR)

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)

urdu "death" (LT2:342; rather **nuru** in Tolkien's later Quenya)

úrë "heat", also name of tengwa 36 (Appendix E)

úri "sun" (MC:214, 221; this is "Qenya"); genitive **úrio** "sun's" (MC:216)

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)

úrin "blazing hot" (LT1:271)

Úrin (**Úrind-**, as in "g.sg. **Úrinden**", in LotR-style 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.)

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.)

urna "oven" (LT1:271)

uru "fire" (LT1:271)

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.)

urulóké "fire-dragon" (LOK), pl.

Urulóki (SA:ur-)

Urundil masc.name, "copper-lover" (PM:365); this apparently suggests **#urun** as a word for "copper".

urus (**urust-**) "copper" (VT41:10)

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".)

uruvoitë "fiery" (LT1:271)

urwa "on fire" (LT1:271)

urya- "burn" (intransitive) (LT1:271)

#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 Tolkien's later Quenya). Cf. **uswë**.

usquë ("q") "reek" (USUK)

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

uswë "issue, escape" (noun) (LT1:251)

Uswevandë "way of escape" (LT2:336)

utúlien see **tul-** (EO)

Utumno name of the first great stronghold of Melkor in the North (SA:tum, TUB)

utúvienyes see ***tuv-**

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".

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

úvanë "without beauty", adj. **úvanëa** (VT39:14)

úvanima "not fair, ugly" (VT39:14)

Úvanimo "monster (creature of Melko[r])" (BAN, LT1:272); pl. **úvanimor** "monsters" (UGU/UMU, (GÚ))

úvë "abundance, great quantity" (UB)

úvĕa "abundant, in very great number, very large" (UB)

úyĕ a verb occurring in Fíriel's Song, apparently **ye** "is" with the negative prefix **ú-**, hence "is not" (**úyĕ sérĕ indo-ninya símen**, translated "my hearth resteth not here", literally evidently *"[there] is not rest [for] my heart here")

V

vá (exclamation) "I will not!" or "Do not!"; **ván**, **ványë** "I won't!", **vammë** "we won't" (WJ:371; read **valmë** in Second Edition Quenya, after Tolkien revised the pronominal suffixes in the sixties)

-**va** possessive ending, in **Eldaliéva**, **Ingoldova**, **miruvóreva**, **Oroméva**, **Valinóreva** (q.v. for references). 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**.

vacco ("k") "jacket, cloak" (GL:21)

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

vahta- "to soil, stain" (WA3)

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

Vaiaro a name of Ulmo, lord of **Vaiya** (WAY)

vaima "robe" (LT1:271)

vaina "clad" (LT1:272)

vainë "sheath" (LT1:271)

vainolë "quiver" (noun) (LT1:271)

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 ***Wairê** rather than **Weirê**, the reconstruction given in the Etymologies (LR:398)

vaita- "to wrap" (LT1:271)

vaiwa "wind" (WÂ/WAWA/WAIWA)

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".

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, MR:18); 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 **valuvar** "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)

Valacar masc. name, *"Vala-head"??? (Appendix A)

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

Valandil masc. name, "God-friend, *Vala-friend" (Appendix A, translated in LR:60)

Valandur masc. name, *"Vala-servant" (Appendix A)

valaina "of or belonging to the Valar, divine" (BAL)

Valandor "the land of the Valar", confused with and replaced by **Valinórë** "the people of the Valar", short form **Valinor** (SA:dôr, Silm)

Valanya last day of the Eldarin six-day week, dedicated to the Valar (Appendix D). Etymology, see Letters:427. Also called Tárion.

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

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 LotR-style Quenya.

#**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**)

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

valassë "divinity" (or rather *"valahood"; the word should probably not be used with reference to the divinity of Eru). (BAL)

Valatar (**Valatár-** as in "gen.sg. **Valatáren**", in Tolkien's later Quenya this is a dative singular instead) "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)

Valatári "Vala-queen" (BAL; it is there said that Vala has no feminine form except this compound, but Silm gives **Valië**)

valcanë ("k") "vague" (MC:213; this is "Qenya")

Valcaraucë ("k") "balrog", also **Malcaraucë** (LT1:250; in Tolkien's later Quenya **valarauco**)

vald- "blessedness, happiness" (LT1:272 - a final vowel would seem to be required)

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

Valdë "female Vala" (also **Valis**) (LT1:272, in Tolkien's later Quenya **Valië**)

Valië female Vala, pl. **Valier** attested (Silm)

Valimar "Vala-home", a region in Valinor, also called **Valmar**. In Namárië, this word is used = **Valinor**. (Nam, RGEO:67)

valimo "happy" (LT1:272; no adjectives end in **-o** in LotR-style Quenya. Use **valin**.)

valin "happy" (LT1:272)

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; **Valinórë** under NDOR) 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).

Valis "female Vala" (also **Valdë**) (LT1:272; in Tolkien's later Quenya **Valië**)

Valmar alternative form of **Valimar**, q.v. (Silm)

Valmo "male Vala" (also **Valon**) (LT1:272; these forms may or may not be valid in Tolkien's later Quenya)

Valon "male Vala" (also **Valmo**) (LT1:272; these forms may or may not be valid in Tolkien's later Quenya)

Valsi = **Valis**? (LT1:272)

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

valto "luck" (LT1:272)

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.)

ván "goose"; pl. **váni** given (WA-N). Older **wán**.

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

Vanar or **Vani** = Valar (LT1:272)

vand- "way, path" (LT1:264; a final vowel would seem to be required, but in Tolkien's later Quenya, the words **tië** or **mallë** are to be preferred)

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

vandl "staff" (LT1:264) (No word can end in **-dl** in Tolkien's later Quenya; the word may be adapted as ***vandil**. Compare **findl**, **findil**.)

vanë "fair" (LT1:272; in Tolkien's later Quenya rather **vanya**)

vánë past tense of **auta-**, q.v. (WJ:366)

vanessë "beauty" (LT1:272)

vanga "beard" (LT2:344, GL:21; in Tolkien's later Quenya **fanga**)

vánië an augmentless perfect of **auta-** (q.v.) that may occur in verse; regular form **avánië** (WJ:366)

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)

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**)

Vanimeldë fem. name, ***"Beautiful-Dear-One"** (Appendix A)

Vanimo (pl. **Vanimor** given), "the beautiful", children of the Valar (BAN), or "fair folk" = (men and) elves (UGU/UMU)

vannë pa.t. of **vanya-** (WAN)

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

vanwa "gone, lost, no longer to be had, vanished, departed, dead, past, past and over, gone on the road, over" (WJ:366, Nam, RGEO:67, WAN, LT1:264)

vanwië "the past, past time" (WAN)

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)

vanya- "go, depart, disappear", pa.t. **vannë** (WAN)

váquet- (1st pers. aorist **váquetin** and 1st 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)

var "or" (QL:100)

vára "soiled, dirty" (WA3)

vard- "rule, govern" (LT1:273; hardly valid in Tolkien's later Quenya)

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

vardar "king" (LT1:273; rather **aran** in LotR-style Quenya)

Vardo Meoita "Prince of Cats" (LT2:348; vardo "prince" is hardly a valid word in Tolkien's later Quenya; cf. vard-, vardar. Later Quenya has cundu for "prince".)

varna "safe, protected secure" (BAR)

varnassë "security" (BAR)

varnë (1) "brown, swart, dark brown", in compounds **varni-** (BARÁN)

[**varnë**] (2) "protection" (BAR)

varni "queen" (LT1:273; rather **tári** in Tolkien's later Quenya)

varya- "to protect" (BAR)

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

vasar (þ), noun "veil" (VT42:10, the word was "not in daily use", VT42:9). Older form **wapar**.

vasarya- (Ð) "to veil" (VT42:10)

ve "as, like" (Nam, R GEO:66, Markirya, MC:213, 214); in Narqelion **ve** may mean either "in" or "as"

vëa (1) "adult, manly, vigorous" (WEG)

vëa (2) "sea" (MC:213, 214, 216; this is "Qenya" and certainly obsolete by # 1 above; use **ëar** in LotR-style Quenya). Inflected **vëan** "sea" (MC:220), **vëar** "in sea" (a "Qenya" locative in **-r**, MC:213), **vëassë** "on sea" (MC:220). Cf. also **vëacirya**.

vëaciryo ("k") "of sea-ship", genitive of ***vëacirya** ("k") (MC:216; this is "Qenya"; see **vëa** # 2)

vëaner "(adult) man" (WEG)

vëassë "vigour" (WEG)

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

velca ("k") "flame" (LT1:260; **nár**, **nárë** would be the normal word in Tolkien's later Quenya)

velicë ("k") "great" (LT1:254; probably not valid in Tolkien's later 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.)

v'emattë ??? May be the preposition **ve** + an otherwise unknown word **emattë**. (Narqelion)

vendë < **wendë** "maiden" (WEN/WENED)

venë "small boat, vessel, dish" (LT1:254)

véne < **wéné** "virginity" (WEN/WENED)

venessë "virginity" (WEN/WENED)

venië "shape, cut" (prob. noun) (LT1:254)

venwë "shape, cut" (prob. noun) (LT1:254)

vëo "man" (WEG; etymologically connected to **vëa** "manly, vigorous"; the more neutral word for "man" is **nér**.)

vëra (< Old Quenya **wëra**) "personal, private, own" (PM:340)

verca ("k") "wild" (BERÉK)

vére "bond, troth, compact, oath" (WED)

verie "boldness" (BER)

verno "husband" (BES)

veru "husband and wife, married pair" (BES)

varya- "to dare"; adj. **verya** "bold" (BER)

vessë "wife" (BES)

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

vestalë "wedding" (BES) (under WED the word was defined as "oath", but this was struck out)

vië "manhood, vigour" (WEG)

[**vil-**] "to fly" (The forms given are the 1st pers. aorist **vilin** "I fly" and the pa.t. **villë**. Changed to **wilin**, pa.t. presumably ***wille**.) (WIL)

vilë "gentle breeze" (LT1:273)

vilin "airy, breezy" (LT1:273)

vilissë "spirit" (GL:23)

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

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

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)

Vincarna *"new-made, renewed" (MR:408)

[**vindë** "blue-grey, pale blue or grey" (WIN/WIND)]

Vingelot, **Vingilot**, **Vingilótë** "Foam-flower", name of Eärendil's ship (SA:wing, Silm)

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

vinya (1) "new" (cf. compounds **Vinyamar**, **Vinyarië** below).

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 Tolkien's later Quenya.)

Vinyamar *"New Dwelling" (Silm)

Vinyarië "Newyear's Day" (PM:127)

Víressë fourth month of the year, "April" (Appendix D)

vírin "a magic glassy substance of great lucency used in fashioning the Moon. Used of things of great and pure transparency." (LT2:339)

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

vó (actually spelt **vô**), also **vondo**, "son" (LT2:336; in Tolkien's later Quenya **yondo**)

vor, **voró** "ever" (BOR, LT1:250, 273 [only **voró** in the Etymologies]; also in Nargelion)

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

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

voró, **voró-** "ever, continually" (BOR, Nargelion)

vorogandelë (read ***vorogandelë**, **voronãgandele**) "harping on one tune", continual repetition (BOR)

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.

Vorondil masc.name, *"Faithful friend" (Appendix A)

voronwa "enduring, long-lasting" (BOR)

voronwë "steadfastness, loyalty, faithfulness" (CO), also masc. name **Voronwë** "the Faithful" (PM:340, BORÓN, LT1:250)

voronwië "endurance, lasting quality" (BOR)

W

wá (actually spelt **wâ**) "wind" (LT1:266)
wai (what the primitive element **wei** "wind, weave" became in Quenya; therefore confused with the stem WAY "enfold") (WEY)

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

waiwa "wind" (WÂ/WAWA/WAIWA)

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

wán > **ván** "goose" (WA-N).

wanwa "great gale" (LT1:266)

wanwavoitë "windy" (LT1:266)

wapar older form of **vasar**, q.v. (VT42:9)

-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".

wén "greenness, youth, freshness" (GWEN), blended with **wendë** "maid"

wen "maid, girl" (***wend-**), in early "Qenya" also **wendi** (Tolkien's later Quenya form **wendë** occurs in MC:215 and in Etym, stems GWEN, WEN/WENED). (LT1:271, 273)

-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 Tolkien's later Quenya.

wendë "maid" (GWEN), **wendë** > **wendë** "maiden" (WEN/WENED). Early "Qenya" also had **wendi** "maid, girl", but this would probably be a plural in Tolkien's later Quenya. (LT1:271)

wendelë "maidenhood" (LT1:271)

wénë > **vénë** "virginity" (WEN/WENED)

wentë "brook" (GL:46)

wenya "green, yellow-green, fresh" (GWEN)

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

wil- "fly" (1st pers. aorist **wilin** "I fly"; changed from **wilin** pa.t. **villë**; new past tense presumably ***willë**) (WIL). The early "Qenya" lexicon has **wili-** "sail, float, fly" (LT1:273)

wilin "bird" (LT1:273; if this "Qenya" word is to be used in LotR-style Quenya, it must not be confused with the 1st pers. aorist of the verb **wil-**)

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

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)

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)

wilya see **vilya**

winda "woof" (LT1:254)

windelë "loom" (LT1:254)

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

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

wingë "foam, crest of wave, crest" (WIG); "foam, spindrift" (LT1:273). Also **winga** (so in Markirya).

Wingelot, **Wingelótë** "foam-flower", name of Earendel's [sic] boat (WIG, LOT(H))

wingil (**wingild-**, as in pl. **Wingildi**) "nymph" (WIG, LT1:273); "Qenya" pl. **wingildin** "foam-fays, foam-maidens" (MC:216)

wingilot "foamflower, Eärendel's boat" (LT1:273; in Tolkien's later Quenya **Wingelot**, **Wingelóte**)

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

wintil "a glint" (LT1:261)

[**winya** > **vinya** (WIN/WIND)]

Wirilómë a name of the great Spider (Ungoliant) (LT1:254)

wistë "weft" (LT1:254)

Y

yá "formerly, ago" (YA)
ya (1) relative pronoun "which, what" (attested in the Arctic sentence), with locative suffix in Namárië: see ***yassë**
ya (2) or **yan**, "as" (VT43:16, probably abandoned in favour of **sívë**)
yaht- see **yat** (YAK)
yaima "implement" (evidently noun) (GL:37)
yaimë "wailing" (noun), from which is derived the adjective **yaimëa** "wailing", pl. **yaimië** in Markirya
yaisa "steel" (GL:37)
yaiwë "mocking, scorn" (YAY)
yal- "summon". In **enyalië** "to recall" (Notes on CO, UT:317)
yallumë "at last" (FS)
yalmë "clamour" (ÑGAL/ÑGALAM)
yaltë "bridge" (GL:37); rather **yanta** in Tolkien's later Quenya
yalúmë "former times" (YA)
yalúmëa "olden" (YA)
yalúmessë "once upon a time" (YA)
yámë "yawning" (MC:214; cf. the stem YAG in the Etymologies)
yan would likely mean "for which" or "for whom" in LotR-style Quenya (relative pronoun **ya** + dative ending **-n**), but **ya(n)** seems to appear as an ephemeral word for "as" in one version of the Quenya Lord's Prayer; see **ya** #2 (VT43:16)
yána "holy place, fane, sanctuary" (YAN)
yana "that" (the former) (YA)
yando "also" (QL:104)

yanga- "to yawn" (YAG)
yanta "bridge", also name of tengwa 35 (Appendix E); in the Etymologies, **yanta** is defined as "yoke" (YAT)
yanwë "bridge, joining, isthmus" (YAT)
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 Tolkien's later Quenya, cf. **mir** "into")
yár (**yar-**, as in dat.sg. **yaren**) "blood" (YAR; the Silmarillion appendix gives **sercë** instead)
yára "ancient, belonging to or descending from former times" (YA)
yárë "former days" (YA)
yárëa "olden" (YA)
yáressë "once upon a time" (YA)
yarra- "growl, snarl" (stem used as participle in Markirya, translated "snarling")
yaru "gloom, blight" (GL:37)
#yassë (1) "in which", pl. **yassen** referring back to a plural noun (relative pronoun **ya** + locative ending) (Nam, RGEO:66)
yassë (2) "once upon a time" (YA); writers may rather use **yalúmessë** or **yáressë** of similar meaning to avoid confusion with # 1 above.
yat (**yaht-**) "neck" (YAK)
yatta "narrow neck, isthmus" (YAK)
yav- "bear fruit" (LT1:273, given in the form **yavin** and glossed "bears fruit"; this

would have to mean "I bear fruit" in Tolkien's later Quenya: 1st pers. sg. aorist)

yáva "fruit" (LT1:273; in Tolkien's later Quenya **yávë**)

yávan "harvest, autumn" (LT1:273; in LotR-style Quenya **yávië**)

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

yavannamírë "Yavanna-jewel", name of a tree with globed and scarlet fruits (UT:167)

Yavannië name of the ninth month of the year, "September" (Appendix D, SA:yávë)

#**Yavannildë** pl. **Yavannildi** "Followers of Yavanna", Elvish women who knew and kept the secret of the making of **coimas** (lembas) (PM:404)

yávë "fruit" (YAB), cf. **Yavanna**. Early "Qenya" has **yáva**, LT1:273.

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 Narquelië (September and October) (Appendix D)

yáwë "ravine, cleft, gulf" (YAG)

yaxë "milk cow", also **yaxi** "cow" (in Tolkien's later Quenya, the latter would probably be a plural) (GL:36)

ye (1) "is" (FS); both earlier and later sources rather point to **ná** (q.v.) as the copula "is", so **ye** may have been an experiment Tolkien later abandoned. Future tense **yéva**, q.v.

[**ye** (2), also **yé**, "as" (VT43:16, struck out; in the text in question Tolkien finally settled on **sívë**, q.v.)]

yé (1) untranslated interjection in Aragorn's exclamation when he found the sapling of the White Tree: *"yeah!"

yé (2) = **ye** #2, q.v.

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

yeldë "daughter" (YEL) This word was struck out in Etym, but it may have been restored together with the ending **-iel**, q.v.

Yelin "winter" (LT1:260; LotR-style Quenya has **hrívë**, and Yelin was probably obsoleted together with the adjective **yelwa** "cold", that appears with a different meaning in the Etymologies).

yello "call, shout of triumph" (GYEL)

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

[**yelmë**] (not glossed; the etymology may suggest *"friendship") (YEL, struck out)

yelta- "to loathe" (DYEL)

yelwa (1) "loathsome" (DYEL)

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

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)

yen, **yendë** "daughter" (YÔ/YON. This word replaced another form, but this form may have been restored; see **yeldë**.)

yenya "last year" (YA)

yerna "old, worn" (GYER)

yerya- "to wear (out)", also intr. "get old" (GYER)

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

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

yestarë *"first-day", the first day of the year (loa), immediately before **tuilë** (Appendix D)

yéta- "look at" (LT1:262)

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

yo "with" (**yo hildinyar** = ***"with my heirs"**, SD:56)

yó ("yô"), yond- see yondo.

yolo- "stink" (GL:41)

yomenië "meeting, gathering" (of three or more coming from different directions) (WJ:407)

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** seems to be the normal word for "son" in LotR-style Quenya. According to LT2:344, **yondo** means "male descendant, usually (great) grandson", but in Tolkien's later Quenya, **yondo** means "son", and the word is so glossed in LT2:342.

yualë "twilight" (KAL)

yúcalë ("k") "twilight" (KAL)

yúla "ember, smouldering wood" (YUL)

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

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

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

yulmë (1) "drinking, carousal" (WJ:416)

yulmë (2) "red [?heat]" (the gloss was illegible) (YUL)

yulu- "carry" (GL:38)

yúyo "both" (YÚ)

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English - Quenya
Dictionary

Notes

† = poetic or archaic word (e.g. †**él** "star", **elen** being the ordinary word) or a poetic or archaic meaning of an ordinary word (e.g. **russë** "corruscation, †swordblade")

* = unattested form

** = wrong form

= word that is only attested in a compound or in an inflected form (e.g. #**apa**, #**Apanóna**; see AFTER below)

TLT = Tolkien's lifetime (by some called "Real Time", as opposed to:)

MET = Middle-Earth Time (or rather Arda Time, since Quenya originated in the Blessed Realm)

LotR = The Lord of the Rings (HarperCollinsPublishers, one-volume edition of 1991)

Silm = The Silmarillion (HarperCollinsPublishers 1994)

MC = The Monsters and the Critics and other Essays

MR = Morgoth's Ring

LR = The Lost Road

Etym = The Etymologies (in LR:347-400)

FS = Fíriel's Song (in LR:72)

RGEO = The Road Goes Ever On (Second Edition)

WJ = The War of the Jewels

PM = The Peoples of Middle-earth

Letters = The Letters of J. R. R. Tolkien

LT1 = The Book of Lost Tales 1

LT2 = The Book of Lost Tales 2

Nam = Namárië (in LotR:398)

Arct = "Arctic" sentence (in The Father Christmas Letters)

GL = Gnomish Lexicon (in Parma Eldalamberon #11 - references are selective)

QL = Qenya Lexicon (in Parma Eldalamberon #12 - references are again selective)

VT = Vinyar Tengwar

vb = verb

adj = adjective

interj = interjection

pa.t. = past tense

fut = future tense

perf = perfect tense

freq = frequentative form

inf = infinitive

gen = genitive

pl = plural form

sg = singular form

The spelling used in this wordlist is regularized (c for k except in a few names, x for ks, long vowels marked with accents rather than macrons or circumflexes; the diaeresis is used as in LotR). When s in a word represents earlier Þ (th as in "thing") and it should be spelt with the letter **súlë** instead of **silmë** in Tengwar writing (though Tolkien himself sometimes ignored or forgot this), this is indicated by (Ð) immediately following the word in question (e.g. **sanda**, **sanya-**; see ABIDE, ABIDING below).

A

A, AN (indefinite article) - no Quenya equivalent. **Elen** "star" may thus also be translated "a star" (LotR:94). The absence of the definite article i "the" usually indicates that the noun is indefinite (though there are exceptions - see THE).

ABANDON **hehta-** (pa.t. **hehtanë** is given but seems perfectly regular) (put aside, leave out, exclude, forsake) -WJ:365

ABHOR **feuya-**; THE ABHORRED **Sauron** (P) -PHEW, Silm:418

ABIDE **mar-** (be settled of fixed) (fut. **#maruva** is attested: **maruvan** "I will abide"); ABIDE BY **himya-** (cleave to, stick to); ABIDING **sanda** (P) (firm, true); LAW-ABIDING **sanya** (P) (regular, normal) -UT:317/LotR:1003, KHIM, STAN

ABUNDANCE **úvë**; ABUNDANT **úvëa** (in a very great number), **alya** (rich, blessed, prosperous) -UB, GALA

ABYSS **undumë** -MC:222 cf. 215

ACCOUNT (noun) **quentalë** (history), **lúmequentá** (chronological account, history); HISTORICAL ACCOUNT **quentasta** (any particular arrangement, by some author, of a series of records or evidences into a given historical account - not History as such, which is **quentalë**) - KWET, LU, VT39:16

ACROSS **arta** (athwart) (Note: **arta** also means "fort, fortress") -LT2:335

ACT OF WILL **nirmë** -VT39:30

ACTOR **tyaro** (agent, doer) -KYAR

ACTUAL **anwa** (real, true) -ANA

ACUTE **tereva** (fine, piercing); ACUTE, ACUTENESS **laicë** (keen, sharp, *piercing) (It may be that **laicë** as an adjective "acute" is a misreading for **laica**. Cf. **laica** in LT2:337. If so, **laicë** = noun "acuteness" only. It should, however, be noted that in later sources, **laica** has become the adjective "green".) -TER, LAIK

ADHERING **himba** (sticking) -KHIM

ADMIRAL **ciryatur** (only attested as the personal name Ciryatur of an admiral, but the word means *"ship-ruler") -UT:239

ADULT (adj) **vëa** (manly, vigorous); ADULT MAN **vëaner**; ADULT MALE **nér** (pl **neri**) (man) -WEG, DER

ADÛNAKHOR **Herunúmen** -UT:222, Silm:322

AEGNOR **Aicanáro** (so in Silm:435 and PM:345; MR:323 has **Aicanár**) (Sharp Flame, Fell Fire)

AFFECTIONATE **mëla** (loving) (VT39:10)

AFTER **#apa** (only attested in compounds like **Apanónar**, see below), **#ep-** (used in compounds when the second part of the compound begins with a vowel, only attested in **epessë** "after-name" - see NICKNAME.) THE AFTER-BORN **Apanónar** (sg **#Apanóna**) (i.e., an Elvish name of Men, according to WJ:387 "a word of lore, not used in daily speech")

-Silm:122/WJ:387, UT:266

AGAIN **ata**; AGAIN (prefix) **en-**, (prefix) **at-**, **ata-** (back-, re-) (AT[AT])

AGE **randa** (cycle) -RAD
 AGENT **tyaro** (actor, doer) -KAR
 AGILE **tyelca** (swift) -KYELEK
 AGO **yá** -YA
 AGONY **qualmë** (death), **unqualë** (death) -KWAL
 AH (interj.) **ai** (alas) **Ai! laurië lantar lassi** Ah! golden fall the leaves (Nam)
 AIR **vista** (= air as substance); **lindë** (tune, song, singing); **vilya** older [MET] **wilya** (sky); **vilma** (lower air) (perhaps changed to **vista**, but **vilma** was not struck out in Etym); PUFF OF AIR **hwesta** (breeze, breath); UPPER AIRS AND CLOUDS **fanyarë** (skies), AIRY **vilin** (breezy) -WIS, LIN, WIL/LT1:273, SWES/LotR:1157, MC:223, LT1:273
 ALAS (interj.) **ai** (ah) (Etym also gives a word **nai**, but this clashes with **nai** "be it that" in Namárië.) -Nam/RGEO:66, NAY
 ALIVE **cuina**; BEING ALIVE (noun not adj) **cuilë** (life) (LT1:257 gives **coina**, **coirëa**.) -KUY
 ALL **ilya** (all of a particular group of things, the whole, each, every) (Note: **ilya** becomes **ilyë** before a plural noun: **ilyë tier** "all paths"); ALLNESS, THE ALL **ilúvë** (the whole), ALL THAT IS WANTED **fárë** (plenitude, sufficiency) -VT39:20, IL, Nam cf. RGEO:67, Silm:433/WJ:402, PHAR
 ALLOW **lav-** (yield, grant); NOT ALLOW TO CONTINUE **nuhta-** (stunt, prevent from coming to completion, stop short) -DAB, WJ:413
 ALONE **er** (one, alone, only, but, still), **eressë** (singly, only, also as noun: solitude) -ERE, LT1:269
 ALPHABET **tengwanda** -TEK
 ALSO **yando** -QL:104
 ALTOGETHER **aqua** (fully, completely, wholly) -WJ:392
 *AMANIAN (only translated "of Aman" by Tolkien) **amanya**. Cf. also **Úmanyar**, **Úamanyar**, **Alamanyar** "those not of

Aman" (the Elves who started on the march from Cuiviénen but did not reach Aman; contrast the **Avamanyar**, another name of the **Avari**.) -WJ:411, 373, 370, MR:163
 AMLOTH ***Ambalotsë** (Tolkien asterisked the word because it was not attested, only a possible Quenya form of Amloth. See "UPRISING-FLOWER".) -WJ:318
 AMRAS **Telufinwë** (meaning "Last Finwë", not the equivalent in sense to his Sindarin name. The short form of his name was Telvo ***"Last One"**. His mother-name [q.v.] was Ambarussa, but this name was not used in narrative.) -PM:353
 AMROD **Pityafinwë** (meaning "Little Finwë", not the equivalent in sense to his Sindarin name. The short form of his name was Pityo ***"Little One"**. His mother-name [q.v.] was Ambarto, or Umbarto, but these names were not used in narrative.) -PM:353
 AN see A
 ANCIENT **yára** (belonging to or descending from former times) -YA
 AND **ar** (possibly a before f [and v?]: **eldain a firimoin** "for elves and men" [FS], cf. **a valmarion** "and of those of Valmar" [from "Antatye Voronwi" by C. Gilson, Vinyar Tengwar #31 p. 10]) (In Sauron Defeated p. ii, o is translated "and", but LotR, Silm and Etym all agree that the Quenya word for "and" is **ar**.) AND YET **a-nanta/ananta** (but yet) -AR/Nam/FS, NDAN
 ANGBAND **Angamando** (Iron-gaol) (so in MR:350 and Silm:428; Etym has **Angamanda**) -MR:350, Silm:428, MBAD
 ANGELIC POWER **Vala** (pl. **Valar** or **Vali**, gen. pl. **Valion** is attested in Fíriel's Song); ANGELIC SPIRIT **Ainu**, f. **Aini** (holy one, god) -LotR:1157/BAL/FS, AYAN, LT1:248
 ANGELN (island in the Danish peninsula) **Eriollo** -LT1:252

ANGROD **Angaráto** -Silm:428
 ANIMAL #**celva** (only pl. **celvar** ["k"] is attested, translated "animals, living things that move" in Silm appendix and WJ:341); **laman** (pl. **lamni** or **lamani**) ("usually only applied to four-footed beasts, and never to reptiles and birds"); MALE ANIMAL **hanu** (male) -Silm:52/53,/405:3AN, WJ:416
 ANYBODY - if anybody: **aiquen** (whoever) -WJ:372
 APRIL **Víressë** -LotR:1144/1146
 AR-ADÛNAKHOR **Tar-Herunúmen** - UT:222, Silm:322
 AR-BELZAGAR **Tar-Calmacil** - UT:222
 AR-GIMILZÔR **Tar-Telemnar** - UT:223
 AR-INZILADÛN **Tar-Palantir** - UT:223, Silm:324
 AR-PHARAZÔN **Tar-Calion** -UT:224, Silm:324
 AR-SAKALTHÔR **Tar-Falassion** - UT:223
 AR-ZIMRAPHEL **Tar-Míriel** -UT:224, Silm:324
 AR-ZIMRATHÔN **Tar-Hostamir** - UT:222
 ARCTURUS (a star) **Morwinyon** (said to mean "the glint at dusk" or "glint in the dark") -LT1:260
 ARE see BE
 ARGON **Aracáno** -PM:345
 ARM **ranco** (pl **ranqui**) (LT2:335 gives rá [there spelt râ], but this word is certainly obsolete: In Etym, **rá** is glossed "lion".) - RAK
 ARMY **hossë** (band, troop) -LT2:340
 ARNOR **Arnanor**, **Arnanórë** ("royal land") -Letters:428
 ARROW **pilin** (pl **pilindi**) -PÍLIM
 ART **Carmë** (making, production) - UT:396
 ARTIFICIAL CAVE **hróta** (dwelling underground, rockhewn hall) -PM:365

AS (prep) **ve** (like) -Nam/RGEO:66, 67
 ASCENT **rosta**, ASCENSION **oroستا** - LT1:267, 256
 ASGARD **Valinor**, **Valinórë** (Tolkien actually uses this gloss of **Valinor**, as Asgard is the City of the Gods in Norse mythology) -LT1:272
 ASIDE - stand aside! **heca!** - also with pronominal affixes: sg **hecat**, pl **hecal** "you stay aside!" (be gone!) LEAVING ASIDE **hequa** (not counting, excluding, except) - WJ:364, 365
 *ASK #**maquet-** (only pa.t. **maquentë** is attested. The word is not translated, but undoubtedly means "asked": '**Mana i-coimas in-Eldaron?**' **maquentë Elendil** [PM:403]. The question itself is translated "What is the coimas of the Eldar?", so the rest must be "Elendil asked". Furthermore, **maquentë** is transparently **quentë** "said" with the interrogative element **ma** [PM:357] prefixed.) ASK FOR - see DEMAND.
 ASLEEP **lorna** -LOS
 ASSEMBLE **hosta-** (gather, collect) - MC:223
 ASSOCIATE **otorno** (sworn brother) **osellë** (P) (sworn sister) -TOR, THEL
 ASTRONOMER **meneldil** -Letters:386
 ATHWART **arta** (across) (Note: **arta** also means "fort, fortress"); GO ATHWART **tara-** (cross) -LT2:335, 347
 AUGER **teret** (gimlet) -LT1:255
 AUGUST **Urimë** (so in LotR; UT has **Úrimë**) -LotR:1144, UT:302/470
 AUTHORITY **Máhan** (pl **Máhani** is given, but seems perfectly regular). Tolkien once stated that **Valar** should strictly be translated "the Authorities" (MR:350), but **Vala** obviously cannot be used to translate "authority" in general; it was used only of the Valar themselves (WJ:404). Cf. also adj. **valya** "having (divine) authority or power". **Máhani** was adopted from Valarin and originally

probably referred to the Valar themselves. We are not told whether **Máhan** could or should be applied to a non-divine authority (at least it should not be capitalized if so used). Note: **Máhan** means *"Supreme One" rather than "authority" as an abstract. -MR:350, BAL, WJ:399/402

AUTUMN **yávië** (harvest - in the Calendar of Imladris, **yávië** was a precisely defined period of 54 days, but the word was also used without any exact definition), **lasselanta** ("leaf-fall", used of the beginning of winter or as a synonym of **quellë**; see FADING. Also spelt **lasselanta** with a hyphen), narquelion ("fire-fading" - this word from Fíriel's Song and Etym seems to correspond to **narquelië** in LotR, but the latter is the name of the month corresponding to our October.) LT1:273 has **yávan** "autumn, harvest", but this word may be obsoleted by **yávië**. - LotR:1142, 1144, 1145/Silm:439/LT1:254, DAT, FS, NAR/KWAL, Letters:382

AVENUE OF TREES **aldëon** -LT1:249

AWAKE **coiva-** (so in LT1:257; read ***coiva-** in Tolkien's later Quenya? Cf. the following:) AWAKENING (noun) **cuivië** (obsoleting **coivië** in LT1:257), **cuivë**; AWAKENING (adj) **cuivëa** -KUY/Silm:429

AWAY **oa, oar** (viewed from the point of view of the thing, person, or place left). **Oar** is used of movement only, as in "I went away". See also GO AWAY. -WJ:366 cf. 361, VT39:6.

AWNING **teltassë** -GL:70

AXE **pelecco** -LT2:346

B

BABE **lapsë** -LAP

BACK - LT2:338 mentions a Gnomish word **alm**, said to mean "the broad of the back from shoulder to shoulder, back, shoulders". It is stated that the "Qenya" cognate of this Gnomish word occurs in the name **Aikaldamor** - i.e., **#aldamo** or **#aldamor**? But this is hardly a valid word in LotR-style Quenya.

BACK- (prefix) **at-**, **ata-** (re-, again-); THOSE WHO GO BACK Nandor (Elves that left the March from Cuiviénen) - AT(AT), WJ:384

BACKWARDS **nan-** (prefix?) -NDAN

BAD - Gnomish **fêg** is so glossed in GL:34, and this is equated with Q **faica**, glossed "contemptible, mean" under SPAY.

BAKE **masta-** -MBAS

BALE OUT **calpa-** (draw water, scoop out) -KALPA

BALL **coron** (stem **#corn-**, as in dat.sg. **cornen**) (globe) -KOR

BALROG **Valarauko** (pl. **Valaraukar**) (so in the Silmarillion - in Etym the Quenya form of Sindarin balrog is **malarauco**, while LT1:250 gives **Malcaraucë**) -Silm:35/425/439, RUK

BAND **nossë** (army, troop) -LT2:340

BANK (esp. of river) **ráva** -RAMBÁ

BARK - Tolkien originally thought that **parma** "book" really meant "skin, bark; parchment", with "book, writings" as the secondary meaning. But in Etym **parma** is derived from a stem meaning "compose,

put together", obsoleting the old etymology. -LT2:346, contrast PAR

BASE **sundo** (root, root-word) (pl. **#sundar**, isolated from Tarmasundar in UT:166), **talan** (**talam-**) (floor, ground), **talma** (foundation, root); BASE-STRUCTURE **sundocarmë** -SUD, WJ:319, TALAM, TAL, LT:343

BATTER **palpa-** (beat) -PALAP

BAY (small and landlocked) **hópa** (haven, harbour) -KHOP

BE The only forms of the verb "to be" in the published corpus are **ná** "is", **nar** "are", and **nai** "be it that" (mistranslated "maybe" in LotR). The word **ëa** is variously translated "is", "exists", "it is", "let it be". Fíriel's Song contains a word **ye** "is", but **ye** may be obsolete in LotR-style Quenya. For "was", some writers have used **né**, pl. ("were") **ner**. Cf. also **uin** and **umin** "I do not, am not" (1st pers. aorist), pa.t. **úmë**. - Nam/RGEO:67, An Introduction to Elvish:5, Silm:21/391, FS, UGU/UMU

BE GONE! **heca!** - also with pronominal affixes: sg **hecat**, pl **hecal** "you be gone!" (stand aside!) -WJ:364

BEACH **falas** (**falass-**), **falassë** (shore, line of surf), **falas**, **hresta** (ablative **hrestallo** is attested) -LT1:253, Silm:431, PHAL/LT2:339, MC:221/222/223

BEAR (vb) **#col-** (verb stem isolated from **#colindo** "bearer". Cf. **mel-** "to love", **melindo** "lover". **#Col-** can also be translated *"wear" [of clothes], cf. the past participle **colla** "borne, worn".) BEAR

FRUIT **yavin** (which must mean *"I bear fruit", stem #**yav-**. Tolkien often employs the 1st person aorist when mentioning a verb in his wordlists.) -LotR:989, cf. Letters:308 and MEL, MR:385, LT1:273

BEAR (noun) **morco** -MORÓK

BEARD **fanga** (obsoleting **vanga** in GL:21; GL:34 has **fangë** "long beard", while GL:63 gives **poa**. Use **fanga**.) -SPÁNAG

BEARER #**colindo** (only attested in the pl compound **cormacolindor** "Ring-bearers")

-LotR:989, cf. Letters:308

BEAT **palpa-** (batter) -PALAP

BEAUTIFUL **vanya** (Note: a homophone means "disappear"), **linda**, **calwa**, **vanima** (nominal pl **vanimar** "beautiful ones" and partitive plural genitive **vanimálion** are attested) (fair, proper, right). According to MR:49, **Maiar** means "the Beautiful", but in Quenya this is the name of an order of spirits and cannot be used as a general adjective. BEAUTY **vanessë**, WITHOUT BEAUTY **úvanë**, adj. **úvanëa** -BAN, SLIN, LT1:254, LotR:1017 cf. Letters:308, LT1:272, MR:49, VT39:14

BED **caima**; BEDCHAMBER **caimasán** (P) (pl. **caimasambi**); BEDRIDDEN **caimassë**, **caimassëa** (sick); LYING IN BED (noun) **caila** (sickness) -KAY, STAB

BEE **nier** (honey-bee), **nion** -GL:60

BEECH **feren**, **fernë** (pl. **ferni** in both cases) (LT2:343 gives **neldor** "beech", but this early word may be obsolete in LotR-style Quenya.) -PHER

BEECHEN **ferinya** -PHÉREN

BEGET **nosta-** (also glossed "give birth"), **onta-** (pa.t. **ónë** or **ontanë**); BEGETTER #**nostar** (see note), **ontaro** (m.), **ontarë** (f.) (parent). (In LotR, the form **nostari** "begetters, parents" occurs; sg #**nostar**. **Nostari** was changed from **ontari** in Tolkien's first draft [see SD:73],

so he may have scrapped **ontaro**, **ontarë** in favour of #**nostar** [or m. ***nostaro**, f. ***nostarë**???) Did he also reject the verb **onta-** in favour of **nosta-**?) -SD:73, ONO, LotR:1017 cf. Letters:308

BEGINNING ***yessë** (Corrected from the actual reading **esse**, derived from a stem that was marked with a query by Tolkien because **esse** also = name. Evidence from LotR indicates that he decided to change the stem in question from ESE to *YESE, thus eliminating this homophony: In LotR:1142 we find **yestarë**, apparently meaning *"first-day" - it is not translated, but it was the name of the first day of the year and **ré** means "day". In Etym [stem ESE] the word for "first" was **esta**. So for **esta** "first", **esse** "beginning" and **essea** "?primary" [gloss illegible], we should evidently read ***yesta**, ***yessë** and **yessëa**.) -ESE/ESET

BEGOTTEN - see FIRST-BEGOTTEN.

BEHOLD **cen-** (see) (future tense **cenuva** is attested) -MC:222

BEING **ëala** (spirit). Pl. **ëalar** is attested. **Eälar** are spirits whose natural state it is to exist without a physical body, e.g. Balrogs. -MR:165

BEING ALIVE (noun) **cuilë** -KUY

BELEGOST **Túrosto** (Mickleburg) -WJ:389

BELERIAND **Hecelmar**, **Heceldamar** (lit. *"home of the Eglath", q.v.) This is said to be the name for Beleriand used "in the language of the loremasters of Aman". The cognate of Sindarin "Beleriand" is #**Valariandë**; only the form **Valarianden** is attested (a genitive formation from an earlier "Qenya" variant; in LotR-style Quenya it would be a dative). The latter may be the name used in Exilic Quenya. Beleriand was also called **Ingolondë** "Land of the Gnomes [Noldor]". -WJ:365, LR:202, ÑGOLOD

BELL **nyellë** -NYEL

BELLIED #**cumba** (isolated from **saoricumba** "foulbellied"). This adjective may point to ***cumbo** or something similar as the likely word for "belly". -SD:68, 72

BELOVED **melda** (dear). Cf. **nessamelda**, *"beloved of Nessa", a fragrant evergreen tree brought to Númenor by the Eldar. -MEL, UT:456

BELZAGAR **Calmacil** -UT:222

BEND #**cúna**- (derived from the adj. **cúna** "bent"; see MC:223. In **menel acúna** "the heavens bending" the word is used intransitively.) -MC:222/223 cf. 215

BENEATH **undu** (down, under) -UNU

BENT **cúna** (curved; **cúna** is also used as a verbal stem, see BEND), **raica** (crooked, wrong), **cauca** (crooked, humped), **sara** (Ð) (stiff dry grass) -MC:223, RAYAK, LT1:257, STAR

BERRY **piucca** -GL:64 (glossed "blackberry" in LT2:347)

BESIDE **ara**, also **ar**- as prefix. -AR

BETWEEN **imbë** -Nam/RGEO:67

BEYOND **pella** (a postposition in Quenya: **Andúnë pella** "beyond the West", **elenillor pella** "from beyond the stars") -Nam, MC:222

BIER **tulma** -LT1:270

BIND (see TIE); in more abstract sense: **avalerya**- (make fast, restrain, deprive of liberty) -VT41:5, 6

BIG DIPPER see SICKLE OF THE VALAR.

BIPED #**attalya** (Only pl **Attalyar** is attested. The word was used of the Petty-dwarves, q.v.) -WJ:389

BIRD **aiwë**, **filit** (pl **filici**) (Note: both **aiwë** and **filit** are stated to mean "small bird", not "bird" in general), **ambalë**, **ammalë** (= yellow bird), **lindo** (= "singer", singing bird). LT1:273 also has **wilin**; this may or may not be a valid word in LotR-style Quenya. -AIWË, PHILIK, SMAL, LIN

BIRTH, BIRTHDAY **nosta**; GIVE BIRTH **nosta**- (but in later sources, **nosta**- is glossed "beget", q.v.) -LT1:272

BITE (vb) **nac**- BITE (noun) **nahta** -NAK

BITTER **sára** -SAG

BLACK **morë** (in compounds **mori**-, e.g. **Moriquendi**), **morna**, **morqua**; BLACKNESS **mórë** (night); BLACKHANDED **morimaitë**, BLACKBERRY **piucca** (only "berry" in GL:64); BLACK FOE **Moringotto** (the oldest [MET] form was **Moriñgotho**) (Morgoth) -MOR, LT1:260, LotR:1015/SD:68, 72, LT2:347, MR:194

BLADE **hyanda** (share), (sword blade:) †**russë** (corruscation) -LT2:342, RUS

BLAZE **urya**- (The stem this word is derived from was struck out in Etym. However, several words that must be derived from the same stem occur in LotR, indicating that Tolkien restored it.) BLAZING HOT **úrin** (**Úrin** also being a name of the Sun) -UR, LT1:271

BLEND (noun) **ostimë** (pl. **ostimi** is attested). This term refers to 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**. However, this may be the meaning of the word in linguistic terminology only; it may be permissible to use it for "blend" in more general senses as well. -VT39:9

BLESS **laita**- (praise) (Imperative **a laita** and fut #**laituva** are attested, the latter with pronominal endings: **laituvalmet**, "we shall praise [or bless] them".) BLESSED **alya**, **almárëa** (prosperous, rich, abundant), **herenya** (wealthy, fortunate, rich), **aman** ("blessed, free from evil" - **Aman** was "chiefly used as the name of the land where the Valar dwelt." [WJ:399]).

BLESSED BEING **Manwë** (the King of the Valar); BLESSEDNESS **vald-** (so in LT1:272; nom. sg. must be either ***val** or ***valdë**) (happiness), "BLESSINGS", BLESSEDNESS, BLISS **almië**, **almarë**; FINAL BLISS **manar**, **mandë** (doom, final end, fate, fortune) -LotR:989 cf Letters:308; GAL, KHER, Letters:283, LT1:272, MAN/MANAD

BLIGHT **yarú** (gloom) -GL:37

BLINK **tihta-** (peer) -MC:223

BLOCK **tápë** (3 pers sg aorist), pa.t. **tampë** -TAP

BLOOD **sercë** (so according to Silm appendix; Etym has **yár** [yar-]) -Silm:437, YAR

BLOSSOM (white) **lossë**, ("of flowers in bunches or clusters":) ***lohtë** (corrected from the actual reading **loktë** because Tolkien later decided that **kt** became **ht** in Quenya.) -LOT, LT1:258

BLOT **motto** -MBOOTH

BLUE **luin**, **#luinë** (pl. **luini** in Nam; Etym and LT1:262 have **lúnë**), **ninwa**, **ulban** (adopted from Valarin; only used in Vanyarin Quenya), PALE BLUE **helwa** - Nam/LT2:340, LT1:262, LUG, WJ:399, 3EL

BOAT **luntë**; SMALL BOAT **venë** (vessel, dish) -LUT, LT1:254

BODY **hroa** (pl. **hroar** is attested. In MR:330, Tolkien notes that **hroa** is "roughly but not exactly equivalent to 'body'" [as opposed to "soul"]. **Hroa** is also used = "physical matter"), DEAD BODY **loico** (corpse); BODILY **sarcuva** (corporeal); BODY-IMPULSE **hroafelmë** (impulses provided by the body, e.g. physical fear, hunger, thirst, sexual desire) -MR:216, 219; VT39:30, MC:223, LT2:347, VT41:19 cf. 13

BOLD **verya**, **canya** BOLDNESS **verië** -BER, KAN

BOLSTER **nirwa** (cushion) -NID

BOND **nútë** (knot), **vére** (troth, compact, oath) Pl. probably ***vérer**, ***núter** not ***véri**, ***núti**; cf. the similar formation **tyávë** "taste", pl **tyáver**. -NUT, WED

BONE **axo** (pl **axor** is attested) -MC:222, 223

BOOK **parma** (writings); BOOK LANGUAGE (=Quenya) **parmalambë** - PAR/UT:219, 460, LT2:346

BORDER **réna** (edge, margin); **ríma** (edge, hem) -REG, Rí

BORN **#nóna** (isolated from Apanónar, the "Afterborn") -Silm:122/381

BORNE **colla** (pa.p. of **col-** "bear") (worn). Also used as a noun = "vestment, cloak". -MR:385

BOSOM **palúre** (surface, bosom of earth), **súma** (hollow cavity) -PAL, MC:223

BOSS OF SHIELD **tolmen** (isolated round hill) -LT1:269

BOTH **yúyo** -YÚ

BOUND **nauta** (obliged) -NUT

BOW (vb) **cawin** ("I bow", 1st pers. aorist; in Tolkien's later conception it would be difficult to account for **w** in this position); BOW (noun) **quina**, **cú** (also = crescent Moon), **lúva**, **cúnë** (crescent); RAINBOW **helyanwë** ("sky-bridge"), **Ilweran**, **Ilweranta** (LT2:348 has **iluquina** "sky-bow", but this word was obsoleted when Tolkien changed the meaning of **ilu** from "sky" to "universe".) BOWLEGGED **quingatelco** (So it is translated, but this must really be a noun: "bow-leg" [**quina** + **telco**]. No Quenya adjectives end in **-o**, unless this is the only one. Read ***quingatelca** for "bow-legged"? Cf. one of the other words from the same source, **sincahonda**, changed from **sincahondo** in an earlier draft - but at that time Tolkien had already omitted **quingatelco** and hence did not change its ending: See SD:72.) -LT1:257, SD 68, 72,

KWIG, KU3, LT1:256, LotR:1154, LT1:271

BOWL **fion** (goblet), #**salpë** (isolated from **tanyasalpë** "Bowl of Fire") - LT1:253, 292

BRANCH **olwa** -GÓLOB

BRAND **yulma** (Note: a homophone means "cup".) -YUL cf. Nam

BREAD **masta**; LIFE-BREAD (= lembas) **coimas** (prob. ***coimast-**, cf. **masta** "bread") -MBAS, Silm:406/429

BREAK (vb) **rac-** (past participle **rácina** "broken" is attested); BREAK APART **terhat-** (pa.t. **terhantë**); BREAK ASUNDER **hat-** (pa.t. **hantë**) -MC:223, SKAT

BREATH (noun) **hwesta** (breeze, puff of air), **súlë** (Ð) (spirit) (earlier [MET] form **thúlë** = Þúlë ; BREATHE (vb) **súya-** (Ð); BREATHER **Súlimo** (Ð) (a title of Manwë; this is the literal meaning according to Silm:420); BREATH FORTH see EXPIRE. -SWES, THÛ/LotR:1157

BREEZE **hwesta** (breath, puff of air), GENTLE BREEZE **vilë**; BREEZY **vilin** (airy) -SWES, LotR:1157, LT1:273

BRIDE **indis** (wife) (This word may obsolete **akairis** in LT1:252) -NDIS/UT:8

BRIDEGROOM **ender** -NDER

BRIDGE **yanwë** (joining, isthmus), **yanta** (yoke) -YAT, LotR:1157

BRILLIANCE **alcar**, **alcarë** (splendour, radiance), **calassë** (clarity); BRILLIANT **alcarinqua** (glorious) -AKLA-R/RGEO:73/UT:317/WJ:369/Silm:427, GL:39

BROAD - LT2:338 gives a word **aica** "broad, vast", but this is probably obsoleted by **aica** "sharp, fell, terrible, dire" in later writings.

BROAD SWORD **lango** (also = prow of ship), BROAD-BLADED SWORD **ecet** (short stabbing sword) -LAG, UT:284/432

BROKEN **rácina** -MC:223

BROOCH **tancil** (pin) -TAK

BROOD **luvu-** (lower) -LT1:259

BROOK **nellë** (GL:46 has **wentë**) -NEN

BROTHER **toron** (pl. **torni**) (= natural brother); **otorno** sworn brother, associate BROTHERHOOD **onóro** (of bloodkinship), **otornassë** (the latter is evidently the "brotherhood" of **otornor**, sworn brothers) -TOR, NÔ

BROWN **varně** (swart, dark brown) (in compounds **varni-**) -BARÁN

BUD **tuima** (sprout); BUDDING see SPRING-TIME. -TUY, LT1:269

BUFFET **taran**, **tarambo** -LT2:337

BUILD **carin** ("I make, build", 1st pers. aorist - according to FS and SD:246 the past tense is **cárë**, but Etym has **carně**; writers should probably use the latter (not to be confused with the adjective **carně** "red". Past participle #**carna** *"built, made" is attested in **Vincarna** *"newly-made" in MR:305.) BUILDING **car** (**card**) (house), **ampano** (= especially building of wood, wooden hall), **ataquë** (construction); BUILDER **samno** (Ð) (carpenter, wright) -KAR, PAN, TAK, STAB

BULL **tarucco**, **tarunco** (see OX) - LT2:347

BUNCHES (of flowers) see BLOSSOM.

BURDEN **cólo** (VT39:10)

BURDENSOME **lumna** (lying heavy, oppressive, ominous) -DUB

BURLY **polda** (strong) -POL

BURN **usta-** (transitive, e.g. ***Fëanáro ustanë i ciryar** "Fëanor burnt the ships"), **urya-** (intransitive, e.g. ***i ciryar uryaner** "the ships were burning") -LT1:271

BUSH **tussa** -TUS

BUT **nan** (so in Namárië and Fíriel's Song; Etym has **ná**, **nán**. **Ná** clashes with **ná** "is"); **er** (only, one, alone, but, still); BUT YET **a-nanta**, **ananta** (and yet) -NDAN, LT1:269, Nam/FS

BUTTERFLY **wilwarin** (**wilwarind-**) - WIL/MC:222, 223/LT1:273

BUTTOCKS **hacca** (hams) -GL:47
-BY-**mas** (final element in place-names,
see -TON) -LT1:250

C

CALACIRIAN **Calaciryān** (prob. ***Calaciryand-**), full form **Calaciryandë** (i.e., "the region of Eldamar...in and near the entrance to the ravine [of **Calaciryā**], where the Light was brighter and the land more beautiful") -RGEO:70 cf. LotR:252

CALL **yello** (shout of triumph) -GYEL

CANDLE **licuma** (taper) -MC:223

CANOPY (vb) **telta-** (overshadow, screen), CANOPY (noun) **telimbo** (sky) -TEL, LT1:268

CANNIBAL-OGRES **Sarquindi** (sg #Sarquindë?) -LT2:347

CAPE **mundo** (nose, snout) (Note: **mundo** also means "ox".) -MBUD

CARANTHIR **Morifinwë**, short form **Moryo** (not equivalent in sense to his Sindarin name, which is the cognate of his "mother-name" [q.v.] Carnistir.) -PM:353

CARCANET **firinga** (necklace) -LT2:346/GL:36

CAROUSAL **yulmë** (drinking) (Note: a homophone means "smouldering heat") -WJ:416

CARPENTER **samno** (þ) (wright, builder) -STAB

CARRY - GL:38 has **yulu-**, but in WJ:416 the same stem (there spelt JULU) is said to mean "drink", indicating that **yulu-** "carry" had probably been abandoned in Tolkien's later Quenya. Use rather #col-; see BEAR.

CART **norollë** -GL:31

?CASSIOPEIA **Wilwarin** (the identification of this constellation is not

certain. **Wilwarin** means "butterfly".) -Silm:426

CASTLE OF CUSTODY - this is mentioned as the approximate meaning of **Mandos** (stem **Mandost-**) -MR:350

CAT **mëoi** -LT2:348

CATCH (noun) **atsa** (hook, claw) -GAT

CAUSE (vb) **tyar-** -KYAR

CAVE **felya**, **rondo**, **rotelë**; ARTIFICIAL CAVE **hróta** (dwelling underground, rockhewn hall) -PHÉLEG, ROD, LT2:347, PM:365

CAVITY (hollow) **súma** (bosom) -MC:223

CEASE **hauta-** (take a rest, stop), **pusta-** (stop, put a stop to), **tyel-** (end) -KHAW, PUS, KYEL

CELEBORN **Telporno** (Letters:425) or **Teleporno** (UT:266). (The latter is stated to be the Telerin form, while **Telporno** must be the form used in Noldorin Quenya. Cf. **Altáriel** vs. **Alatáriel**; see GALADRIEL.)

CELEBRIMBOR (= "Silver-fist") **Telperinquar** (possibly ***Telperinquár-**. Cf. **quárë** "fist"). -Silm:429

CELEGORM **Turcafinwë**, short form **Turco** (not equivalent in sense to his Sindarin name, which is a cognate of his mother-name [q.v.] Tyelcormo "hasty-riser"; the latter name was "never used in narrative".) -PM:352, 353

CELOS **Celussë** (see UT:426)

CENTRE **endë** (core, middle). (The form **endë** is probably to be preferred to **entë** in

one late source.) Early material also has **tólë**. -NÉD, ÉNED, VT41:16, LT1:269

CENTURY **haranyë** (or perhaps it means the last day of a century - Tolkien's wording is not clear. The latter interpretation may be more likely.) - LotR:1142

CHAIN **Angainor** (= "The Great Chain" with which Morgoth was twice bound; LT1:249 has the form **Angaino**) -Silm:59

CHAMBER **sambë** (ð) (-**san**, -**samb**- in compounds; cf. BEDCHAMBER) (room) - STAB

CHAMPION **aráto** (eminent man) - Silm:428

CHANGE (vb) **#ahya**- (only pa.t. **ahyanë** is attested) -PM:395

CHANNEL **celma** -KEL

CHANT **lirin** ("I chant", 1st pers. aorist) (sing) -LIR1

CHEESE **tyur** (**tyurd**-) (QL:50; **tyuru**- in GL:28 is actually a verb "to 'turn' milk"; cf. QL:50.)

CHERRY **pio** (this word was also applied to plums). CHERRY TREE **aipio** (also used = "plum tree"???) -LT2:347, GL:18

CHIEF (adj) **héra** (principal); CHIEF (noun) **#turco** (isolated from **Turcomund** "chief of bulls, *chief bull"; this may not be pure Quenya, but **Turco** appears as the short name of **Turcafinwë**, Celegorm's Quenya name - though that is translated "strong, powerful (in body)" rather than referring to more "political" power) - KHER, Letters:423, PM:352

CHIEFTAIN **haran** (pl **harni**) (in Etym also = king, but in LotR and other texts the Quenya word for "king" is **aran** pl. **arani** - see KING), **cáno**, **cánu** (see COMMANDER) (ruler, governor, commander) -3AR, UT:400

CHILD **hína**, also vocative **hina** with a short vowel, used when addressing a (young) child. Pl. **híni** rather than **hínar**;

see CHILDREN OF ILÚVATAR below. "Child" as the last element in compounds: - **hin** (-**hín**-, pl. -**híni**), e.g. CHILDREN OF ERU **Eruhíni** from sg. **#Eruhin**; CHILDREN OF ILÚVATAR **Híni Ilúvataro**; MY CHILD **hinya** (short for **hinanya**). (For "child", Etym also has **seldë**; Tolkien changed the meaning from "daughter".) -WJ:403, Silm:387/432, SEL-D-

CHILL **ninquë** (pallid, white); BE CHILL (of weather) **nicu**- (be cold) - WJ:417 cf. NIK-W-

CHILLY **ringa** (damp, cold) -LT1:265

CHOKE **quoro**- (suffocate), CHOKED **quorin** (drowned) -LT1:264

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

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT **lúmequenta** (history) -LU

CIRCLE **rindë**; CIRCULAR **rinda**; CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE ("especially on a hill-top") **corin** -RIN, KOR/LT1:257

CITY **osto** (town with wall round) -OS

CLAD **vaina** -LT1:272

CLAMOUR **yalmë** -NGYAL (see NGAL)

CLAN **nossë** (family, "house") -NÔ

CLARITY **calassë** (brilliance) -GL:39

CLASP **tangwa** (hasp) -TAK

CLAW **atsa** (hook, catch), **#racca** (isolated from **raccalepta**, see below); CLAW-FINGERED **raccalepta** -GAT, SD:68, 72

CLEAN **poica** -POY

CLEARED (of land) **latin**, **latina** (free, open) -LAT

CLEAVE **hyarin** ("I cleave", 1st pers. aorist), CLEAVER **#hyando** in **Sangahyando** "Throng-cleaver, Cleaver of throngs" -SYAD, LT2:342, LotR:1085 cf. Letters:425

CLEAVE TO **himya**- (abide by, stick to) -KHIM

CLEFT **yáwë** (ravine, gulf); **sanca** (Ð) (split), **hyatsë** (gash), **ciris** (crack), **falqua** (mountain pass, ravine), **cilya** (gorge, pass between hills) (so in Etym, but **ciryá** in the name **Calaciryá** "Pass of Light" [gen. **Calaciryó** in Namárië] - though this clashes with **ciryá** "ship". An early version of Namárië actually had **Calacilyo**, not **Calaciryó**; see An Introduction to Elvish p. 5.) -YAG, STAK, SYAD, RGEO:70/WJ:403, LT2:337, 341, KIL

CLIFF **ollo** (seaward precipice) (The alternative form **oldó** may be archaic Quenya.) -LT1:252

CLOAK **colla** (vestment, actually a past participle "borne, worn" used as a noun). GREY-CLOAK **Sindacollo**, **Singollo** (so in Silm:421; MR:217 has **Sindicollo**. Note that **colla** has become **#collo** because **-o** is a masculine ending.) (Thingol) -MR:385

CLOSED **pahta** (NOT CLOSED - see OPEN) -VT39:23

CLOTH **lannë** (tissue) -LAN

CLOUD **fanya** (white cloud; pl. **fanyar** is attested), **lumbo** (pl **lumbor** is attested. In LT1:259, it is stated that this word applies to a "dark lowering cloud"), **ungo** (dark shadow). (In ancient times the Elves probably also used the word **fana** [in Etym **fána**] for "cloud" or "veil", but in Quenya it came to denote the visible bodies in which the Valar manifested themselves to incarnates. When **fana** no longer meant "cloud", this meaning was evidently transferred to the derivative **fanya**, originally probably meaning "white" or "white thing".) UPPER AIRS AND CLOUDS **fanyarë** (skies) -SPAN, MC:222, UÑG, Nam, RGEO:67, SYAD, RGEO:74, MC:223

CLUSTERS (of flowers) see BLOSSOM.

COAT **vacco** (jacket) -GL:21

COBWEB **línë** -SLIG

CODE OF SIGNS **tengwesta** (system of signs, grammar); GESTURE-CODE **hwerme** -WJ:394 cf. TEK, WJ:395

COLD (adj) **ringa** (so in MC:222 and LT1:265; Etym has **ringë**, which is also a noun meaning "cold lake/pool in the mountains"), (damp, chilly), **yelwa**; COLD (noun?) **niquë**, also vb **niquë-** "it is cold, it freezes"; BE COLD, CHILL (of weather) **nicu-** -MC:222, RINGI, LT1:260, WJ:417

COLLAPSE (vb) **talta-** (slip, slide down), COLLAPSE (noun) **atalantë** (downfall) -MC:223

COLLECT **hosta-** (gather, assemble); COLLECTION OF LEAVES **olassië** (foliage) -KHOTH/MC:223, Letters:282

COME **#tul-** (given as **tulin** "I come", 1st pers. aorist); perfect **#utúlië** and future **#tuluva** are attested (the latter in **entuluva** "shall come again". **Tulin** obsolesces **tulu-** in LT1:270). COME AWAY **hótuli-** ("so as to leave a place or group and join another in the thought or place of the speaker") -TUL, LotR:1003, Silm:229, WJ:368

COMMAND **can-** (so when used of persons; when used with things as object, this verb means demand) -PM:361-362 (where only a stem KAN is mentioned)

COMMANDER **cáno** ("usually as the title of a lesser chief, especially one acting as the deputy of one higher in rank", PM:345) (governor, chieftain, commander) -PM:345

COMMANDMENT **axan** (law, rule, as primarily proceeding from Eru). Pl. **axani** is attested. -WJ:399, VT39:30, 23

COMMERSE **mancalë** -MBAKH

COMMUNICATION **centa** (as in **Ósanwë-centa**, Communication of Thought. In other contexts, **centa** must be translated "enquiry" or "essay") -MR:415, VT39:23

COMPACT **véřë** (troth, oath, bond) Pl. probably ***véřer** not ***véři**; cf. the similar formation **tyávë** "taste", pl **tyáver.**) -WED

COMPEL **mauya-**; COMPULSION **mausta** -MBAW

COMPLAINT **nur** (growl) -LT1:263

COMPLETELY **aqua** (fully, altogether, wholly) -WJ:392

CONCEAL **halya-** (veil, screen from light) -SKAL

CONCEALED **furin** or **hurin** (hidden) -LT2:340

CONCEPTION **nóa** (pl. **nówi**), **nó** (**nów-**) -NOWO

CONCH **hyalma** (shell, horn of Ulmo) -SYAL

CONCLUDE **telya-** (transitive) (wind up, finish); CONCLUSION **telma** (further defined as "anything used to finish off a work or an affair") -WJ:411

CONFUSED **rúcina** (shattered, disordered) -MC:223

CONSONANT **#pataca** (only pl. **patacar** is attested), **#lambetengwë** (literally "tongue-sign"; only pl. **lambetengwi** is attested; this refers to consonants as **tengwi** or phonemes), also **náva-tengwë** ("**ñava-**") (literally "mouth-sign"; only pl. **náva-tengwi** is attested; the shorter form **#návëa** pl. **návëar** was also used, but Fëanor replaced these terms with **#pataca**). Yet another term for "consonant" was **#tapta tengwë** "impeded element". (Only pl. **tapta tengwi** is attested; we would rather expect ***taptë tengwi** with the pl. form of the adjective. The nominal pl. of the adjective, **taptar**, was used in the same sense as **tapta tengwi**.) Tolkien also notes: "Since...in the mode of spelling commonly used the full signs were consonantal, in ordinary non-technical use **tengwar** [sg **tengwa**, see LETTER] became equivalent to 'consonants'." Cf. also **surya** "spirant consonant" and **punta** "stopped consonant". -VT39:8, VT39:16, 17, WJ:396, SUS, PUT (see PUS)

CONSPICUOUS **minda** (prominent) -MIN

CONSTRUCTION **tanwë** (craft, thing made, construction, devise), **ataquë** (building) -TAN, TAK

CONTEMPTIBLE **faica** (mean) -SPAY

CONTINUAL **vorima** (repeated);

CONTINUALLY **voro** (also **voro-** in compounds) -BOR

CONTINUANT - the term **#mussë tengwë** "soft element" (only attested in the pl.: **mussë tengwi**) covers vowels, semi-vowels (**y**, **w**) and continuants (**l**, **r**, **m**, **n**). -VT39:17

CONTRARY, ON THE - see NO

CONTROL **#tur-** (given as **turin**, "I...control", 1st pers. aorist) (pa.t. **turnë**) (wield, govern); IN CONTROL OF (possessing) **arwa** (followed by gen, e.g. ***i heru arwa i nerion** "the lord in control of the men") -TUR, 3AR

COOKED FOOD **apsa** (meat) -AP

COPING-STONE see FINISH.

COPPER **urus** (**urust-**), cf. POLISHED COPPER **calarus** (**calarust-**). In the Etymologies, the word **rauta** was originally defined "copper", but Tolkien changed the definition to "metal" in general. The earlier material has COPPER = **tambë**; OF COPPER **tambina**. Etym has COPPER-COLOURED **aira** (ruddy, red) -VT41:10, RAUTÂ, LT1:250, 256, 268, GAY

CORE **endë** (centre, middle). -NÉD, ÉNED

CORNFLOWER **menelluin** (lit. ***"sky-blue"**) -Pictures of J. R. R. Tolkien

CORPOREAL **sarcuva** (bodily) -LT2:347

CORPSE **quelet** (pl. **queletsi**), **loico** (dead body); CORPSE-CANDLE **loicolícuma** -KWEL, MC:223

CORRUSCATION **russë** (†swordblade) -RUS

COTTAGE - LT2:336 has **os(t)** "house and cottage", but this word is probably obsolete - **osto** means "city" or "fortress" in Tolkien's later Quenya.

COUNT - the stem **not-** can be isolated from the word for "countable", see below. It actually occurs in Etym, but is glossed "reckon" instead. COUNT UP **onot-** (cf. **not-** "reckon" - the perfect of both these verbs would presumably be ***onótië**), COUNTABLE **#nótima** (isolated from **únótimë** "countless, not-countable, numberless", sg. **únótima**). NOT COUNTING **hequa** (leaving aside, excluding, except) -NOT, Nam, RGEO:67, VT39:14, WJ:364, 365

COUNTLESS **únótima** (pl. **únótimë** is attested) (numberless, not-countable, uncountable) -VT39:14, Nam, RGEO:67

COUNTRY **nórë** (land, race, nation, native land, family), **#nórië** (only attested in a compound, in the ablative case: **sindanóriello**, "grey-country-from", "out of a grey country". -NÔ, Nam/RGEO:67

COURAGE **huorë** (only attested as a proper name: **Huorë**, lit. "heart-vigour") -KHÔ-N

COURSE **tië** (line, direction, way, path, road) -TE3, RGEO:67

COURT **paca** (paved floor) -GL:63

COVER **topë** (aorist sg) (pa.t. **tompë**), **untúpa-** (lit. "down-roof") -TOP, Nam/RGEO:67

COVERING **telmë** (hood) -TEL

COW (milch cow) **yaxë**. (An alternative form **yaxi**, simply glossed "cow", looks like a plural in LotR-style Quenya, unless it is a feminine form like **tári** "queen" and **heri** "lady") -GL:36

CRACK **ciris** (cleft) -LT2:335

CRAFT **tanwë** (thing made, device, construction); **curwë**. CRAFTSMAN **tano** (smith) -KUR

CREATE **onta** (pa.t. **ónë**, **ontanë**) -ONO

CREATURE **onna**; DEFORMED/HIDEOUS CREATURE **ulundo** (monster); VERY TERRIBLE CREATURE **rauco** -ONO, ÚLUG, VT39:10

CRESCENT **cúnë** (bow) -LT1:271

CREST (of wave) **wingë** (**wingi-**) (foam, spindrift). LT1:256 gives **ormë** "crest, summit", but in Tolkien's later Quenya **ormë** means "wrath, haste, violence, rushing". CRESTED WAVE **falma** -WIG/LT1:273, PHAL

CROOKED **hwarin**; **raica** (bent, wrong), **rempa** (hooked), **cauca** (bent, humped) -SKWAR, RÁYAK/VT39:7, REP, LT1:260

CROSSBAR **hwarma** -SKWAR

CROSSING **tarna** (passage, #ford) -LT2:347

CROW **quáco** (so in WJ:395; Etym has **corco**) -WJ:395, KORKA (see KARKA)

CROWD **sanga** (throng, press); **rimbë** (host) -STAG/Silm:438, RIM

CROWN **rië**; CROWNED **rína**; STAR-CROWNED, CROWNED WITH STARS (a name of Taniquetil) **Elerrína** (so in Silm; Etym has **Elerína**) -RIG, EL, Silm:42

CRUEL **nwalca** (Though spelt this way also in Etym, **nwalca** must be from older ***ngwalca**, for the stem is **ÑGWAL**. In Tengwar spelling, the letter **nwalmë** (< older **ngwalmë**) should be used to transcribe the initial **nw** of **nwalca**.) -ÑGWAL

CRUMBLE **#ruxa-** (only part. **ruxala** is attested) -MC:222 cf 215

CRYSTAL SUBSTANCE **silima** (a substance Fëanor alone knew how to make; the Silmarils were made of it. Etymologically, the word apparently means simply ***"white-shining thing"**, or perhaps ***"[substance] apt to shine white"**.) -RGEO:73, Silm:437

CUNNING - LT1:253 has **findë**, **finië**, but these words may not be valid in Tolkien's later Quenya (in Etym, **findë** means "tress, lock of hair").

CUP **yulma** -Nam, RGEO:67

CUPOLA **coromindo** (dome), **telluma** (altered from earlier **telumë** under influence of a Valarin word; pl. **tellumar** is attested) (dome), **coromindo** (dome) - Nam/WJ:399/411, KOR, KOP

CURUFIN **Curufinwë**, short form **Curvo**. (His "mother-name", never used in narrative, was **Atarincë**.) -PM:352, 353

CURUNÍR **Curumo** (Saruman) - UT:393, 401

CURVED **cúna** (bent; **cúna** is also used as a verbal stem, see BEND) -MC:223

CUSHION **nirwa** -NID

CUSTODY **mando** (safe keeping); CASTLE OF CUSTODY Mandos (Mandost-) -MR:350

CUT (vb) **rista-**; **venië** (infinitive? stem #**ven-**?) (shape), CUT (noun) **rista**, **venwë** (shape), CUT OFF (and get rid of or lose a portion:) **auciri-**, (so as to have or use a required portion:) **hóciri-** -RIS, LT1:254, WJ:365-366, 368

CYCLE **randa** (age) -RAD

D

DAERON see DAIRON

DAGGER **sicil** (knife), **naica** -SIK, GL:37

DAIRON **Sairon** -GL:29 (called Daeron in the published Silmarillion)

DALE **nal**, **nallë** (dell); DALE-SPRITES **tavar** (pl. **tavarni**) -LT1:261, LT1:267

DAMP **ringa** (chilly, cold) -LT1:265

DANCE (vb) **lilta-** -LILT

DANGLE **linga-** -LING

DARE **verya-** (cf. BOLD) -BER

DARK (adj.) **morna** (gloomy, sombre, black), **nulla** (dusky, obscure), **lóna** (Note: a homophone means "island"), **lúrëa** (overcast), DARK OR HIDDEN **tumna** (low-lying, low, profound, deep) DARK (noun), **hui** (fog, murk, night); DARK, DARKNESS **mornië**, **mórë** (blackness, night), **mor**, **lúmë** (Note: **lúmë** also means "hour, time"), **lómë** (night, twilight, gloom), **huinë** (shadow, gloom); DARK ELVES **Moriquendi**, **Morimor** (**Lómëarni** in LT1:259 is hardly a valid word in LotR-style Quenya); DARK ONE (=Morgoth) **morion**; DARK WEATHER **lúrë**; DARK LOWERING CLOUD **lumbo** (pl. **lumbor** is attested); DARK VALE **tumbo** (deep valley) -Letters:382, NDUL, DO3, LT1:259, LT1:271, LT1:253, MOR, LotR:488 cf. Letters:308, Silm:431, MC:222 cf. 215, WJ:361/Silm:388, Nam/RGEO:67, FS, LT1:259, 269

DAUGHTER **yendë**, **yen**, **-iel** (suffix, e.g. **Uinëniel** "daughter of Uinen" [UT:182]; this suffix may obsolete the

earlier [TLT] ending **-wen**, mentioned in LT1:271). The stem YEL, from which **-iel** must be derived, was removed from Etym. However, the UT example just mentioned is from a later text, indicating that Tolkien restored **-iel**. Perhaps **yendë** was restored as the independent word for "daughter" at the same time and is to be preferred to **yendë**, **yen**. Distinguish **-riel** in **Altáriel** (Galadriel), which does not mean "daughter" and becomes **-riell-** before an ending. -YÔ, YEL, 182/469

DAWN **ára** (obsoleting **órë** in LT1:264; this word means "rising" or "heart" in LotR-style Quenya), **†amaurëa** (early day). See also TWILIGHT. -AR1, MC:223

DAY **aurë** (sunlight; Etym gives **arë**), **arya** (= 12 hours), **rë** (= 24 hours, counted from sunset to sunset), **sana** (= 24 hours, but this is "Qenya"), DAYTIME **arië**, EARLY DAY **†amaurëa** (dawn), DAYLIGHT - LT1:254 gives **calma**, but this word means "lamp" in LotR. LAST DAY OF YEAR **quantien**, DAYSPRING **tuilë** -AR1, Silm:229/234/439, LotR:1141, LT1:250, MC:223, YEN

DEAD **firin** (= dead by natural cause), **qualin** (related to **qualmë** "agony, death" and probably has darker connotations than **firin**), **vanwa** (departed, lost, past, gone, vanished, no longer to be had), **hessa** (withered). DEAD BODY **loico** (corpse) -KWAL, PHIR, MC:223, LT1:255, WJ:366

DEAR **melda** (beloved), **melin**, **moina** (familiar), **#melya** (isolated from

Melyanna "dear gift", Melian's Quenya name), **valda** (worth, worthy). Cf. also the "suffix of endearment" **-ya** mentioned in UT:418: **Anardilya** *"dear Anardil" (UT:174). -MEL, MOY, Silm:434, GL:23

DEATH **qualmë**, **unqualë** (agony), **nuru** (Nuru = Mandos), **fairë** (natural death [as act]) (Note: **fairë** also means "radiance" and "phantom", and even [in LT1:250] "free"), **urdu** -KWAL/LT1:264, ÑGUR, PHIR, LT2:342

DECLIVITY **pendë** (downslope, slope) -PEN

DEEP **tumna** (low-lying, low, profound, dark or hidden), **núra**; DEEP VALLEY **tumbo** (dark vale); DEEP SHADOW **huinë** (gloom) -NÚ, TUB, VT41:8

DEFORMED CREATURE **ulundo** (hideous creature, monster) -ÚLUG

DELL **nal**, **nallë** (dale) -LT1:261

DEMAND **can-** (so when used with things as object, in effect = ask for; otherwise command, order) -PM:361-362 (where only a stem KAN is mentioned)

DEMON **rauко** (pl. **#rauкар**, isolated from **Valarauкар** "Balrogs". LT1:250 gives **arauкë**; WJ:415 has **rauко** and **arauко**, defined as "a powerful, hostile, and terrible creature".) See also ORC. -RUK, Silm:436, WJ:415

DENTAL SERIES **tincotéma** (t-series) -LotR:1154

DENY **lala-** -LA (Note: a homophone means "laugh", but the past tense forms may differ. See LAUGH.)

DEPART **vanya-** (pa.t. **vannë**). (This verb Tolkien may seem to have been abandoned in favour of **auta-**; see PASS.) Lendë pa.t. of **lelya/linna** "go" is also glossed as "departed". DEPARTED (adj) **vanwa** (gone, vanished, lost, past, no longer to be had, dead) -WAN, LED, WJ:366, Nam

DEPRIVE OF LIBERTY **avalerya-** (bind, make fast, restrain) -VT41:5, 6

DEPRIVED **#racina** (only pl. **racinë** is attested) (stripped); DEPRIVED OF **úna** (destitute, forlorn); DEPRIVED SIGN **#racina tengwë** (only pl. **racinë tengwi** is attested). Also translated "stripped sign", this was 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. --VT39:16, 14

DESCENDANT **indyo** (grandchild) (**Indyo** looks like Vanyarin Quenya; the combination **ndy** became **ny** in Noldorin Quenya. The Noldor likely used the form ***inyo**.) MALE DESCENDANT **yondo** (son) (In LT2:344, it is said that **yondo** usually meant "(great) grandson", but in LotR-style Quenya it simply means "son".) -ÑGYO(N)

DESERT **erumë** (cf. **Eruman** a desert north-east of Valinor) -ERE

DESERTED **erda** (solitary) -LT1:269

DESIRE (vb) **#mer-** (cited in the form **merë**, evidently the 3rd person aorist; pa.t. given as **mernë**) (want, wish); DESIRE (noun) **írë**, **náma** (= "a desire" or "a judgement"), **námië** (= "a (single) desire" or "a (single) judgement"), **milmë** (greed). (Note: **írë** also means "when". The stem YES yields a word **yesta** "desire", but this clashes with the corrected/updated form of **esta** - see FIRST.) DESIREABLE **írima** (loveable), DESIRER **Irmo** (name of a Vala). DESIRING TO START **mína** (eager to go), also verb DESIRE TO GO IN SOME DIRECTION **mína-** (to wish to go to a place, make for it, have some end in view). -MER, ID, VT41:13, MIL-İK, YES, WJ:403, VT39:11

DESTINE **martya-**; DESTINY **maranwë** -MBARAT

DESTITUTE **úna** (deprived of, forlorn); DESTITUTE OF **ú** (usually followed by genitive: **ú calo** *"destitute of light [cala]") (without). -VT39:14

DETERMINANT VOWEL **sundóma** (lit. *"base-vowel, root-vowel". Christopher Tolkien notes: "Very briefly indeed, the Quendian consonantal base or **sundo** was characterized by a 'determinant vowel' or **sundóma**: thus the **sundo** KAT has a medial **sundóma** 'A', and TALAT has the **sundóma** repeated. In derivative forms the **sundóma** might be placed before the first consonant, e.g. ATALAT.") -WJ:319

DEVICE **tanwë** (craft, thing made, construction); SKILLFUL [?DEVICE - Tolkien's handwriting was illegible] **curo** (curo-) -TAN, VT41:10

DEVISE **auta-** (originate, invent) -GAWA

DEW **rossë** (fine rain, spray), **rin**. DEWY **nítë** (moist) -ROS/Letters:282, LT1:265, NEI

DEXTEROUS **formaitë** (right-handed) -PHOR

DIACRITIC **tehta** (mark [in writing], sign) (In LotR:1155, the word is applied to the supralinear vowel-marks of Fëanorian writing, and pl. **tehtar** is attested.) -TEK, LotR:1155

DIALECT - Tolkien notes that the word **lambë** "tongue" was originally "nearer to our 'dialect' than to 'language', but later when the Eldar became aware of other tongues, not intelligible without study, **lambe** naturally became applied to the separate languages of any people or region" (WJ:394). Thus, **lambë** can hardly be used for "dialect" in Exilic Quenya. Cf. also VT39:15, where **lambë** is said to mean "the language or dialect of a particular or people".

DICTUM **eques** (pl. **equessi**) (proverbial dictum, quotation, saying) -WJ:392

DIE **fir-** (fade) -MC:223

DIPHTHONG #**samna** (only pl **samnar** is attested. Distinct in Tengwar spelling from **samna** "wooden post", that is spelt with initial **súlë** instead of **silmë**), also

ohlon (pl. **ohloni** is attested); the latter term was used of vocalic diphthongs and "consonantal diphthongs" (like **mb**) alike. -SAM, VT39:9

DIM TO SEE **néca** (vague, faint) (Pl **nécë** is attested) -MC:223, 222

DIRE **aica** (fell, terrible, sharp) -PM:347

DIRECTION **tië** (course, line, pathway, road); DESIRE TO GO IN SOME DIRECTION **mína-** (to wish to go to a place, make for it, have some end in view). -TE3/RGEO:67, VT39:11

DIRTY **vára** (soiled) -WA3

DISAPPEAR **vanya-** (pa.t. **vannë**. Note: a homophone of **vanya** means "beautiful") (go, depart) -WAN

DISCOLOURED **púrëa** (smear) -MC:223

DISEMBODIED SPIRIT see SPIRIT

DISGUST - feel disgust at **feuya-** -PHEW

DISH **venë** (small boat, vessel) -LT1:254

DISORDERED **rúcina** (confused, shattered) -MC:223

DIVIDE IN MIDDLE **perya-** (halve) (After **perya-**, a word *perina* is mentioned; it is undefined but must be the corresponding past participle: *"divided in middle, halved".) -PER

DIVINE **valaina** (= "of or belonging to the Valar", probably not to be used with reference to the One who is above them); DIVINITY **valassë** -BAL

DO NOT **uin**, **umin** ("I do not", 1st pers. aorist) (pa.t. **úmë**) (also = "am not" - see BE); DO NOT! (imperative) **vá!** (also = I will not); DON'T **áva**, **avá**; DON'T DO IT! **áva carë!**

-UGU/UMU, WJ:371

DOER **tyaro** (actor, agent) -KYAR

DOG **huo** -KHUG

DOME **telluma** (pl. **tellumar** is attested) (cupola), **coromindo** (cupola) -Nam/WJ:399, KOR

DON'T **áva**, **avá**; DON'T DO IT! **áva carë!** -WJ:371

DOOM **manar**, **mandë** (final end, fate, fortune, final bliss); **ambar-** (**umbart-**) (fate) In the story of Túrin Turambar, it seems that **ambar** means "doom": Turambar is said to mean "Master of Doom", and Nienor even uses the word in the instrumental case: **ambartanen** "by doom". Similarly, LT2:348 gives **ambar** "Fate". But in Etym, **ambar** means "earth", and LotR Appendix E confirms that "fate" is **umbar**. DOOM RING **Máhanaxar** (a foreign word in Quenya, adopted and adapted from Valarin.) -MAN/MANAD, MBARAT, Silm:261, 269, LotR:1157, WJ:399

DORIATH #**Lestanóre** (only gen. **Lestanóreo** is attested) -WJ:369

DORLÓMIN **Lóminóre** -WJ:145

DOT **pica** (small spot), **tixë** (tiny mark, point), **amatixë**, **nuntixë** (points over and under the line of writing, respectively) -PIK, TIK

DOUBLE (prob. adj) **atwa**, **tanta**; DOUBLE (vb) **tatya-** (repeat). (Note: **tatya** also means "second".) -AT(AT), TATA

DOUGH **maxë** -MASAG

DOVE **cu**, **cua** (perhaps m. and f. respectively) -KÛ

DOWN **undu** (under, beneath); DOWN-FALL **atalantë**, **atalantië** (collapse); DOWN-FALLEN **atalantëa** (pl **atalantië** is attested) (ruinous); DOWN BELOW (adv.) **nún** (underneath); "DOWN-LICK" (i.e., cover completely) #**undulav-** (only pa.t. **undulávë** is attested) -UNU, NÛ, MC:222, 223/Letters:347, RGeo:67/Nam

DOWNSLOPE **pendë** (slope, declivity) -PEN/PÉNE

DRAGON **lókë** (serpent, snake; "so do the Eldar name the worms of Melko[r]", LT2:85), **angulókë**, **fenumë**; WINGED DRAGON **rámalókë**; FIRE-DRAGON

urulókë (pl. **Uurulóki** is attested in Silm:138, there capitalized); SPARK-DRAGON **fëalókë**; FISH-DRAGON **lingwilókë** (sea-serpent) -LOK; cf. ANGWA, LT2:341, RAM, UR, PHAY, LIW

DRAKE (LT2:340) see DRAGON

DRAUGHT #**yulda** (only pl. **yuldar** is attested), **suhto** -Nam, SUK

DRAW **tucin** ("I draw", 1st pers. aorist); DRAW WATER **calpa-** (bale out, scoop out); DRAWING #**halmë** (isolated from Turuhalmë "Log-drawing") -KALPA, LotR:270

DREAD **aista-** -GAYAS

DREAM (noun) **olor**, **olóre**, **lor**; DREAMY **olosta**, **olóreä** -LOS, LT1:259, LotR:488 cf. Letters:308, UT:396

DRINK (vb) **sucin** ("I drink", 1st pers. aorist); DRINK OF THE VALAR **limpë** (so glossed under LIP; "drink of the fairies" in LT1:258) or **míruvóre** (LT1:261); DRINKING **yulmë** (carousal) (Note: a homophone means "smouldering heat"); DRINKING-VESSEL **yulma** (cup), sungwa. -SUK, WJ:416/Nam

DRIP **lipte-** -LT1:258

DROP (noun) **limba**; LITTLE DROP **liptë** -LIB, LT1:258

DROWNED **quorin** (choked) -LT1:264

DROWSY **lorda** (slumbrous) -LT1:259

DRÛ **rú** (wose), DRÛADAN **Rúatan** (pl. **Rúatani** is given but seems perfectly regular) -UT:385

DRY (prob. adj not vb) **parca** -PÁRAK

DRYAD **tavaro**, **tavaron** (m.), **tavaril** (f.), **nandin** (further defined as "fay of the country") -TÁWAR, LT1:261

DUILIN **Tulindo**; HOUSE OF DUILIN **Nossë Tuilinda** (**Tuilinda** must be an adjectival form of **Tuilindo**) -LT2:338

DÚNEDAIN **Núnatani** -WJ:386

DUSK **histë** (also **hísë**, but this clashes with a word meaning "fog, mist"), **lómë**

(night, gloom, darkness, twilight) -
LT1:255

DUSKY **nulla** (dark, obscure) -NDUL

DUST **asto** -ÁS-AT

DWARF **Nauco** (pl. **Naucor** is attested;
LT1:261 gives **nauca** instead of **nauco**),
Norno (**Naucalië**, **Nornalië** = the whole
people of the Dwarves) **Casar** (pl. **Casari**
or **Casári**; partitive plural **Casalli**; the
whole people of the Dwarves being called
Casallië. According to WJ, **Casar** -
Quenyaized form of Dwarvish Khazâd -
"was the word most commonly used in
Quenya for the Dwarves". **Nauco** "stunted
one" and **norno** "thrown one" are less
polite words for "dwarf"; yet **norno** is
stated to be "the more friendly term". But
the Dwarves themselves would definitely
prefer **Casar**.) PETTY-DWARVES
Picinaucor, **Pitya-naucor** (lit. *"small
dwarves"), **Attalyar** (lit. "Bipeds").
DWARROWVAULT **Casarrondo**
(Khazad-dûm) -NAUK, WJ:388, 389

DWELLER **mardo**, DWELLING (noun)
mar (**mas-**) (home), DWELLING (adj)
#**farnë** (a pl form? Sg **farna**? Only attested
in the compound **orofarnë** "mountain-
dwelling". Note: **farnë** is also the pa.t. of
farya- "suffice"); DWELLING-PLACE
nórë (land, region where certain people
live, nation, native land, family);
DWELLING UNDERGROUND **hróta**
(artificial cave, rockhewn hall) -LT1:251,
LotR:505 cf. Letters:224, NDOR, PM:365

DWINDLE **píca** (part. **pícala** is attested)
(lessen) -MC:223, 222

E

EACH **ilya** (every, all of a particular group of things), **máca** (a very early "Qenya" word of doubtful authority) - VT39:20, GL:41

EAGER TO GO **mína-** (desiring to start) -VT39:11

EAGLE **soron, sornë** (P) (pl. **sorni**) (So in Etym; Letters:427 has **sorno, thorno**, LT1:266 also has sor. **Soron/sorno** obsoletes **ea, earen** in LT1:251 and LT2:338 - besides, **ëa** means "is, exists" in Tolkien's later Quenya.) KING OF EAGLES **Sorontur**, "EAGLE-HORN" (a great height in Númenor) **Sorontil** -THOR, Letters:427, UT:465

EARLY **arinya**; EARLY DAY †**amaurëa** (dawn); EARLY MORN **tuilë** (dayspring, spring-time) -AR1, MC:223, TUY

EARTH **cemen, kemen** (soil). (Note: at the time Tolkien wrote Etym, he thought of **cemen** as the genitive of **cén**, but later **cemen** evidently became the nominative form, as it had been in earlier writings [LT1:257]. In Silm:433, it is said that **cemen** [**kemen**] refers to "the Earth as a flat floor beneath **menel**, the heavens". LT1:257 also has **cemi** "earth, soil, land" and **Kémi** "Mother Earth".) EARTH-QUEEN **Kementári** (Yavanna's title); EARTHEN, OF EARTH **cemina**. (LT2:343 gives **indi** "earthdwellers", another word for "men", but this is hardly a valid word in LotR-style Quenya.) EARTH (= world) **Ambar** (world) (Tolkien equated

Ambar with Oikoumene, a Greek word denoting "world" considered as "the inhabited world of Men". But **ambar** also seems to mean "doom", q.v. MR:337 (cf. WJ:419) has **Imbar** instead of **Ambar**; the literal meaning of both words is said to be "habitation") -KEM/Silm:433/LT1:257, MBAR cf. Letters:283 or SD:409

EAST **rómen** (allative **Rómenna** and ablative **Rómello** in Namárië is capitalized), **róna**; EASTERN **rómenya** (**Entar, Entardar** "Outer Lands, Middle-earth" is also glossed as "East" once, as opposed to the Blessed Realm of the West.) The words **órë** "dawn, Sunrise, East" and its corresponding adjective **órëa** (LT1:264) are probably not valid words in LotR-style Quenya; see DAWN. Neither can **Ostar** "East" be a valid word; see GATE. EAST-VICTOR **Rómendacil** (one of the Kings of Gondor) EAST-LANDS **Orrostar** (a region in Númenor) -RÔ/LotR:1157, UT:463, Nam, EN, LotR:1075, 1081, UT:165, 459

EAT **mat-, mata-** (pa.t. **mantë** is given) -MAT, VT39:7

ECHO **láma** (ringing sound - so in Etym, but see SOUND), **nalláma** (In Etym, the second a of the latter word has an undefined diacritic here represented by `.) ECHOING **lámína** -LAM

EDDY **hwinya-** (swirl, gyrate); **hwindë** (whirlpool) -SWIN

EDGE **réna, ríma** -REG, RÍ

EGLATH (or EGLAIN, EGLADHRIM) **Heceldi** (the "Forsaken" Elves, especially the Eldar left in Beleriand; sg **Hecel** is given. MR:170 has **Ecelli**.) -WJ:365 cf. Silm:68

EIGHT **tolto** -TOL1-OTH/OT

ELBOW **ólemë** -LT1:258

ELEPHANT **andamunda** -MBUD

ELEVEN **minquë** -MINIK-W-, LT1:260

ELF **quendë** (generic, seldom used in the sg; pl **Quendi** is the usual form; there are gender-specific forms **quendu** m. and **quendi** f., but they seem to be rare; pl. **quendur**, **quendir** is attested), Elda (originally generic, but later [MET] used of Elves of the Three Kindreds [Noldor, Vanyar, Teleri] only. That was at least the proper usage: **Elda** was the normal word for "elf" in Valinor, as all Elves there were **Eldar**. An archaic variant of **Elda** was **Eldo**.) ELVES OF AMAN **Amanyar** (sg #**Amanya**), ELVES WHO REFUSED TO JOIN IN THE WESTWARD MARCH (from Cuiviénen) **Avari** (sg **Avar** in WJ:371; **Avar** or **Avaro** in Etym), also called **Avamanyar** "those who did not go to **Aman**, because they would not" (distinguish **Úmanyar**, **Úamanyar**, **Alamanyar** "those who did not in the event reach Aman", though they did join in the march from Cuiviénen; these are also called **Heceldi** or **Ecelli**, see EGLATH). See also DARK ELVES, GREEN-ELVES, GREY-ELVES, HIGH-ELVES, LIGHT-ELVES, SEA-ELVES, LITTLE ELF. Cf. also ELVENHOME **Eldamar**, **Elendë**. ELF-PEOPLE **Eldalië**, ELVISH **Eldarinwa** (adj only; "Elvish" meaning Elvish language is simply **Eldarin**. Properly, these words for "Elvish" apply to the Tree Kindreds only, not to all the **Quendi**.) **Quenderin** ("Elvish" referring to all the **Quendi**, "Quendian"; this remained a learned word) -WJ:361/KWEN(ED), MR:229 ELED, Silm:424, AB/WJ:371/

Silm:65/MR:163, WJ:363, Silm:23/392, MR:415, WJ:407

ELF-FRIEND **Elendil** (actually meaning *"star-friend". Tolkien notes: "It is not surprising that the Edain...found it difficult to discern whether words and names containing the element *el* referred to the stars or to the Elves. This is seen in the name **Elendil**, which was meant to bear the sense "Elf-friend". Properly in Quenya it meant 'a lover or student of the stars'... 'Elf-friend' would have been more correctly represented by **Quen(den)dil** or **Eldandil**.) -WJ:410

ELF-LOVER #**Eldameldo** (pl **Eldameldor** in WJ:417)

ELF-STONE **Elessar** (Aragorn's royal name, prob. ***Elessard**-, cf. STONE. The literal meaning is *Star-stone, not Elf-stone - but the Edain confused **elen** "star" and **elda** "elf". Cf. **Elendil**; see ELF-FRIEND above.) -LotR:395, 897

ELM-TREE **alalmë**, **lalmë**; LAND OF ELMS **Alalminórë** (Warwickshire) - ÁLAM/LT1:249, LÁLAM

ELONGATED **taina** (stretched, elongated, extended) -VT39:7

EMBER **yúla** (smouldering wood) -YUL
EMINENT MAN **aráto** (champion) - Silm:428

EMIT LIGHT **faina**- -PHAY

EMOTION **felmë** (impulse) -VT41:19

EMPTY **lusta** (void), **cumna** -LUS, KUM

ENCHANT **luhta**-; ENCHANTMENT **lúcë** -LUK

ENCLOSURE **panda**; CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE **corin** -PAD, KOR

END (noun) **metta**, **mentë**, **tyel**, **tyeldë**, **telu**; THE ENDING OF THE WORLD **Ambar-metta**; END (vb) tele- (intransitive) (finish - so in WJ:411 - LT1:267 gives **telu**-), **tyel**- (cease), PUT AN END TO **metya**-, HAVE SOME END IN VIEW **mína**- (desire to go in some

direction, wish to go to a place, make for it)
-LotR:1003, MET, LT1:267, WJ:411,
KYEL, VT39:11

ENDLESS PERIOD **oio** -UT:317

ENDURANCE **voronwië** (lasting
quality); ENDURING **voronwa** (long-
lasting) -BORÓN

ENEMY **cotumo** -KOT

ENGLAND - see FAËRY.

ENOUGH **farëa** (sufficient) -PHAR

ENQUIRY **centa** (as in **Essecenta Eldarinwa**, probably meaning "Enquiry into Eldarin Names", as Tolkien described the work as an "Enquiry into the origins of Elvish names for Elves"; cf. also **Osanwe-centa**, translated "enquiry into the communication of thought". Another possible translation of **centa** may be "essay".) -MR:415, VT39:23

ENTRANCE (to harbour) **londë** (road [in sea], also translated "haven", q.v.)

ENVELOPE (noun) **vaiya, vaia** (both with alternative, possibly older [MET] forms in w-). -WAY

EXPIRE **firë-** (perf. **firië** ["has breathed forth"] is attested; ***ifirië** may be the more usual form) -MR:250

ERRANT **ränen** -RAN

ESCAPE (vb) **usin** (glossed "he escapes" in LT:251, but in LotR-style Quenya it would have to mean, if anything, "I escape" - 1st pers. aorist); ESCAPE (noun) **uswë** (issue) -LT1:251

*ESSAY see *ENQUIRY.

ESTABLISH **tulca-** (fix, set up. Note: there is a homophone meaning "firm, steadfast, strong, immovable".) -LT1:270 cf. TULUK

ETERNAL **oira** -OY

EVENING **andúnë** (sunset, west), **sinyë** -MC:222, THIN

EVER **oi, voro, vor** (continually) (pref. **#oio-, vor-, voro-**), EVERWHITE, EVER-SNOW-WHITE **Oiolossë** (a name for Taniquetil; gen **Oiolossëo** is attested in

Nam, where it has an ablatival meaning); EVERSUMMER **Oiolairë**, EVERLASTING **oia, vorima**; EVERLASTING [?AGE] (Tolkien's handwriting was illegible) **oirë, oialë**; FOR EVER, EVERLASTINGLY **oialë** (evidently the noun just mentioned used as an adverb), **tennoio** -OY, UT:458, BOR, LT1:250/273, Nam/RGEO:67, Silm:429, UT:317

EVERY **ilya** (each, all of a particular group of things), **máca** (a very early "Qenya" word of doubtful authority) -VT39:20, GL:41

EVERYBODY **ilquen**; EVERYTHING **ilu** (all, the whole; of the universe also including God and all souls and spirits, which are not properly included in the term **Eä**), **ilqua** -WJ:372, VT39:20, IL

EVIL **úmëa, #ulca** (isolated from **henulca**, see below); EVILEYED **henulca**; EVIL-SMELLING **saura** (Ð) (foul, putrid) - in compounds **#sauri-**, see FOUL. FREE FROM EVIL **aman** (see BLESSED). -SD:68, 72, UGU, THUS, WJ:399

EXALTED ONES **Aratar** (pl; sg **#Arata**). The **Aratar** are the mightiest of the Valar: Manwë, Varda, Ulmo, Yavanna, Aulë, Mandos, Nienna, and Oromë. **Aratar** is also rendered "High Ones, The Supreme" -Silm 32/381, WJ:402

EXCEPT **hequa** (leaving aside, not counting, excluding) -WJ:364, 365

EXCLUDE **hehta-** (pa.t. **hehtanë** is given but seems perfectly regular) (put aside, leave out, abandon, forsake); EXCLUDING **hequa** (leaving aside, not counting, except) -WJ:364, 365

EXIST **ëa** (is) -VT39:6, 7

EXPAND **palu-, palya-** (spread, extend, open wide); EXPANSIVE **palla** (wide) -PAL

EXPIRE **firë-** (originally used of "one sighing or releasing a deep breath", but also

used of Míriel when she "breathed forth" and died; later used of the death of mortals. Perf. **fírië** is attested; ***iffrië** with prefix **sundóma** is probably also a possible form.) -MR:250

EXTEND **palu-**, **palya-** (spread, expand, open wide); EXTENDED **taina** (lengthened, stretched, elongated); EXTENSION **tailë** (lengthening) -PAL, TAY

EYE **hen (hend-)** (normal pl. **hendi** as well as the dual form **#hendu** are attested [isolated from **hendumaica**, WJ:337]; **#hendu** would be used of a natural pair of eyes). SHARP-EYE **hendumaica**, EYES OF HEARTSEASE (a name of the pansy) **Helinyetillë** -KHEN-D-E, WJ:337, LT1:262

EYRIE **sornion (Ḑ)** (lit. gen.pl "of eagles"?). -LT1:266. (LT1:251 gives **ëaren**, but this is hardly a valid word in LotR-style Quenya [see EAGLE])

F

FACE **anta** -ANA

FADE **sinta**- (Ð) (pa.t. **sintanë** is given, though it seems perfectly regular), **fir**- (die), **fifiru**- ("slowly fade away", frequentative form of **fir**-; the participial form **fifirula** is attested); FADING **quellë** (In the Calendar of Imladris, **quellë** was a precisely defined period of 54 days in late autumn. Also called **lasselanta**; see AUTUMN.) -THIN, MC:222/223, LotR:1141

FAËRY **Inwilis**, **Inwinórë** (another gloss, "England", was struck out) -LT1:256

FAINT **néca** (vague, dim to see) -MC:222/223

FAIR **vanima** (beautiful, proper, right), **vanë**, **melima**, **linda** (beautiful); FAIR FOLK **Vanimo** (pl. **Vanimor** is given but seems perfectly regular; the word is said to apply to the "children of the Valar"). FAIR-MINDED **faila** (generous, just), NOT FAIR **úvanima** (ugly) -BAN/VT39:14, LT1:272, MEL, SLIN, PM:352, VT39:14

FAITHFUL **voronda**, **vórima** (steadfast) -UT:317, LT1:250

FALL (vb) **lanta**- (pres. pl. **lantar**, pl. past **lantaner** and part. **#lantala** are attested); FALL (noun) **lanta** or **#lantë**. (The first of these words occurs in the compound **lasselanta** "leaf-fall, Autumn", while **#lantë** is isolated from Noldolantë "the Fall of the Noldor". From these examples it appears that a **lanta** is a physical fall, while a **lantë** is a moral fall. Perhaps the latter word can also be applied

to a military defeat, as in "the fall of Gondolin".) THE FALLEN (= Númenor) **Atalantë** -DAT/DANT/MC:222, Nam, SD:246, LT1:254, Silm:102/414, TALÁT

FALLOW **marya** (fawn, pale), **malwa** (pale) -MAD, SMAL

FAMILIAR **moina** (dear) -MOY

FAMILY **nossë** (clan, "house"), **nórë**, -**nor** (land, country, dwelling-place, nation, native land) -NÔ, LT1:272

FANE **yána** (holy place, sanctuary) -YAN

FANG **carca** (tooth, tusk) -Silm:429, LT2:344

FAR **haira**, **eccaira**, **avahaira**; FAR AWAY (adj) **vahaia**, FAR AWAY, FAR OFF (adv.) **háya**; FAR AND WIDE **palan**; FAR-SEER **palantir**, "FAR-WANDERER" (the name of a ship) **Palarran** -KHAYA, SD:247, Silm:435, TIR, UT:460

FAREWELL **namárië** -Nam

FARMER **nandor** (perhaps obsolete in LotR-style Quenya, clashing with the name of the **Nandor**, a tribe of Elves) -LT1:261

FASTEN **tacë** (3rd pers. sg. aorist), pa.t. **tancë**. -TAK

FAT **tiuca** (thick); GROW FAT **tiuya**- (swell) -TIW

FATE **umbar** (**umbart**-) (doom; the form **amarto** in LT2:348 is no doubt obsolete, but **ambar** from the same source may be a valid word also in LotR-style Quenya - see DOOM), **marto** (fortune, lot); **manar**, **mandë** (doom, final end,

fortune [usually = final bliss]); FATED **marta** -MBARAT/LotR:1157, MANAD

FATHER **atar** (pl. **atári** in Silm, though Etym has **atari**). FATHER OF ALL **Ilúvatar** (God) -Silm:428, 229/ATA/LT1:255, Silm:404/UT:446

FATHOM **rangwë** -RAK

FAWN **marya** (fallow, pale) -MAD

FAY OF THE COUNTRY **nandin** (dryad), FAY OF THE MEADS **Nermi** (pl. **Nermir** is attested) (field-spirit) -LT1:261, 262

FĒANOR **Fëanáro** (Spirit of Fire) - Silm:397/435, MR:217

FEAR (noun) **caurë**; FEAR (vb) - **rucin** is glossed "I feel fear or horror", constructed with "from" of the object feared (e.g. ***rucin Orcollon** "I fear Orcs") -LT1:257, WJ:415

FEAST **meren** (**merend-**), **merendë** (festival); FESTIVE **marya** -MBER

FEATHER **quessë** -KWES, LotR:1157

FEBRUARY **Nënimë** (**Amillion** in LT1:249 is hardly a valid word in LotR-style Quenya.) -LotR:1144

FEEL FEAR OR HORROR **rucin** (1st pers. aorist), constructed with "from" of the object feared. -WJ:415

FELL (adj) **aica** (sharp, terrible, dire). - PM:347

FELL (noun) **helma** (skin) -SKEL

FEMALE (noun) **ní**, FEMALE (adj.) **inya**, **inimeitë** (pl. probably ***inimeisi**; cf. HANDED, LEAPING, WINDY) -INI

FENCED FIELD **peler**, FENCING OR DEFENSIVE HEIGHTS **Pelóri** -PEL(ES), WJ:403

FESTIVAL **asar** (Vanyarin **athar**) (fixed time), **meren** (**merend-**), **merendë** (feast); FESTIVE **marya** -WJ:399, MBER

FETCH **tulta-** (send for, summon) -TUL

FEY **marta** (fated) -MBARAT

FIELD-SPIRIT **Nermi** (pl. **Nermir** is attested) (fay of the meads) -LT1:262

FIERY **uruitë**, **úruva** (The stem from which these words are derived was struck out in Etym. However, several words that must be derived from this stem occur in LotR, indicating that Tolkien restored it. LT1:248 also gives **sára** "fiery", but this word is probably obsoleted by **sára** "bitter" in Etym.) -UR

FIGHT **mahta-** (wield a weapon) -MAK

FILL **quat-** (fut **#quantuva** is attested in **enquantuva**, "will refill") -WJ:392, Nam; cf. KWAT

FINAL **tyelima**, **métima** (ultimate, last); FINAL END **mande**, **manar** (fortune, bliss, fate), **telda** (last) -MC:222 cf. 215, MANAD, WJ:411

FINARFIN **Arafinwë** -MR:230

FIND **#hir-** (only fut **hiruva** is attested), **#tuv-** (only perf **#utúvië** is attested [with pronominal endings: **utúvienes** "I have found it"]). It is difficult to say what distinction in meaning there may be between these words (if any at all); the verb **#tuv-** is evidently the same as **tuvu-** in GL:71, there glossed "receive". -Nam/RGEO:67, LotR:1008

FINE **tereva** (acute, piercing) -TER

FINE RAIN **rossë** (dew, spray) -ROS cf. Letters:282

FINGER **lepsë**; FINGERED **#lepta** (isolated from **raccalepta** "clawfingered") -LEP, SD:68, 72

FINGOLFIN **Nolofinwë** -PM:344 (In the source, **Nolofinwë** is spelt with initial **ñ**, that is, **ng**. Initial **ng** had become **n** in Third Age Quenya, and I follow the spelling of LotR and transcribe it accordingly. But if this word is written in Tengwar, the initial **n** should be transcribed with the letter **noldo**, not **númen**.)

FINGON **Findecáno** -PM:345

FINISH (vb) **tele-** (intransitive) (end) (so in WJ:411 - LT1:267 gives **telu-**) **telya-** (transitive) (wind up, conclude). Cf. also **telma** "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." FINISH (noun) **telu** -WJ:411, LT1:267

FINROD **Findaráto** -Silm:428/PM:346

FIRE **úr** (the stem from which this word is derived was struck out in Etym. However, several words that must be derived from this stem occur in LotR, indicating that Tolkien restored it. But a more usual word for "fire" is apparently **nár**, **nárë**, which appear [with the masculine ending **-o**] in the following names:) SPIRIT OF FIRE **Fëanáro** (Fëanor), FELL FIRE **Aicanáro** (Sharp Flame, Aegnor) (so in Silm:435; MR:323 has **Aicanár**). LT1:265 has *sá* "fire", poetic form **sai**, also **sairin** "fiery"; cf. also *Sáya* "the fire-fay" in GL:66. LT:271 has the following "fire"-words: FIRE **uru**, FIERY **uruvoitë**, ON FIRE **urwa**, LIKE FIRE **urúva**. Cf. also FIREWOOD **туру** (but the word was also used of wood in general). BOWL OF FIRE **tanyasalpë** (evidently #**tanya** "fire" + #**salpë** "bowl") -UR, Silm:397, MR:217, LT1:265, 270, 271, 292

FIRM **tulca** (strong, immovable, steadfast; Note: there is a homophone verb meaning "fix, set up, establish"), **tulunca** (steady), **sanda** (true, abiding), **tanca** (fixed, sure) -TULUK, LT1:270, STAN, TAK

FIRST **minya** (cf. *Minyar* "Firsts", the first clan among the Elves), **inga**, ***yesta**; FIRSTBORN (= the Elves) **Minnónar**. (***Yesta** is corrected from the actual reading **esta**; see BEGINNING. For FIRSTBORN, Etym has **Estanessi**, which would similarly become ***Yestanessi**, but this word is probably obsoleted by the later [TLT] form **Minnónar**. Writers should use the latter word.) FIRST-BEGOTTEN **Minyon** (a personal name. The element **yon**, translated "begotten", may be a

reduced form of **yondo** "son". Alternatively, and perhaps more likely, **Minyon** may be the adjective **minya** "first" turned into a masculine name by adding the masculine ending **-on**. In that case, the literal meaning is simply ***"First One"**. But it is possible that **on** is actually derived from the stem **ONO** "beget", and that "First-begotten" really is the literal meaning.) -MIN/Silm:434/WJ:420, ING, ESE, WJ:403

FISH **lingwë** (perhaps the general word, as opposed to **hala**), SMALL FISH **hala**, "FISH-WATCHER" (i.e., kingfisher, a bird) **halatir** (**halatirn-**) or **halatirno** -LIW, SKAL2, TIR

FIST **quárë** (often used to mean "hand"). (In compounds **-quar**: **Telperinquar** = Sindarin Celebrimbor, "Silver-Fist, Hand of Silver". The first version of the stem **KWAR** yielded **quár** pl. **quari**.) -KWAR, Silm:429/387

FIT **mára** (useful, good) -MAG

FIVE **lempë** -LEP/GL:53

FIX **panya-** (set), **tulca-** (establish, set up. Note: there is a homophone adjective meaning "firm, steadfast, strong, immovable"); FIXED **tanca** (sure, firm); BE FIXED **mar-** (abide, be settled). FIXED TIME **asar** (-th-, Vanyarin **athar**) (festival), FIXED IDEA see IDEA -PAN, LT1:270 cf. TULUK, TAK, UT:317, WJ:399

FLAG **ambal** (shaped stone) -MBAL

FLAME **nár**, **nárë**, **velca**; SHARP-FLAME **Aicanáro** (so in Silm:435; MR:323 has **Aicanár**), (Aegnor, Fell Fire), RED FLAME **rúnya**; HEART OF FLAME *Naira* (a name of the Sun), FLAME-COLOURED **culina**, **culda** (golden-red) -NARI, LT1:260, Silm:437, MR:198, KUL

FLAT **lára** -DAL

FLEECE **uë** -LT1:249

FLESH **hrávë**, **sarco**; FLESHY **sarqua** - MR:349, LT2:347

FLINTHEARTED **sincahonda** - LotR:1015 cf. SD:68, 72

?FLINTSTONE #**sinca** (isolated from **sincahonda** "flinthearted") -LotR:1015 cf. SD:68, 72

FLOAT **lutu-** (LT1:273 has **wili-** "sail, float, fly", but see FLY.) -LT1:249

FLOOD (tide), **celumë** (stream, flow, flowing), **ulundë**, **lúto**; FLOODING (adj) **úlëa** (flowing, pouring) -ULU, KEL/MC:223, LT1:249

FLOOR **talán** (#**talám-**, as in pl. **talami**) (ground); PAVED FLOOR **paca** (court) -TAL, GL:63

FLOUR **porë** (meal) -POR

FLOURISH (noun) **rincë** (quick shake) -RIK

FLOW (vb) **sir-**, **lutta-**, **lutu-**; FLOW, FLOWING (noun) **celumë** (stream, flood); FLOWING (adj) **úlëa** (flooding, pouring), **sírima** (liquid). -SIR, LT1:249, KEL/MC:223, LT1:265

FLOWER (large and single) **lótë** (often -lot in compounds). (The word **lótë** is usually applied to a large, single flower. From ***ambalotsë** "uprising-flower" [q.v.] #**lotsë** can be isolated; this may be the more general word for "flower".) FLOWER OF THE WEST (a floral design) **Númellóte**. Cf. also **indil**, "lily, or other large single flower". PUT FORTH LEAVES OR FLOWERS ***lohta-** (corrected from the actual reading **lokta** because Tolkien later decided that **kt** became **ht** in Quenya) (sprout) -LOT(H), LT1:259, WJ:318, UT:227, 458, WJ:399, LT:258

FLUTE **simpa**, **simpina** (pipe); FLUTER **timpinen** -LT1:266, 268

FLUTTERING TO AND FRO **wilwa** -MC:223

FLY **wilin** ("I fly", 1st pers. aorist), pa.t. **willë** (cf. **wili-** "sail, float, fly" in LT1:273). FLY OR STREAM IN THE WIND **hlapu-**

(part. **hlápula** is attested), FLYING **rimpa** (rushing); SEND FLYING **horta-** -WIL, MC:223, RIP, KHOR

FOAM (vb) **falasta-** (part. **falastala** is attested); FOAM (noun) **fallë**, **winga** (spray), **wingë** (**wingi-**) (crest [of wave], spindrift). -MC:222/223, PHAL, WIG, LT1:273

FOG **hísë** (mist. Note: a homophone means "dusk"), **hiswë**, **hui** (murk, dark, night) -KHIS, LT1:253

FOIL (plant) **asëa** -LotR:899

FOLIAGE **olassië** (collection of leaves) -Letters:282

FOLK **hos** -LT2:340

FOLLOW **hilya-** FOLLOWER **neuro**; FOLLOWERS (an Elvish name of Men) **Hildor**, **Hildi** (unattested sg #**Hildo**; dative pl **hildin** is attested; cf also **Hildinyar** "my heirs" in Aragorn's oath) -KHIL/Silm:116/122/403, FS/WJ:387, LotR:1003, 1004

FOOD (cooked) **apsa** -AP

FOOT **tál** (**tal-**) (These forms probably obsolete **tala** pl **talwi** in LT2:347.) FOOTPRINT **runya** (slot) -TAL, RUN

FOR **an** (Nam: **an sí...Varda...máryat...ortanë**, "for now...Varda...has uplifted her hands". Note: **an** is also glossed "to, till".) English "for" meaning "for the benefit of" will often be rendered by the dative ending **-n** (pl **-in**); e.g. **nin** "for me". -Nam

FORBID **váquet-** (refuse, say no) (1st pers. sg aorist and past **váquetin**, **váquenten** are given) **avaquet-** (refuse) (pa.t. is no doubt ***avaquentë**; cf. **quet-** under SAY) -WJ:370, KWET

#FORD **tarna** (This gloss is isolated from **Taruktarna** "Oxford", q.v. Tolkien glossed **tarna** as "crossing, passage") -LT1:347

?FOREIGN (Tolkien's handwriting was illegible) **ettelen** -ET

FORESIGHT ***apacen** (lit. *"after-sight", a vision of something that will come

after the present. In MR:216, **apacenyë** is translated "foresight"; yet the context and the form of the word itself clearly indicates that it is actually the pl. form of an adjective #**apacenyā** "of foresight". The noun "foresight" is almost certainly ***apacen**; cf. **tercen** "insight".) -MR:216

FOREST **taurë** ([great] wood) (pl. **tauri** is attested), **tauno**, **málos** (the two latter may not be valid words in Tolkien's later Quenya) -TAWAR/Silm:438/MC:222 cf 215/VT39:7, LT2:342, LT1:267

FORGE - LT1:250 gives **tamin**, but this word is probably obsoleted by **tamin** "I tap" in Etym.

FORLORN **úna** (deprived of, destitute) - VT39:14

FORM **car-** (make, q.v.) -WJ:391

FORMER, THE **yara** (that); FORMER DAYS **yárë**; FORMER TIMES **yalúmë**; FORMERLY **yá** (ago), BELONGING TO OR DESCENDING FROM FORMER TIMES **yára** (ancient) -YA

FORSAKE **hehta-** (pa.t. **hehtanë** is given but seems perfectly regular) (put aside, leave out, exclude, abandon); FORSAKEN ELVES see EGLATH. ONE LOST OR FORSAKEN BY FRIENDS **hecil** (gender-specific forms are **hecilo** m. and **hecilë** f.) (waif, outcast, outlaw) - WJ:365

FORT **arta** (fortress) (Note: **arta** also means "across, athwart") -GARAT (see 3AR)

FORTH **et-** (prefix) (out) -ET

FORTRESS **arta** (fort) (Note: **arta** also means "across, athwart") -GARAT (see 3AR)

FORTUNE (good) **alma** (weal, wealth); **mandë**, **manar** (final end, doom, fate); **heren** (governance, what is in store for one or what one has in store); **marto** (fate, lot); FORTUNATE **herenya** (wealthy, blessed, rich) -GALA, MAN/MANAD, KHER, LT2:348

FOUL **saura** (P) (evil-smelling, putrid); in compounds **sauri-** as in FOULBELLIED **sauricumba**. The latter form may indicate that this adjective also appears in an alternative form ***saurë**, **sauri-**. -THUS, SD:68, 72

FOUNDATION **talma** (base, root) -TAL
FOUNTAIN **ehtelë** (issue of water, spring). The actual reading in LT1 and LT2 is **ektelë**, but Tolkien later decided that **kt** became **ht** in Quenya. The new form of the word is attested in Silm. LT also gives the form **kektelë**, that would likewise become ***cehtelë**.) -LT1:257, LT2:338

FOUR **canta**, (prefix:) **can-** -KANÁT

FOX **rusco** -PM:353

FREE (adj.) **léra**, **mirima** (of a person, as opposed to:) **latin**, **latina** (open, cleared [of land]), **lerina** ("free" of things in the sense of "not guarded, reserved, made fast, or 'owned'", VT41:5), Cf. also **lehta** "free, released". FREE ELEMENT (a term for "vowel") #**lehta tengwë** (only pl. **lehta tengwi** is attested; we would rather expect ***lehtë tengwi**). (A word **fairë** "free" is mentioned in LT1:250, but may be obsolete: several other meanings are attributed to this word in later writings [see DEATH, PHANTOM, RADIANCE]. However, **fairë** "freedom" does not clash with later words.) FREE FROM EVIL **aman** (see BLESSED) -VT41:5, MIS, LAT, VT39:17, WJ:399

FREEZE **niquë-** ("it is cold, it freezes"). LT1:254 gives **hilcin** "it freezes", but in LotR-style Quenya this will have to mean, if anything, "I freeze" (1st pers. aorist). - WJ:417, LT1:254

FREQUENT **rimba** -RIM

FRESH **venya**, **wenya** (yellow-green, green); FRESHNESS **vén**, **wén** (youth, greenness) -GWEN

FRESHLET **celussë** (water falling out swiftly from a rocky spring) -UT:426

FRIEND **málo**, **meldo** (pl **meldor** is attested), **nildo** (m.), **nildë** (f.), **sermo**, **seron** (m.), **sermë** (f.), **-ser** (final element in compounds), **-(n)dil** (final element in compounds, e.g. **Elendil**, **Anardil**, **Valandil** - sometimes translated "lover" rather than "friend". When the first part of the compound ends in **l**, **n**, or **r**, the **n** of **-ndil** is left out). FRIENDLY **nilda** (lovely), FRIENDSHIP **nilmë** -MEL, WJ:412, NIL, SER, Letters:386

FROM **ho** - but English "from" will often be rendered by employing the ablative case, endings **-llo**, pl **-llon** or **-llor**, dual **-lto**, e.g. **Eärello** *"from the Sea". -3O, LotR:1003

FROST **nixë**, **ringwë** (rime), FROST-PATTERNS **niquis**, **niquessë** (the latter by association with **quessë** "feather") - WJ:417, LT1:265

FROZEN **halcin** -LT1:254

FRUIT **yávë** (so in Etym and Silm:439; LT1:273 has **yáva**). BEAR FRUIT **yavin** (which must mean *"I bear fruit", stem **#yav-**. Tolkien often employs the 1st person aorist when mentioning a verb in his wordlists.) -YAB, LT1:273

FULL **quanta**; FULL TO THE BRIM, WITH MOUTH FULL **penquanta** ("peñ"), FULLY **aqua** (completely, altogether, wholly); FULL WRITING (= writing with separate symbols for vowels) **quanta sarmë**, FULL STOP (in Tengwar punctuation - probably the symbol :) **pusta** (stop), FULL SIGN **#quanta tengwë** (only pl. **quantë tengwi** is attested). In early Elvish analysis of Quenya, this was the term for a consonant + a vowel (this was analyzed as a kind of unitary phoneme rather than two phonemes; hence a stem like **mata-** "eat" was analyzed as two **quantë tengwi**: **ma** + **ta**). -KWAT, VT39:11, WJ:392, VT39:8, PUS

FUNGUS **hwan** (**hwand-**, as in pl. **hwandi**) (sponge) -SWAD

G

GALADRIEL **Altáriel** (**Altariell**-; gen. **Altariello** is attested. **Altáriel** is the form used in Noldorin Quenya, Galadriel's own mother-tongue; the Telerin form is **Alatáriel** [UT:266]. According to PM:347 [that gives **Altariel** with no long **á**] the true Quenya equivalent of the Telerin form would have been **Ñaltariel**, but this form was apparently not used.) -Silm:433, RGEO:66

GAME **tyalië** (sport, play) -TYAL/LT1:260

GANDALF **Olórin** (his name in Valinor, derived from a stem meaning "dream" - not an actual translation of "Gandalf", meaning "Elf of the Wand", a name he was given by people who did not know that he was actually a Maia.) -LotR:391, UT:396 cf. 391

GAOL **#mando** (isolated from **Angamando** "Iron-Gaol"; **mando** is also defined as "safe keeping"). -MR:350

GAP **fásë** (gulf) -GL:36

GARLAND **ría** (wreath); MAIDEN CROWNED WITH A FESTIVAL GARLAND **riellë** -PM:347

GASH **cirissë** (slash), **hyatsë** (cleft) -KIRIS, SYAD

GATE **ando**; GREAT GATE **andon** (pl **andondi**). (LT1:264 has **osto** "the gates of the Sun" and **Ostor** "East", but in Tolkien's later Quenya **osto** means "town" or "fortress".) -AD, LotR:1157, LT1:264

GATHER **hosta-** (collect, assemble); GATHERING (of three or more coming

from different directions) **yomenië** (meeting) -MC:223, WJ:407

GENEROUS **faila** (fair-minded, just) -PM:352

GENTLE **moica** (soft), GENTLE BREEZE **vîlë** -GL:58, LT1:273

GET **net-** (pa.t. **nentë** given) -QL:66

GET LOW (of the Sun) **númeta-**, **númenda-** -LT1:263

GERM **erdë** (seed. Note: a homophone means "person".) -ERÉD

GESTURE-CODE **hwermë** -WJ:395, VT39:5

GIANT **norsa** (b) (see also MONSTER) -NOROTH

GIFT **anna**; GIVE **anta-** (present); GIVER **antë** (f), **anto** (m) (the latter word from Etym is probably obsoleted by **anto** "mouth" in LotR:1157 - an alternative word for "[male] giver" might be ***antaro**). LAND OF GIFT (a name of Númenor) **Andor** (haplology of ***Annandor**), DEAR GIFT (the meaning of Melian's name) **Melyanna** -ANA, LotR:1157, Silm:313, 434

GIMILZÛR **Telemnar** -UT:223

GIMLET **teret** (auger) -LT1:255

GIRDLE **#lesta** (isolated from **#Lestanórë**; see DORIATH. **#Lesta** is the cognate of Sindarin **lest** as in **Lest** [or List] **Melian** "the Girdle of Melian" [WJ:228]. Note: **#lesta** also means "measure".) -WJ:369, Silm:390

GIRL **wen** (pl. **wendi**) (maid) -LT1:271

GIVE **anta-** -ANA

GIVE BIRTH **nosta-** (but in later sources, **nosta-** is glossed "beget") - LT1:272

GIVEN (OR ADDED) NAME **anessë** (pl **anessi** is attested. This word encompasses both "after-names" and "mother-names".) - MR:217

GLAMHOTH **Sancossi** (see GOBLIN) - LT2:341

GLASS **hyellë**; LITTLE GLASS **lipil**. Cf. also **vírin**, "a magic glassy substance of great lucency used in fashioning the Moon" - KHYEL, LT1:258, LT2:339

GLAURUNG see GLOORUND

GLEAM (WHITE) **ilca-** (part. **ilcala** is attested) - MC:223

GLINT (vb) **tinë** (pres 3rd pers sg); GLINT (noun) **tindë**, **wintil**; GLINTING **tinda** (silver) - TIN, LT1:261

GLITTER **mirilya-**; GLITTERING **rilya** (brilliance); GLITTERING LIGHT **rilma**; GLITTERING REFLECTION **nalta** (radiance - **alata** in Silm:433 is the Telerin form. In PM:347, **nalta** is spelt with initial **ñ**, that is, **ng**. Initial **ng** had become **n** in Third Age Quenya, and I follow the system of LotR and transcribe it accordingly. But if this word is written in Tengwar, the initial **n** should be transcribed with the letter **noldo**, not **númen**.) - MBIRIL, RIL, PM:347

GLOBE **coron** (#**corn-**, as in dat.sg. **cornen**) (ball); GLOBED **corna** (round) - KOR

GLOOM **ungwë**, **lumbë** (shadow), **huinë** (darkness, shadow), **lómë** (night, twilight, darkness, dusk), **yaru**; GLOOMY **morna** (black, dark, sombre); CHILD OF GLOOM **lómëar** (probably not a valid word in LotR-style Quenya) - UÑG, LUM, VT41:8, GL:37, LT1:255, Silm:431

GLORIOUS **alcarinqua** (radiant) (The shorter form **alcarin** is attested as a title of king Atanatar II. Cf. also **Alcarinquë**, a

name of Jupiter.) - AKLA-R-, WJ:412, RGEO:73/LotR:1075, Silm:55

GLOORUND, GLOORUNN **Laurundo**, **Undolaurë** (Tolkien later changed Gloorund to Glaurung. Read ***Laurungo**, ***Ungolaurë** in Quenya?) - LT2:341

GLORY **alcar**, **alcarë** (splendour, brilliance) - AKLA-R-/RGEO:73/UT:317/WJ:369/Silm:427

GNOME (only = wise one, Noldo) **Noldo** (spelt **Ngoldo** [**Ñoldo**] in Tengwar writing, reflecting the earlier pronunciation); pl. **Noldor** is attested. GNOMISH (general adjective:) **Noldorinwa**, (Gnomish language:) **Noldorin**, GNOME-LAND **Noldomar** - LT1:262, Silm:61, LotR:1157, VT39:16

GO **lelya-** or **linna-** (pa.t. **lendë** in both cases) (proceed, travel); **vanya-** (pa.t. **vannë**) (depart, disappear), GO ROUND **pel-** (revolve, return); GO ATHWART **tara-** (cross); GO AWAY **auta-** (leave, pass); pa.t. **oantë**, perf. **oantië** (in the physical sense "went away [to another place]", **vánë** ("the most frequently used past [tense]" - less "physical" than **oantë**, rather meaning to be lost or to disappear), also **anwë** (this pa.t. was "only found in archaic language"), perf. **avánië** (pl **avánier** is attested); perf. **vánië** with no augment may occur in verse. CAUSE TO GO (in a desired direction) **menta-** (send), GONE **vanwa** (departed, vanished, dead, lost, past and over, no longer to be had) BE GONE! **heca!** - also with pronominal affixes: sg **hecat**, pl **hecal** "you be gone!" (stand aside!) - WJ:363, LED, PEL, LT2:347, WAN, Nam, WJ:364, VT41:5, WJ:366

GOAT - she-goat: **nyëni** - LT1:262

GOBLET **súlo**, **fion** -SUG (see SUK), LT1:253

GOBLIN (Orc) **urco** (pl **urqui**) or **orco** (pl. **orqui** or **orcór**); THE GOBLINS **Sancossi** (**sancë** "hateful" + **hossi**

"armies", said to be the Quenya equivalent of Sindarin Glamhoth)

-ÖROK, LT2:202/MR:74/WJ:390, LT2:341

GOD **Eru** ("The One, He that is Alone", a proper name that can hardly be used as a common noun meaning "god" in general. Eru obsoletes Enu in LT2:343), **Ilúvatar** "Father of All", **Ainatar** *"Holy-Father" (titles of God), PAGAN GOD **ainu**, PAGAN GODDESS **aini** (angelic spirit, holy one). (As Christopher Tolkien notes, the **Ainur** are of course not "pagan" to the people of Middle-earth. In Etym and Silm, Ainu/Aini is capitalized.) -Silm:15/396/431, LT1:248 cf. AYAN and Silm:426

GOLD (the metal) **malta** (so in LotR - Etym has **malda** [stem SMAL], but cf. **smalta** mentioned under LAWAR); GOLD **laurë** (= "not the metal but the colour, what we should call golden light", Letters:308, "of light and colour, not of the metal", Silm:433, "not a metallic word. It was applied to those things which we often call 'golden' though they do not much resemble metallic gold: golden light, especially sunlight", RGEO:70, "a word for golden light or colour, never used for the metal", PM:353, "light of the golden Tree Laurelin", LR:368; a "mystic name" of gold, LT1:255 [no doubt an obsolete notion]; in LT1:258 and LT2:341 the gloss is simply "gold".) RED GOLD †**cullo** (obsoleting **culu** in LT2:341? In LT1:255 **culu** is said to be a poetic word for "gold", but also used mythically as a name of all red and yellow metals), GOLDEN **laurëa** (pl **laurië** is attested; LT1:258 has **laurina**), GOLDEN-RED **culda**, **culina** (flame-coloured); (cf. Silm. Appendix: "cul- 'golden-red' in Culúrien") - LotR:1157/SMAL, Letters:308/RGEO:70/LAWAR, KUL, RGEO:70/Nam, Silm:429

GONDOLIN **Ondolindë** ("Stone Song", so in Silm:149, 415; LT1:254 gives

Ondolinda, changed from **Ondolin**) - LT1:254

GONE **vanwa** (departed, lost, past) - WAN, Nam

GONG **tombo** -LT1:269

GOOD (of things) **mára** (fit, useful), GOOD (morally good) **manë**; GOODBYE **mára mesta** -MAG (see MA3), LT1:260, Arct

GOODS **armar** (sg #**arma** if there is a sg) -3AR

GOOSE **ván**, **wán** (pl. **váni** is given, but seems perfectly regular) -WA-N-

GORE **nasta** (spearhead, point, triangle), **nehtë** (spearhead, narrow promontory, wedge), **mear** (from a root possibly meaning "ooze") -SNAS, UT:282, LT1:260

GORGE **cilya** (pass between hills, cleft) (so in Etym, but cf. #**cirya** in the name **Calacirya** "Pass of Light" [gen. **Calaciryo** in Namárië] - though this clashes with **cirya** "ship". An early version of Namárië actually had **Calacilyo**, not **Calaciryo**; see An Introduction to Elvish p. 5) -KIL

GORTHAUR **Sauron** (þ) -Silm:418 cf. THUS

GOTHMOG **Cosomot** (prob. ***Cosomoc**-, cf the alternative form **Cosomoco**) -LT1:258

GOVERN **turin** ("I...govern", 1st pers. aorist), pa.t. **turnë** (wield, control). LT1:273 has **vard**- "rule, govern", but this is hardly a valid word in LotR-style Quenya. -TUR

GOVERNANCE **heren** (fortune) - KHER

GOVERNOR **cáno** (see COMMANDER), (governor, chieftain, commander) -PM:345

GRADE #**tyellë** (only pl **tyeller** is attested - note irregular plural instead of the expected form ****tyelli**) -LotR:1153

GRAMMAR **tengwesta** (system or code of signs) -TEK cf. WJ:394

GRANDCHILD **indyo** (descendant) (**Indyo** looks like Vanyarin Quenya; the combination **ndy** became **ny** in Noldorin Quenya [see MIDDLE]. The Noldor likely used the form ***inyo**.) -ÑGYO(N)

GRANT **lav-** (yield, allow) -DAB

GRASP **mapa-** (seize) This word was struck out in one of Tolkien's earlier word-lists, but in Etym it was restored. -MAP, LT2:339

GRASS **salquë**, (stiff and dry:) **sara** (P) (bent) -SALAK, STAR

GREAT **velicë** (possibly obsolete in LotR-style Quenya: In LT1:254 **velicë** is said to correspond to Gnomish *beleg*, but according to LR:352 the stem from which *beleg* is derived is "not found in Q[uenya]"). GREAT (in size) **alta** (large) (The form **alat-** is used in compounds when the next word has an initial vowel, as in **Alatairë**. Tolkien's gloss of **alta**, **alat-** was actually illegible, and I give the root meaning of the stem **ÁLAT**. The meaning of the Quenya word cannot differ too widely from it, for **Alatairë** is said to correspond to "Noldorin" *Belegoer* [in LotR-style Sindarin *Belegaer*], The Great Sea.) -LT1:254, **ÁLAT** cf. **BEL**, cf. **Silm:428**

GREAT BEAR see SICKLE OF THE VALAR.

GREAT LONGING **mavoinë** -LT2:345

GREAT NUMBER - in a very great number: **úvëa** (abundance) -UB

GREAT QUANTITY **úvë** (abundance) -UB

GREAT WOOD **taurë** (forest) -TAWAR

GREED **milmë**; GREEDY **milca** -MIL-
IK

GREEN **laica** (so in Letters:282; earlier sources have **laiqua**, whereas **laica** meant something wholly different ["keen, piercing"] in earlier material: LT2:337), **wenya** (yellow-green, fresh), **ezel**, **ezella** (adopted from Valarin; only used in

Vanyarin Quenya). "Green" is expressed as a mere prefix **lai-** (representing the root underlying the adjective **laica**) in: GREEN-ELVES **Laiquendi**; cf. also VERDIGRIS = **lairus**. GREENNESS **wén**, **laiquassë** (freshness, youth). -LÁYAK/LT1:267, WJ:399, GWEN, WJ:385, LT1:267

GREY **#mista** (isolated from **lassemista** "leaf-grey"), also **hiswa**, but the most usual word for "grey" may be **sindë** (P) or **sinda** (P). (WJ has **sindë** "pale or silvery grey", whereas **sinda** is given in **Silm:438**; cf. also **sindanoriello** "from a grey land", **Sindacollo** "Grey-cloak" and Sindar "Grey-Elves, *Grey Ones".) GREY-ELVES **Sindar** (P) (sg. **Sinda**), less commonly **Sindeldi** (sg **Sindel**); GREY-CLOAK **Sindacollo**, **Singollo** (P) (so in **Silm:421**; **MR:217** has **Sindicollo**, presupposing **sindë**, **sindi-** as the word for "grey"); GREY-ELVEN **sindarinwa** (adj), **Sindarin** (= Grey-Elven language) (P) - **LotR:505** cf. **Letters:224**, **KHIS**, **LotR:1171**, **Silm:438**, **THIN/WJ:384**, **Nam**, **Silm:419**, **WJ:384**, **LotR:1157**, **1161**

GRIEF **nyérë** (sorrow). Pl. probably ***nyérer** not ***nyéri**; cf. the similar formation **tyávë** "taste" pl. **tyáver**. The noun **nyérë** points to a verbal stem ***nyer-** "grieve". -GL:60/LT1:261

GROT (small) **rotto** (tunnel) -PM:365

GROUND **talán** (**#talam-**, as in pl. **talami**) (floor) -TALAM

GROW FAT **tiuya-** -TIW

GROWL (vb) **yarra-** (snarl), (of dogs:) **núru-** (grumble); GROWL (noun) **nur** (complaint)

-MC:223, LT1:263

GRUMBLE (vb) **nurru-** (murmur), **núru-** (growl [of dogs]). (These may simply be two forms of the same word. **Nurru-** is by far the later [TLT] form.) GRUMBLING (adj) **nurrua** -MC:223, LT1:263

GUARD - use the word glossed "watch, heed", q.v. Cf. LT1:258. For "guard" as a noun, #**tirno** "watcher" may be isolated from **halatirno** (see FISHWATCHER)

GUESS (vb) **intya-**; GUESS (noun) **intya** (supposition, idea)

GULF **yáwě** (cleft, ravine), **fásě** (gap) - YAG, GL:36

GULL **maiwě** -MIW

GYRATE **hwinya-** (eddy, swirl) -SWIN

H

HABIT **haimë** -KHIM

HABITATION **imbar** (**Imbar** was an Elvish name of the Earth as the principal part of Arda; the form **Ambar** may be more usual and is found in LotR.) -MR:337, WJ:419, 402, LotR:1003

HAIL **aiya** (so in LotR; LT1:248 has **áyë**) -LotR:747, 950 cf. Letters:385

HAIR **loxë**; TANGLED HAIR **fassë**; LOCK OF HAIR **findë** (defined as "a tress or plait of hair" in PM:345; LT2:341 has **findl**, an impossible form in LotR-style Quenya), HEAD OF HAIR, A PERSON'S HAIR AS A WHOLE **findessë** -LOKH, PHAS, SPIN, PM:345

HALF-ELVEN (noun, pl) **Pereldar** (Sindarin **Peredhil**, LotR:1071) - Letters:386

HALL #**mardë** (isolated from **oromardi** "lofty halls, high-halls"); ROCKHEWN HALL **hróta**- (artificial cave, rockhewn hall), VAULTED HALL **rondo** -Nam/RGEO:66, PM:365, VT39:9

HALLOW #**airita**- (only pa.t. **airitánë** is attested) -VT32:7

HALVE **perya**- (divide in middle) (After **perya**, a word **perina** is mentioned - it is undefined but seems to be a corresponding adjective or past participle *"halved, divided in middle".) -PER

HAMMER (vb) **namba**-; HAMMER (noun) **namba** -NDAM

HAMS **hacca** (buttocks) -GL:47

HAND **má** (pl. allative **mannar** "into...hands" is attested; the long **á**

evidently becomes short **a** before a consonant cluster), **quárë** (the latter is properly "fist", but was often used for "hand" - see FIST); HOLLOW OF HAND **cambë**; HAVING HANDS **mavoitë**; HANDY, HANDED **maitë** (skilled) (pl. **maisi**. When **maitë** is the final element of names, it is translated "handed" instead of "handy", e.g. **Angamaitë** "Iron-handed", **morimaitë** "blackhanded") -MA3/LT2:339/VT39:10, FS, KWAR/Silm:429, KAB, LotR:1085 cf. Letters:425, LotR:1015/SD:68, 72, UT:460

HANDLE **mahta**- (fight, manage, wield, wield a weapon) -TUR, MAK, VT39:10, MA3

HANG **linga**- (dangle) -LING

HAPPEN - LT2:348 gives **mart**- "it happens" (impersonal). Perhaps read ***marta**- in LotR-style Quenya, though that would clash with the adjective **marta** "fey, fated".

HAPPY **valin** (LT1:272 also gives **valimo**, but adjectives ending in **-o** do not occur in LotR-style Quenya), HAPPINESS **vald**- (so in LT1:272; nom. sg. must be either ***val** or ***valdë**) (blessedness) It is highly questionable whether these words from LT1:272 are conceptually "**valid**" in LotR-style Quenya: Originally, they were meant to be related to the noun **Valar**, the Gods being termed the "Happy Ones", but Tolkien later re-interpreted **Valar** as meaning the "Powers". For "happiness" it may be better to use the noun **alassë** "joy",

and for "happy" or "joyful, joyous" many writers have used the neologism ***alassëa**.

HARBOUR **hópa** (haven, bay - obsoleting **cópa**, **cópas** in LT1:257); HARBOURAGE **hopassë** -KHOP

HARD **sarda**, **nauca** (the latter also meaning ill-shapen, twisted, *small - see SMALL.) -VT39:17, WJ:413

HARE **lapattë** -GL:52

HARP (vb) **nanda-**; HARP (noun) **nandë**; LITTLE HARP **nandellë**; HARPING (noun, not adjectival participle) **nandelë**; HARPER **nandaro**, HARP-PLAYER **tyalangan**. (In Etym, all but the last of these words are spelt with initial **ñ**, that is, **ng**. Initial **ng** had become **n** in Third Age Quenya, and I follow the system of LotR and transcribe it accordingly. But if these words are written in Tengwar, the initial **n** should be transcribed with the letter **noldo**, not **númen**.) HARP-PLAYING **salmë**. -NGAN, TYAL; cf. LotR:1157, LT1:265

HARSH **naraca** (rending, violent) - NÁRAK

HARVEST **yávië** (autumn) - evidently obsoleting **yávan** in LT1:273. In the Calendar of Imladris, **yávië** was a precisely defined period of 52 days, but the word was also used without any exact definition. Note: **yávië** probably refers to harvest time only, not "harvest" in the sense "harvested products", though it is derived from a stem meaning "fruit". -LotR:1142, 1145

HASP **tangwa** (clasp) -TAK

HASTE **ormë** (wrath, violence, rushing); HASTY **orna**, **tyelca** (agile) -GOR, KHOR, PM:353

HAT **táta** -GL:71

HATE (vb) **#tev-** (aorist **tevë**); LT1:258 has **mokir** "I hate", read ***mocin** in LotR-style Quenya? HATEFUL **sancë**; HATRED **tevië** -LT1:268, LT2:341

HAVE - see POSSESS. Cf also NO LONGER TO BE HAD **vanwa** (gone,

dead, departed, lost, past, vanished) - WJ:366

HAVEN **hópa** (harbour, bay) **londë** (as in Alqualondë "Haven of the Swans", UT:417 - but elsewhere **londë** is glossed "entrance to harbour, road in sea") -KHOP

?HAWK **fion** (pl **fioni**, **fiondi**) (Tolkien's gloss was "not certainly legible; the likeliest interpretation would be 'haste', but 'hawk' is a possibility." The translation "haste" is out of the question, as this word would have no plural form. Besides, a quite different word for "haste" [**ormë**] is known.) -PHI

HE - in some early sources there appear a pronominal ending **-ro**, as in **antaváro** he will give (so in LR:63, perhaps ***antuváro** in LotR-style Quenya). There is also the ending **-s**, that covers the entire 3rd person sg: "he, she, it". It is uncertain what the independent word for "he, even he" might be; some would guess that it could be ***eryë**. By the same theory, Tolkien may have abandoned **-ro** in favour of the ending ***-ryë**, connecting with the ending **-rya** "his, her"; if so, ***-ryë** (and ***eryë**) would also cover both "he" and "she" (whereas **-ro** as a distinct ending for "he" might have corresponded to ***-rë** "she"; compare the references to ancient inflections in **-so** and **-se** found in the Etymologies, entry S-). As an independent word for "he" LR:63 apparently has **e**, a word that appears in Sindarin as well (SD:129). Does it also cover "she, it"? Cf. HIM, HIS.

HEAD **cár** (**cas-**), **nóla** (round head, knoll); HEAD OF HAIR **findessë** (see HAIR). -KAS, NDOL, PM:345

HEAL **#envinyata-** (isolated from the past participle **envinyanta** "healed". The literal meanings are *"renew" and "renewed", cf. Aragorn's title **Envinyatar** "Renewer" [q.v.]) -MR:405

HEAR **#hlar-** (only fut **hlaruva** is attested) -MC:222

HEARING (adj) **lasta** (listening) -LAS2
HEART **hón** (physical heart), **órë** (inner mind - concerning this word, see SPIRIT) (Note: a homophone means "rising"), **indo** (mind, mood), **enda** (lit. "centre", not referring to the physical organ, but the **fëa** [soul] or **sáma** [mind] itself), **elwen**; -HEARTED **#honda** (isolated from **sincahonda** "flinthearted"). EYES OF HEARTSEASE (a name of the pansy) **Helinyetillë** HEART OF FLAME **Naira** (a name of the Sun), -KHÔ-N-, LotR:1157, ID, VT39:32, LT1:255, LotR:1015 cf. SD:68, 72, LT1:262, MR:198

HEAT **úrë** (The stem from which this word must be derived was struck out in Etym, but the word occurs in LotR itself, indicating that Tolkien restored the stem in question.) SMOULDERING HEAT, RED [?HEAT] (Tolkies handwriting was illegible) **yulmë** (Note: a homophone means "drinking, carousal") -LotR:1157 cf. UR; YUL

HEAVE **#amorta-** (only part. **amortala** is attested), HEAVE (of large and heavy things:) **rúma-** (shift, move) (part. **rúmala** is attested) -MC:222 cf. 215, MC:223, 222

HEAVENS, THE **menel** (a sg word, "heaven", as opposed to its English translation), **ilwë** (sky). -Silm:434/MC:222 cf. 215, LT1:255

HEAVY **lunga** -LUG

HEDGE (jagged hedge of spikes) **caraxë** -KARAK

HEED **tírín** ("I watch", ***"I heed"**, 1st pers. aorist), pa.t. **tírnë**; fut. **tíruva** "shall heed" is attested; also **cim-**. -MC:222 cf. 214, TIR, GL:39

HEIGHT **#tárië** (only allative **tárienna** "to the height" is attested) -LotR:989 cf. Letters:308

HEIR **aryon** (also **haryon** is glossed as "heir", but this gloss is paranthetic and "prince" is given as the primary meaning. **Hildinyar** is translated "my heirs" in

Aragorn's oath; it appears that this is actually a form of **hildo** "follower".) -GAR (see 3AR), LotR:1003, 1004

HELL **Angamando** ("Iron-prison", Morgoth's dungeon-fortress in the First Age. This is the form given in MR; Etym has **Angamanda**, LT1:249/252 has **Angamandu/Angamandi** or **Eremandu** "Hells of Iron". In LT1:259, Mandos is glossed "hell", but Mandos was simply the halls of the dead and not a place of torture. GL:51 also has **fatanyu**.) -MR:350, MBAD
HELMET **cassa** -KAS

HEM **ríma** (edge, border), HEM OF ROBE **lappa** -RÎ, GL:52

HER 1. (object form of she) - the ending **-s** (also covering "it, ***him**". **Utúvienyes** [LotR:1008] is translated "I have found it", but it could probably mean "I have found her/him" as well.) Case endings may be attached to **se**, e.g. dative ***sen** "for her". Probably there is no distinction of gender here either; see HIM. 2. HER (genitive, = of her) **-rya** (possessive suffix, e.g. **aratarya** "her sublimity" [WJ:369], **máryat** "her hands" [Nam].) This ending apparently covers the entire 3rd pers sg and may also translate as "his" or - it may be assumed - ***"its"**.) -WJ:369

HERO **callo** (noble man). LT1:268 also has **mordo** "warrior, hero", but in Tolkien's later Quenya **mordo** means "obscurity, shadow, stain". -KAL

HEW ***pelehta-** (emended from the actual reading **pelekta-**, since Tolkien later decided that **kt** became **ht** in Quenya) - LT2:346

HIDE **#nurta-** (verbal stem isolated from the verbal noun **nurtalë** "hiding" in Silm:120), **#lom-** (LT1:255 gives **lomir** "I hide"; this would become ***lomín** in LotR-style Quenya); **moru-** -LT1:261

HIDING **nurtalë** -Silm:120

HIDDEN **muina** (secret), **halda** (veiled, shadowed, shady), **foina**, **furin/hurin**

(concealed); DARK OR HIDDEN **tumna** (low-lying, low, profound, deep) -MUY, SKAL, LT2:340, LT1:271

HIDEOUS CREATURE **ulundo** (deformed creature, monster) -ÚLUG

HIGH **tára** (lofty, tall), **oro-** (in compounds: **oromardi** "high-halls"). The element #Ar- in **Arfanyarassë** (a name of Taniquetil) is said to mean "high (i.e., noble, revered)" -WJ:417, Nam/RGEO:66, WJ:416

HIGH ELVES **Tarquendi**; HIGH-ELVES **Tareldar** -TA, MC:349

HIGH ONES **Aratar** (sg #Arata, cf. PM:363). The **Aratar** are the mightiest of the Valar: Manwë, Varda, Ulmo, Yavanna, Aulë, Mandos, Nienna, and Oromë. **Aratar** is also rendered "The Supreme, Exalted Ones". -Silm 32/381, WJ:402

HIGH SPEECH (= Quenya) **Tarquesta** -TÂ

HILL #ambo (only allative pl. **ambonnar** is attested); **tundo** (mound), **oro**; ISOLATED ROUND HILL tolmen (boss of shield) -HILL-SIDE **amban** (upward slope) (probably obsoleting **amun(d)** in LT2:335) -MC:222, LT1:269, TUN, LT1:256, AM

HIM - probably the ending **-s** (also covering "it, *her". **Utúvienyes** [LotR:1008] is translated "I have found it", but it could probably mean "I have found him/her" as well.) Some theorize that so may function as a short independent pronoun "he, him" and that case endings may be attached to this word, e.g. dative ***son** "for him". However, material recently published may suggest that in later variants of Quenya, **se** covers both "he/she" and "him/her" (as object), and that this is the form to which case endings are attached (e.g. dative ***sen** "for him/her").

HINDMOST **tella** (last); THE HINDMOST **Teleri** (the Last-comers) -TELES, Silm:421

HIS **-rya** (possessive suffix, e.g. **coarya** his house. This ending covers the entire 3rd pers sg and also means "her" and ***"its"**.) -WJ:369

HISTORY **nyárë** (tale, saga), **quenta** (narrative, story), **quentalë** (account, narration), **lúmequentalë**, **lúmequenta** (chronological account), HISTORICAL **lúmequentalëa**. (In VT39:16, **quentalë** is defined as "narration" or "History", used as an abstract referring to universal History, but also used with particular reference; hence "the history of the Noldor" can be **quentalë Noldoron** or **quentalë Noldorinwa**, but this refers to the real events rather than an account of them: that part of universal History which concerned the Noldor.) HISTORICAL ACCOUNT **quentasta** (any particular arrangement, by some author, of a series of records or evidences into a given historical account - not History as such, which is **quentalë**) -NAR2, KWET/VT39:16, LU

HIVE **nierwes** -LT1:262

HOARD **foa** (treasure) -LT2:340

HOLE **latta** (pit - Note: a homophone means "strap"), **assa** (perforation, opening, mouth) -DAT, GAS

HOLLOW (noun) **unquë**, HOLLOW (adj) **unqua**, **ronta**, **rotwa**; HOLLOW OUT **unca-** -UNUK, LotR:1157, LT2:347

HOLLOWBOLD **Návarot** (Nogrod, Novrod) -WJ:389

HOLLY **ercassë** (probably obsoleting **piosenna** in LT2:347) -ERÉK

HOLY **aina**, **airë**; HOLY ONE **ainu** (m.), **aini** (f.) (angelic spirit, god); HOLY PLACE **yána** (fane, sanctuary) -AYAN/WJ:399, Nam, YAN

HOLYDAY **meryalë** -MBER

HOME **már** (also used of the "home" or native land of peoples). Short form **mar** as the final element of compounds: **Eldamar** "Elvenhome"; the vowel is also short in

Mar-nu-falmar, "the Land [lit. Home] under the Waves". -Silml:408, 428

HOMESTEAD **osta** -LT2:336

HONEY **lis** (**liss**-) (LT1:262 gives **nektë** [read ***nehtë** in LotR-style Quenya].)

HONEY-BEE **nier**, **nion** -LIS, LT1:262/GL:60

HOOD **telmë** (covering) -TEL

HOOK **ampa**, **atsa** (claw, catch);

HOOKED **rempa** (crooked) -LotR:1157, GAT, REP

HOPE (noun) **estel** -WJ:318 (where it is stated that this word was used in Quenya as well as in Sindarin. Here the word is defined as "'hope', sc. a temper of mind, steady, fixed in purpose, and difficult to dissuade and unlikely to fall into despair or abandon its purpose". In MR:320, **estel** is translated "trust".)

HORDE **horma** (host) -LT2:341

HORN **rassë** ("especially on living animal, but also applied to mountains". Cf. **Rasmund** "horned bull" in Letters:423 [this may not be pure Quenya] and **Arfanyaras**, **Arfanyarassë** "high white-shining peak [*horn]", alternative name of Taniquetil), **romba** (so in Etym and one place in WJ [p. 400: **romba** = "horn, trumpet"] but on p. 368 **róma** is used for "horn", though this is glossed "trumpet-sound" in Etym), HORN OF ULMO **hyalma** (shell, conch), **tildë** (point), (horn of animal:) **tarca** (probably obsoleting taru in LT2); HORNED **tarucca** (perhaps obsoleted together with **taru**), THE HORNED **Tilion** (a name of the Moon) -RAS, WJ:403/416, ROM/WJ:401 contrast 368, SYAL, TIL, TARÁK, LT2:337,347, Silml:438

HORROR - **rucin** is glossed "I feel fear or horror" (1st pers. aorist), constructed with "from" of the object feared (e.g. ***rucin Orcollon** "I fear Orcs") -WJ:415

HORSE **rocco** (defined as "swift horse for riding" in Letters:382), **mairo**;

HORSEMAN **roquen** (rider, knight) -ROK/Letters:282, 382, GL:56, WJ:372/UT:282

HOST **rimbë** (crowd), **horma** (horde) -RIM/Letters:178, 382, LT2:341

HOSTILE **cotya** -KOT

HOT **saiwa**; BLAZING HOT **úrin** (**Úrin** is also a name of the Sun) -LT1:248/265, LT1:271

HOUND **huan** (**hún**-); HOUND OF CHASE **ronyo** -KHUG (see KHUGAN), ROY

HOUR **lúmë** (so translated in LotR; in Etym the gloss is simply "time". Allative **lúmena** is attested. Note: **lúmë** also means "darkness".) -LU, LotR:94, WJ:367

HOUSE **coa** (prob. the most neutral word), **opelë** (walled house), **car** (**card**-) (building), **nossë** (clan, family, kin, people) (LT2:336 gives **indo** "house" and **os(t)** "house and cottage"; these words are probably obsolete - in Tolkien's later Quenya **indo** means "heart", while **osto** means "city". Also **indor** "master of house" must be obsolete.) LIGHT OF THE HOUSE **coacalina** (a metaphor for the soul [fëa] dwelling inside the body [hroa]) -WJ:369/MR:250, PEL(ES), KAR, NÔ/LT1:250, 343, MR:250

HOW **manen** -PM:395

HUMAN **firyá** (lit. ***"mortal"**; nominal pl. **Firyar** is attested) -PHIR, WJ:219

HUMBLED **nucumna** -SD:246

HUMP **tumpo**; HUMPBACK **cauco**, HUMPED **cauca** (bent, crooked) -TUMPU, LT1:257

HUNGRY **maita** -VT39:11

HUNT (noun), HUNTING **raimë** (which is evidently a misreading for ***roimë** in Tolkien's manuscript. No verb "to hunt" is given in Etym, but **roita**- "pursue" is derived from the same stem and can probably be translated ***"hunt"** as well. LT1:260 has **rauta**- "hunt".) -ROY1

HUSBAND **verno**; HUSBAND AND
WIFE **veru** (married pair) -BES
HUSH **quildē** (rest, quiet) -GL:23

I

I (1st pers. sg) **inyë** (independent pronoun, used for emphasis: *"even I"), **-n** or **-nyë** (endings used on verbs, e.g. **ávan**, **ványë** "I [-n/-nyë] will not", **maruvan** "I [-n] will abide"). The long form **-nye** must be used if another pronominal ending is to be added after it: **utúvienyes**, "I [-nye-] have found it [-s]". In the "Arctic" sentence, **ni** is translated "I"; this may be a shorter (non-emphatic?) form of **inyë**. The dative pronoun **nin** "for me" is transparently **ni** + the dative ending **-n**; other case endings may also be added to **ni**. -LR:61, WJ:371, LotR:1008/1003, Arct

ICE **helcë**; ICE-COLD **helca** (so in LT1:254 and Silm; Etym has **helic**, evidently a misprint - it would be the only Quenya word ending in **-lic** in the entire corpus.) -LT1:254/Silm:433/KHEL

IDEA **intya** (guess, supposition), ***selma** (P) ("a fixed idea, will". In WJ:319, the word is given as **þelma**, but **þ** (th) would become **s** in the Noldorin Quenya. Cf. **þindë**, **sindë** in WJ:384; see GREY) - INK, WJ:319

IDOL **cordon** -LT1:257

IDRIL **Itaril**, **Itarillë**, **Itarildë** (obsoleting **Irildë** in LT2) -PM:346/Silm:436, LT2:343

IF ANYBODY **aiquen** (whoever) - WJ:372

ILL **laiwa** (sick, sickly) -SLIW

ILL-SHAPEN **nauca** (hard, twisted, *small - see SMALL.) -WJ:413

ILLUMINATE **calya** -KAL

IMAGINATION **nausë** (P) -NOWO

IMMORTAL **ilfirin** -PHIR

IMMOVEABLE **tulca** (firm, strong, steadfast; Note: there is a homophone meaning "fix, set up, establish") -TULUK cf. LT1:270

IMPLEMENT (prob. noun) **yaima** - GL:37

IMPEDED **tapta**; nominal pl. **taptar** was used = **tapta tengwi** "impeded elements", a term for consonants (sg. **#tapta tengwë**; in the pl. we would rather expect ***taptë tengwi** with the pl. form of the adjective). - VT39:17

IMPOSSIBLE TO RECOUNT **únyárima** ("sc. because all the facts are not known, or the tale is too long"), IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY/PUT INTO WORDS **úquétima** (unpronounceable, unspeakable), A THING IMPOSSIBLE TO BE OR TO BE DONE **únat** -WJ:370, VT39:26

IMPULSE **felmë** (emotion), **hórë**; BODY-IMPULSE **hroafelmë** (impulses provided by the body, e.g. physical fear, hunger, thirst, sexual desire), SPIRIT-IMPULSE **fëafelmë** (impulses originating with the spirit, e.g. love, pity, anger, hate); IMPULSION **hórëa** -KHOR, VT41:19 cf. 13

IN **mi** (within), IN THE **mí** (for ***mi i**?) (The version of Nam in LotR has **mi** where the version in RGEO has the more correct form **mí**.) -MI, Nam, RGEO:66

IN- (prefix denying presence or possession of thing or quality) **ú-** (not-, un) -VT39:14; according to LR:396 s.v. UGU, this prefix usually has a "bad sense", cf. **vanimor** "fair folk" vs. **úvanimor** "monsters".

INADEQUATE **penya** (pl. **penyë** is attested) (lacking). INADEQUATE SIGN **#penya tengwe** (only pl. **penyë tengwi** is attested). This term, also translated "lacking signs", was used in early Elvish analysis of Quenya as the term for vowels with no preceding consonant, held (in many cases incorrectly) to have lost such a consonant. -VT39:6, 8

IN A VERY GREAT NUMBER **úvëa** (abundant) -UB

INCARNATE (noun) **#mirroanwë** (only pl. **mirroanwi** "incarnates" is attested) -MR:350

INCITEMENT **siulë** -SIW

INCLINE (noun) **talta** -TALÁT

INCLINED **penda** (sloping down) -PEN

INDICATE **tana-** (show) (Note: **tana** also means "that"), **tëa-** (note: not to be confused with the noun **tëa** "straight line, road"); INDICATION **tengwë** (sign, token, writing - pl **tengwi** is attested) INDICATED (adj) **tengë**. -MR:385, VT39:6, WJ:394, 395 cf. TEK, VT39:6

INLANDS **Mittalmar** (the central region of Númenor) -UT:165, 454

INNER MIND **órë** (heart) (Note: a homophone means "rising") -LotR:1157

INSIDE, TO THE **mir**, **minna** (into) -MI
INSIGHT **tercen**; OF INSIGHT, lit *INSIGHTFUL **#tercenyä** (only pl **tercenyë** is attested) -MR:230

INTELLECT **handelë**;

INTELLIGENCE **handassë**;

INTELLIGENT **handä** (understanding) -KHAN

INTERCHANGE OF THOUGHT (= telepathy) **ósanwë** (communication of thought). -VT39:26

INTERIOR (adj) **mityä** -MI

INVENT **auta-** (devise, originate) (Note: a homophone means "pass"); INVENTION **aulë**

-GAWA

INZILADÛN **Palantir** -UT:223, Silm:324

IRELAND **Íverind-** (As indicated by the hyphen, some ending is needed - a Quenya word cannot end in **nd**. The normal form must be ***Íverin**, becoming **Íverind(e)**- before an ending, e.g. genitive ***Íverindo**, locative ***Íverindessë** [cf. **Lórien**, locative **Lóriendessë**]. The name is also given as **Íwerin** or **Iverindor**, "an island off the west coast of Tol Eressëa" - Eressëa later becoming England in this early version of Tolkien's mythology.) -LT2:344, cf 285

IRON **anga**, IRON or STEEL **erë**, **eren**; OF IRON **angaina**; IRON-HANDED **Angamaitë**; IRON-GAOL **Angamando** (Angband) -ANGÂ/LotR:1157, LT1:252, LT1:249, 268, Letters:425 cf. LotR:1085, MR:350

ÍRITH **Irissë** -PM:345

IS see BE

ISLAND, ISLE **lóna**, **tol** (pl **tollë** according to Etym, **tolli** in LT1:85. According to Silm:438, **tol** is used of islands "rising with sheer sides from the sea or from a river". LT1:269 defines a **tol** as "any rise standing alone in water, plain of green, etc.") THE LONELY ISLE **Tol Eressëa** (**tol** "isle" often being omitted) -LONO, TOL, RCEO:70

ISOLATED ROUND HILL **tolmen** (boss of shield) -LT1:269

ISOLATED TOWER **mindó** -MINI

ISOLATED TREE **ornë** -ÓR-NI- (see ORO)

ISSUE **uswë** (escape) -LT1:251

ISSUE OF WATER **ehtelë** (fountain, spring) -KEL

ISTHMUS **yanwë** (bridge, joining) -YAT

IT **ta** (that), **-s** (pronominal ending, e.g. **utúvienyes**, "I have found [**utúvienye-**] it [-s]") It is uncertain what the independent word "it, even it" might be; see HE. *ITS -**rya** (possessive suffix, only attested with the meanings "his" and "her" [q.v.], but related forms suggest that this ending covers the entire 3rd pers. sg.) -TA, LotR:1008, WJ:369

J

JACKET **vacco** (cloak) -GL:21

JAIL see GAOL

JANUARY **Narvinyë** (In LT1:252, the word for January is **avestalis**, and the latter part of the month is called **Erintion**, but these words are hardly conceptually valid in LotR-style Quenya.) -LotR:1144

JAW **anca** (translated "jaws" in the appendices to LotR and Silm, but **anca** is sg and is glossed "jaw" in Etym. GL:37 has **cá** [spelt "kâ"]) -LotR:1157, Silm:427, **ÁNÁK**

JERK (vb) **rihta-** (give quick twist or move) -RIK(H)

JEWEL **mírë** (pl. **míri** is attested); SHINING JEWEL **miril** (treasure, precious thing) WITH ADORNMENT OF RED JEWELS **carnimírië** (a pl form? Sg ***carnimírëa**? Letters:224 has **carne-** instead of **carni-**.) JEWEL OF YAVANNA **yavannamírë** (a flagrant evergreen tree with scarlet fruit, brought to Númenor by the Eldar) -MIR/Silm:434, Nam, LotR:505 cf. Letters:224, UT:472

JOINING (noun) **yanwë** (isthmus, bridge) -YAT

JOY **alassë** (merriment) -GALÁS

JUDGE (vb) **#nam-** (1st person aorist **namin** "I judge" in VT41:13), JUDGE (noun) **Námo** (Ordainer - the name of a Vala. In MR:150, though, **Námo** is glossed JUDGEMENT [of what is]). Note: a homophone **námo** means "person". - Silm:411

JUDGEMENT **námië** - defined as "a (single) judgement" or "a (single) desire".

A JUDGEMENT **náma** (desire).

JUDGEMENT (of what is) **Námo** (but this is elsewhere glossed "Ordainer", and the ending **-o** normally does indicate something animate/masculine rather than something abstract). -VT41:13, MR:150

JUICE **sáva**, **pirya** (syrup) -SAB, PIS

JULY **Cermië** -LotR:1144

JUNE **Nárië** -LotR:1144

JUPITER **Alcarinquë** (Basic Quenya:24, cf. Silm:55. According to LT1:260, Morwen (there translated "daughter of the dark") is a name of Jupiter, but this may not be a valid word in Tolkien's later Quenya. LT1:265 also mentions **Silindo** as a name of this planet.

JUST **faila** (fair-minded, generous) - PM:352

K

KEEN **laicë** [possibly a misreading for **laica**] (sharp, acute, *piercing); KEENNESS (of perception) **laicë** (acuteness) -LAIK

KEEPING (safe) **mando** (custody) -MR:350

KHAZAD-DÛM **Casarrondo** (Dwarrovvault) -WJ:389

KIN **nossë** (house, people) -LT1:250, 272/LT2:338

KIND **nostalë** (species) -LT1:272

KINDLE **tinta-** (cause to sparkle), **туру, tunda-** (Note: there is a homophone meaning "tall") -Silm:438, LT1:270

KING **aran** (pl **arani** is attested) In Etym, the Quenya word for "king, chieftain" is **haran** pl. **harni**, but evidence from LotR, WJ and UT shows that Tolkien changed it to **aran** pl **arani**. Cf. **asëa aranon** "kingsfoil", **i arani Eldaron** "the Kings of the Eldar", **Arandor** "kingsland", **aranya** *"my king", **arandil** "king's friend, royalist", and **arandur** "king's servant, minister".) LT1:273 has **vardar** "king", but this is hardly a valid word in LotR-style Quenya. KINGLY BULL **Aramund** (this may not be pure Quenya) -3AR, LotR:899, WJ:369, UT:165, 193, 313, Letters:386, 423

KINGSFISHER **halatirno, halatir (halatirn-)** (lit. "fishwatcher") -SKAL2, TIR

KNIGHT **roquen** (rider, horseman) -UT:282 cf. WJ:372

KNOB **tolos** (lump) -LT1:269

KNOCK (keep on knocking) **tamba-** -TAM

KNOLL **nóla** -NDOL

KNOT **narda, nútë** (bond). Pl. probably ***núter** not ***núti**; cf. the similar formation **tyávë** "taste", pl **tyáver**. -SNAR, NU

KNOW **ista** (pa.t. **sintë**); KNOW ABOUT **hanya-** (understand, be skilled in dealing with), KNOWLEDGE **handë** (understanding), **ista, istya, issë** (lore), **nólë** (long study, lore, wisdom). (In Etym this word is spelt with initial **ñ**, that is, ng. Initial **ng** had become **n** in Third Age Quenya, and I follow the system of LotR and transcribe it accordingly. **Nólë** is so spelt also in Silm:432. But if this word is written in Tengwar, the initial **n** should be transcribed with the letter noldo, not númen.) HAVING KNOWLEDGE **istima** (wise, learned) -IS/LT2:339; KHAN, ÑGOL, Silm:432

K-SERIES **calmatéma** -LotR:1154

L

LABIALS **parmatéma** (p-series);
LABIALIZED SERIES **quessetéma** -
LotR:1154

LABERNUM **Lindeloktë** (singing
cluster). (So in LT1:258, but Tolkien later
decided that **kt** became **ht** in Quenya. Read
***Lindelohhtë?**) -LT1:258

LABOUR (vb) **móta-** (toil) -MÔ

LACKING **penya** (pl. **penyë** is attested)
(inadequate). LACKING SIGN **#penya**
tengwe (only pl. **penyë tengwi** is attested).
This term, also translated "inadequate
signs", was used in early Elvish analysis of
Quenya as the term for vowels with no
preceding consonant, held (in many cases
incorrectly) to have lost such a consonant. -
VT39:6, 8

LADY **heri** -KHER, LT1:272 (GL:45
has **quimellë**)

LAKE **ailin** (pool) (LT2:339 also has
ailo); **ringë** (cold lake, pool [in
mountains]) (Note: **ringë** is also an
adjective meaning "cold") -AY/LT2:339,
RINGI

LAMENT (vb) **naina-**, **nyéna-**;
LAMENT (noun) **nainië**, **nairë** -NAY,
LT1:262, RGEO:66

LAMP **calma** (light) -KAL/LotR:1157

LAND **nórë** (dwelling-place, race,
country, region where certain people live,
nation, native land, family), **nór** (meaning
"'land' as opposed to water or sea",
WJ:413). In compounds **#-ndor** (when the
first part of the compound end in a vowel,
e.g. **Valandor** "Vala-land", alternative

form of **Valinor**), or **-nor**, **-dor** (the latter
can only occur when the first part of the
compound ends in **-l**, **-r**, or **-n**; in other
combinations **d** cannot occur in Noldorin
Quenya). Cf. also **lóna** (remote land
difficult to reach, island. Note: a
homophone means "dark"); WESTLAND
Númenor, **Númenórë** (Westernesse);
LAND OF GIFT (a name of Númenor)
Andor (< ***Annandor**, see GIFT), LAND
OF THE WEST **Númendor** -NDOR/NÔ/
Silm:430/ WJ:413, LONO, Silm:414, 313,
430

LANGUAGE **quetil** (tongue), **lambë**
(tongue. The latter was "the usual word, in
non-technical use, for 'language'."
(WJ:394) Only the Loremasters used the
technical term **tengwesta** "system or code
of signs" instead; this word is also glossed
"grammar".) Notice that **lambë** is also used
for "dialect" (VT39:15). LANGUAGE (as
an abstract, the ability to speak or the "art"
of making speech) **tengwestië**.
LANGUAGE with especial reference to
phonology: **Lambelë**. LANGUAGE OF
THE VALAR **Lambë Valarinwa** (lit.
*"Valarin language"), LANGUAGE OF
THE ELДАР **Eldarissa** (the latter may not
be a valid word in LotR-style Quenya) -
KWET, WJ:394, 397, VT39:15, LT2:339

LARCH **finë** -SPIN

LARGE **alta**, **alat-** (great in size)
(Tolkien's definition of this word was
actually illegible, but see GREAT), **úvëa**

(very large, abundant, in a very great number), **úra** -ÁLAT, UB, UR

LARK **lirulin** (prob. ***lirulind-**, cf. **lindo** "singing bird") -MR:238/252, LIN2

LAST **tella** (hindmost), **telda** (final), **métima** (final, ultimate), **telwa** (late), LAST YEAR **yenya**; LAST DAY OF YEAR **quantien**, THE LAST-COMERS Teleri (the Hindmost) -TELES, WJ:411, MC:222 cf. 215, LT1:267, YEN, Silm:421

LASTING QUALITY **voronwië** (endurance) -BORÓN

LATE **telwa** (last) -LT1:267

LAUGH **lala** -PM:359 cf. 343. (Note: a homophone means "deny".) Past tense perhaps ***landë**, given the derivation stated (whereas **lala** "deny" might have the past tense ***lalanë** or ***lallë**).

LAW **sanyë** (P) (rule), **axan** (rule, commandment, as proceeding primarily from Eru; pl. **axani** is attested); LAW-ABIDING **sanya** (P) (normal, regular) -STAN, WJ:399, VT39:30, 23

LAWN **palis** (sward) -LT1:264

LAY **lirilla** (song) -LT1:258

LEAD (the metal) **canu**, LEADEN **canuva** -LT1:268

LEAF **lassë** (pl. **lassi** is attested); HAVING MANY LEAVES **lillassëa** (pl **lillassië** is attested); COLLECTION OF LEAVES **olassië** (foliage); PUT FORTH LEAVES OR FLOWERS ***lohta** (corrected from the actual reading **lokta** because Tolkien later decided that **kt** became **ht** in Quenya) (sprout). LEAF-SHAPED **lassécanta**; LEAF-FALL **lasselanta** (autumn or the beginning of winter; see also FADING); LEAF-GREY **lassemista** -LAS1, Nam, VT39:9, LT1:254, MC:222, 223, Letters:282, LT1:258, KAT, LotR:505 cf. Letters:224

LEAGUE **lár** (basic meaning "pause" - in marches a brief halt was made for each league). A **lár** was defined as five thousand **ranga**; see YARD. A **ranga** was

approximately 38 inches, so a **lár** was "5277 yards, two feet and four inches [ca. 4826 meters], supposing the equivalence to be exact" - close enough to our league of 5280 yards to justify this translation. - UT:285

LEANING **talta** (sloping, tilted) - TALÁT

LEAP **halta-**; LEAPING **haloitë** (pl. **haloisi** is attested) -LT1:254

LEARNED **istima** (wise, having knowledge), **nóla** (wise). (In Etym, the latter word is spelt with initial **ñ**, that is, ng. Initial **ng** had become **n** in Third Age Quenya, and I follow the system of LotR and transcribe it accordingly. Cf. also the spelling of the related word **nólë** in Silm:432. But if this word is written in Tengwar, the initial **n** should be transcribed with the letter **noldo**, not **númen**.) LEARNED MAN **istyar** (scholar) -IS, ÑGOL

LEAVE (vb) **auta-** (go away, pass), pa.t. **oantë**, **oantië** (in the physical sense "went away [to another place]") or **vánë** ("the most frequently used past [tense]" - less "physical" than **oantë**, meaning "disappeared" rather than "went away"), perf. **avánië** (pl **avánier** is attested); perf. **vánië** with no augment may occur in verse. For "leave", Etym also has **lesta**, pa.t. **lendë**; this is also the past tense of "go". The stem from which **lesta-** is derived was "replaced" by another. **Lesta** has a wholly different meaning in later writings; see GIRDLE, MEASURE. LEAVE OUT **hehta-** (pa.t. **hehtanë** is given but seems perfectly regular) (put aside, exclude, abandon, forsake) -WJ:366, ELED

LEAVE (noun) - with leave of: **lenémë** (+ genitive)

LEFT **hyarya**; LEFT-HANDED **hyarmaitë**

LEG **telco** (pl. **telqui**) (stem) -TELÉK

LEGENDARIUM OF THE FATHERS OF MEN **Atanátáriorion** (lit. simply "of the Fathers of Men") -MR:373

LEGOLAS **Laiqualassë** -LT1:267

LEMBAS **coimas** (life-bread) (prob. **coimast[a]**-, cf. **masta** "bread") (life-bread) -Silm:406/429

LENGTHENED **taina** (extended, stretched, elongated); LENGTHENING **tailë** (extension) -TAY cf. VT39:7

-LESS **-viltë**, **-valta** (evidently a suffix used to derive adjectives) -GL:23

LESSEN **píca** (part. **#pícala** is attested) (dwindle) -MC:223, 222

LET (see ALLOW); LET GO **lerya** (release, set free) -VT41:5, 6

LETTER **tengwa** (pl. **tengwar** is attested; this word was used primarily of the Fëanorian letters. However, the term "Tengwar of Rúmil" occurring in LotR:1151 seems to indicate that the word **tengwa** can indeed be used of a letter of any kind, not only the Fëanorian letters. In non-technical use **tengwa** may also be translated "consonant" [q.v.]. It is uncertain whether **tengwa** "letter" can be used in the sense mail, text sent in the post; the primary meaning is clearly "character, a single symbol in writing".) **sarat** (pl. **sarati** is attested) - an older [MET] word Tolkien notes was used of "a 'letter' or any individual significant mark", used of the Rúmilian letters after the invention of the Fëanorian Tengwar (but cf. the term "Tengwar of Rúmil" mentioned above). -TEK, WJ:396, LotR:1151

LIBERTY (see FREE); - DEPRIVE OF LIBERTY **avalerya**- (bind, make fast, restrain) -VT41:5, 6

LICK **salpa**- (sup, sip), **lavín** ("I lick", 1st pers. aorist; past tense **#lávë** is attested in the word **undulávë** "downlicked" in Nam); LICK (frequentatively) **lapsa**- -SÁLAP cf. LT1:266, DAB/Nam

LIE (noun, = untruth) **furu** -LT2:340, GL:36

LIE (vb, not "tell a lie" but "lie [horisontally]") **caita**-; LIE HEAVY **lumna**- (Note: this is also an adjective meaning "lying heavy") -Nam/RGEO:67, DUB

LIFE **cuilë** (being alive; obsoleting coi, **coirë** in LT1:257; the latter means "stirring, spring" in Tolkien's later Quenya); NEW LIFE **laito**, **laisi** (vigour, youth), LIFE-BREAD **coimas** (prob. **coimast[a]**-, cf. **masta** "bread") (lembas) -KUY, LT1:267, Silm:406/429

LIFT UP **orta**- (raise, rise; pa.t. **ortanë** is attested) -Nam/ORO/RGEO:67

LIGHT **cálë**, **cala**; A LIGHT **calina** (which is basically the adjective "light", but it is used substantively in **coacalina**; see LIGHT OF THE HOUSE under HOUSE), **calma** (lamp), LIGHT (adj) **calina**; RAY OF LIGHT **alca**; GLITTERING LIGHT **rilma**; STARLIGHT or LIGHT OF SILPION (Telperion) **silmë** (†silver), MOONLIGHT **isilmë**; EMIT LIGHT **faina**-; LIGHT-ELVES, ELVES OF THE LIGHT **Calaquendi**; LIGHT-CLEFT **Calacirya** (gen. **Calaciryo** is attested) -KAL, MR:250, AKLA-R, RIL, SIL/LotR:1157, MC:223, PHAY, WJ:361/Silm:61, RGEO:70/Nam

LIKE (prep) **ve** (as) -Nam/RGEO:66, 67

LILY **indil** ("or other large single flower"), **nënu** (= yellow water lily) -WJ:399, LT1:248

LINE OF SURF **falassë** (beach, shore) -Silm:431

LINDI **Lindi** (What the Nandorin Elves called themselves; the word could be adopted unchanged into Exilic Quenya. Sg **#Lindë**?) -WJ:385

LINDIL **Sindarin** form of LINDI, q.v. -WJ:385

LINDON **Lindon**, **Lindónë** -WJ:385

LINE **tië** (path, direction, course, way, road), **tëa** (straight line, road) (note: not to be confused with the verb **tëa**- "indicate"), **téma** (row, series) (pl. **tëmar** is attested in LotR:1153) -TE3/RGEO:67, TEÑ

LIP **pë** (so according to a late source; glossed "mouth" in the Etymologies, stem PEG), dual **peu** "the two lips, the mouth-opening". Early "Qenya" had **cïla** for "lip". -VT39:9, GN:24

LION **rá** (pl **rávi**) (so in Etym; LT1:260 has **rau**, but pl **rávi** is the same.) SHE-LION **ravennë** -RAW, LT1:260

LIQUID (adj) **sírima** (flowing) -LT1:265

LISTEN **lár-**, **lasta-**; LISTENING (adj) **lasta** (hearing) -LAS2

LITTLE **titta** (tiny). LITTLE ELF **Teler**, **Telellë** (adj. **telerëa**, **telella**) -TIT, LT1:267

LO! **ela** (look! see!) (directing sight to an actually visible object) -WJ:362 cf. 360

LOAF **cornë** -LT1:257

LOATH **yelta-**; LOATHING **yelma**; LOATHSOME **yelwa** -DYEL

LOCK OF HAIR **findë** (tress), **fassë** (shaggy lock, tangled hair) -SPIN

LOFTY **tára** (tall, high) (According to Letters:282, **Varda** means "Lofty" [WJ:402 has "the Sublime"], but this word should probably not be used as a common adjective.) LOFTY TOWER see TOWER. -TÁ/Silm:437/LT1:264

LOGDRAWING **turuahalmë** -LT1:270

LONELY **eressëa**; LONELY ISLE **Tol Eressëa** (**tol** "isle" often being omitted) -ERE, RGEO:70

LONG (adj) **anda**, **sóra** (trailing); LONG AND THIN **lenwa** (straight, narrow); LONG (adverb, of time:) **andavë**; LONG YEAR (144 solar years, an Elvish "century") **yén** (pl. **yëni** is attested) LONG-MARK **andatehta** -ÁNAD, LT2:344, 341, LotR:989, Nam/LotR:1141/YEN, TEK

LONG FOR **milya-**; GREAT LONGING **mavoinë** -MIL-İK, LT2:345

LONG-LASTING **voronwa** (enduring) -BORÓN

LOOK AT **yéta-**; LOOK! (interj) **en** (there, look! yonder) LOOK! **ela** (lo! see!) (directing sight to an actually visible object) -LT1:262, EN, WJ:362 cf. 360

LOOM (noun) **lanwa**, **windelë** -LAN, LT1:254

LOOSE **leuca-**, **lehta-** (slacken) (Note: **leuca** is also a noun meaning "snake". Anyway, **leuca-** in Etym is likely a misreading for ***lenca-**. The certain form **lehta-** is to be preferred.) -LEK

LORD **heru**, **hér**, as final part of compounds: **#her**, e.g. **Ostohor** ***"City-Lord"**. LORDSHIP **hérë**; LORD OF TREES **Aldaron** (a name of Oromë) -LT1:272, Silm:432, Letters:282, LotR:1122, Silm:32, 378, VT41:9

LORE **nólë** (long study, wisdom, knowledge), **†ingolë** (deep lore, magic [in WJ:382, the gloss is simply "lore", and the word is not stated to be poetic]), **issë**; SECRET LORE **noiwë** (wisdom). (These forms obsolete **nólemë** in LT1:263. In some sources, **nólë** and **noiwë** are spelt with initial **ñ**, that is, **ng**. Initial **ng** had become **n** in Third Age Quenya, and I follow the system of LotR and transcribe it accordingly. Cf. also the spelling of the related word **nólë** in Silm:432. But if these words are written in Tengwar, the initial **n** should be transcribed with the letter noldo, not númen.) LOREMASTER **ingolmo** (In **Lambengolmor** "Loremasters of Tongues" the initial **i** of **ingolmo** [pl **ingolmor**] has disappeared; perhaps **#ngolmo** is the form used in compounds when the first part of the compound ends in a vowel.) -ÑGOL, LT2:339, WJ:382, WJ:383/396

LOST **vanwa** (gone, departed, vanished, past and over, no longer to be had, dead); ONE LOST OR FORSAKEN BY FRIENDS **hecil** (gender-specific forms are

hecilo m. and **hecilë** f.) (waif, outcast, outlaw) -WAN, Nam, WJ:366, 365

LOT **marto** (fortune, fate) -LT2:348

LOUD SOUND **róma** (trumpet-sound) (Note: **róma** also means "shoulder".)

MUSICAL SOUND **lin** (lind-) (melody) -ROM, LotR:488 cf. Letters:308

LOVE (vb, **love** as friend) **mel-**; LOVE (noun) **melmä** (LT1:262 has **meles**, **melessë**); LOVELY **melwa**, LOVING **nilda** (friendly), **méla** (affectionate), BELOVED **melda** (dear), LOVER **meldo** (pl **meldor** is attested), **melindo** (m.), **melissë** (f.); LOVEABLE **melima** (fair), **írima** (desirable) -MEL, LT1:262, WJ:412, NIL, VT39:11, ID

LOW, LOWLYING **tumna** (deep, profound, dark or hidden); LOWER AIR **vilma** (earlier [MET] **wilma**), **Aiwenor** (lit. "Birdland") -TUB cf. LT1:271, WIL, AIWÊ

LOWER (vb) **luvu-** (brood); DARK LOWERING CLOUD **lumbo** (pl. **lumbor** is attested). -LT1:259

LUCK **valto** (LT2:348 gives **mart** "a piece of luck", but word-final **rt** does not occur in LotR-style Quenya. Read ***martë** or something similar?) -LT1:272, LT2:348

LUMP **tolos** (knob) -LT1:269

LUST **mailë**; LUSTFUL **mailëa** -MIL-
IK

LYING HEAVY **lumna** (heavy, burdensome, oppressive, ominous) (Note: **lumna** is also a verb meaning "lie heavy"); LYING IN BED **caila** (sickness) -DUB, KAY

LYRE **salma** -LT1:265

M

MAEDHROS **Nelyafinwë** (meaning "Finwë third", not equivalent in sense to Sindarin Maedhros. The short form of the name was **Nelyo**. His mother-name [q.v.], "recorded...though never used in narrative", was **Maitimo** "well-shaped one". He also had a nickname **Russandol** "copper-top") -PM:352, 353

MAGIC †**ingolë** (deep lore). In LT1:269, **curu** is glossed "magic, wizardry", but in Etym the gloss is simply "skill". MAGIC (adj.) **sairina** -ÑGOL, GL:72

MAGLOR **Canafinwë**, short form **Cáno** (not equivalent in sense to his Sindarin name, which is the cognate of his "mother-name" **Macalaurë**, "recorded...though never used in narrative"). -PM:352, 353

MAID, MAIDEN **wendë**, **wendë** (the latter is probably the later [MET] form), also short form **wendi** (girl). In compounds **-wen**, e.g. **Nerwen** "Maiden" (prob. *-wend-) MAIDENHOOD **wendelë** -WEN, LT1:271/273/Silm:439

MAKE **carin** ("I make, build", 1st pers. aorist. The same verb is translated "form" in WJ:391: **i carir quettar**, "those who form words". According to Etym the past tense is **carñë**, but both FS and SD:246 have **cárë**. Past participle **#carna** *"made" is attested in **Vincarna** *"newly-made" in MR:305.) MAKING **carmë** (glossed "art" in UT:396 and is also translated "production", but cf. the following:) NAME-MAKING **Essecarmë** (an Eldarin ceremony in which the father of a child

announces its name.) MAKE FAST **avalerya-** (bind, restrain, deprive of liberty). MAKE FOR IT **mína-** (desire to go in some direction, to wish to go to a place, have some end in view). -KAR, WJ:391, MR:214, VT41:5, 6, VT39:11

MALE (noun) **hanu** (male of Men/Elves or animals); MALE (adj) **hanwa** -3AN, INI
MAN **ner** (**ner-**) (**#ner** as the final element in compounds, as in **vëaner** and **úner**, see below), **vëo** (-wë as final element in compounds); (ADULT) MAN **vëaner**; MANLY **vëa** (adult, vigorous); MANHOOD **vië** (vigour); MAN-SPEARHEAD (a wedge-formation of soldiers) **nernehta**, NOMAN **úner** (All these words can apparently be used of adult males of any sentient race. For "Men" in the sense "humans", see MORTALS, FOLLOWERS.) -DER, WEG, UT:282, UT:211

MANAGE **mahta-** (fight, handle, manage, wield, wield a weapon) -TUR, MAK/VT39:10

MANY **limbë**, **lin-** (prefix: by assimilation it becomes **lil-** before **l**, as in **lillassëa** "having many leaves"; before **m**, **r**, **s** it would similarly become ***lim-**, ***lir-**, ***lis-**). -LT2:342, LI, Plotz letter

MAR **#hasta-** (verb stem isolated from the past participle **hastaina**, see below); MARRED **hastaina** (Arda Marred = **Arda Hastaina**); UNMARRED **alahasta** -MR:255, 254

MARBLE **alast-** (sic - some ending is obviously required, e.g. ***alasta**) -GL:39

MARCH **Súlimë** -LotR:1144/Silm:437 (not capitalized in the latter source)

MARINER **ciryamo**, (professional mariner:) **ëarendur**, **Eärendilyon** ("son of **Eärendil** [used of any mariner]", prob. ***Eärendilyond-**) -UT:8, Letters:386, LT1:250

MARK (in writing) **tehta-** (sign, diacritic) (In LotR:1155, this word is applied to the supralinear vowel-signs of Fëanorian writing, and pl **tehtar** is attested.) **sarat** (pl. **sarati** is attested), originally [MET] a word used of "a 'letter' or any individual significant mark", but after the invention of the Tengwar primarily used of the Rúmilian letters. TINY MARK **tixë** (dot, point) -TEK/VT39:17, TIK, WJ:396

MARS Carnil -Basic Quenya:24, cf. Silm:55

MAST **ferna** (beechnuts), **tyulma** - PHER, TYUL/SD:419

MASTER (noun) **heru** (lord), **#tur** (cf. Fëanturi "Masters of Spirits", a name of the Valar Mandos and Irmo). MASTER OF DOOM **Turambar**, MASTER OF DESIRE **Irmo** (lit. "Desirer", the name of a Vala); MASTERY **túre** (victory); MASTERED **#turúna** (only the form **turún**, with the final ***-a** elided, is attested. Silm:269 has **turun** instead of **turún** - the accent and the elision mark seem to have been omitted.) -KHER, TUR/UT:438, Silm:261/269/423, 405, UT:138

MATRIMONY **vesta** -BES

MATTER (basic matter:) **erma**; PHYSICAL MATTER **orma**, **hroa** (the latter is also used = "body") -MR:338, 218, 216

MAVWIN **Mavoinë** -LT2:345

MAY **Lótesë** (In LT1:252/254, the word for May is **Kalainis**, but this is hardly a

valid word in Tolkien's later Quenya.) - LotR:1144

ME The ending **-n**, attested only as subject, may be employed: ***Utúvielyen**, "thou (**-lye-**) hast found me (**-n**)". It has been theorized that **ni** is the independent word for "me", but actually it seems to be a non-emphatic word for "I" (so in Arct; contrast the emphatic **inyë**; see "I"). Case endings may be added to **ni**, e.g. dative **nin** "for me" (Nam).

MEADOW - LT1:267 (GL:39) gives **lairë**, but this word already has two different meanings in Tolkien's later Quenya ("summer" and "poem"), so it is somewhat doubtful whether this word from Tolkien's earliest linguistic constructions remained conceptually valid at the later stages.

MEAL **porë** (flour) -POR

MEAN **faica** (contemptible) -SPAY

MEASURE **#lesta** (only attested in instrumental form **lestanen** "in measure". Note: **#lesta** also means "girdle".) -FS

MEAT **apsa** (cooked food) -AP

MEED **míruvóre** (nectar, drink of the Valar) -NAM, RGEO:66, 69, LT1:261

MEETING (junction of the direction of two persons or groups:) **omentië**, (of three or more coming from different directions:) **yomenië** -WJ:367, 407, LotR:94

MELIAN **Melyanna** (dear gift) - Silm:434

MELODY **lin** (**lind-**) (musical sound), MELODIOUS **lindelëa** -LT1:258, cf. LotR:488 and Letters:308

MEN see MAN or MORTALS, FOLLOWERS

MENTAL MESSAGE **sanwë-menta** (thought-sending) -VT41:5

MERCURY (the planet, not the metal) **Elemmírë** -Basic Quenya:24

MERCHILD **oar** (child of the sea), MERMAID **oaris** (**oarits-**), **oarwen** (prob. ***oarwend-**) (so in LT1:263 - read **ëaris**,

ëarwen in Tolkien's later Quenya, since the word for "sea" was altered to **ëar**?)

MERRIMENT **alassë** (joy) -GALÁS

MESSAGE **menta** (sending) -VT41:5

MESH **rembë** -LotR:1149

METAL **tinco**, **rauta** -TINKÔ/
LotR:1157, RAUTĀ

MEWING **miulë** (whining)

MICKLEBURG **Túrosto** (Belegost) -
WJ:389

MIDDLE (noun) **endë** (core, centre);

MIDDLE (prob. adj) **enya**, **endya** (In Noldorin Quenya, **enya** would be the natural form - **endya** looks like Vanyarin Quenya. Cf. the **name** of the language itself in the two dialects, Quenya vs. Quendya.)

MIDDLE-DAY **#enderë** (only pl **enderi** is attested; for sg **#enderë** cf. **yestarë**, **mettarë**, the first and the last day of the year. The "middle-days" were three days inserted between the months of **yávië** and **quellë** in the Calendar of Imladris.) -ÉNEÐ, cf. WJ:361, LotR:1142

MIDDLE-EARTH **Endórë**, **Endor** (defined as "centre of the world" under ÉNEÐ; allative form **Endoreenna** is attested in LotR. Other names are also glossed "Middle-earth": **Ambarenya**, **Endamar**; see also EAST) -LotR:1003, ÉNEÐ, MBAR

MIGHTY **taura**, **poldórëa** (a title of Tulkas); MIGHTY-RISING **Melkórë** (> Melkor) (uprising of Power), THE MIGHTY **Melko** (an alternative form of Melkor, derived from an unattested adjective ***melka**, ***melca** "mighty", with connotations of violence.) -TUR, LT1:264/GL:64, MR:350

MILCH COW **yaxë**. (An alternative form **yaxi**, glossed "cow", looks like a plural in LotR-style Quenya, unless it connects with the few other feminine forms in **-i**, like **tári** "queen".) -GL:36

MIND **sáma** (pl. **sámar** is given), **indo** (heart, mood), (inner mind:) **órë** (heart)

(Note: a homophone means "rising");
MIND-MOOD **inwisti** -VT39:23,
MR:216, LotR:1157, MR:229

MINISTER **arandur** (king's servant, steward) -Letters:386, UT:313

MISERY **angayassë** -LT1:249

MIST **hísië** (Ð), **hísë** (Ð) (fog. Note: a homophone means "dusk". For "mist" use **hísië**, the form occurring in LotR.) -Nam/RGEO:67, KHIS

MOAT see WALL AND MOAT

MOCKING **yaiwë** (scorn) -YAY

MOIST **nítë** (dewy) -NEI

MOLE **noldarë**, **noIPA** -GL:30

MONSTER **ulundo**, **úvanimo** (creature of Melkor. In LT1:236, **Úvanimor** are said to be "monsters, giants, and ogres". See also ORC.) -ÚLUG, BAN/LT1:272

MONTH **#asta** (only pl **astar** is attested) -LotR:1142

MOOD **indo** (heart, mind) -ID

MOON **Isil** (-th-), **Rána** (so in Silm and UT; Etym has **Rana** with a short a), CRESCENT MOON **cú** (bow), MOONLIGHT **isilmë** -I/THIL/LotR:1148, Silm:436/UT:242, RAN, LT1:271, MC:222, 223

MORGOTH **Moringotto** (the oldest [MET] form was **Moriñgotho**) (Black Foe) -MR:194

MORN (early) **artuilë**, **tuilë** (the latter is also used in the sense "springtime") -TUY

MORNING (noun) **arin** (LT1:254 gives **calë**, but this word means "light" in later writings), MORNING (used as adj?) **arinya** (early) -ARI

MORTAL **firima** (pl. **Fírimar** is attested, lit. "those apt to die", WJ:387), **Firya** (pl. **Firyar** is attested); MORTAL MAN **firë** (pl **firi** is given but seems perfectly regular) -PHIR, WJ:387

MOTHER **amil**, **ammë**, (hypocoristic, = ***"mom"**;) **nana**. MOTHER-NAME (OF INSIGHT) **#amilessë** (**tercenyä**) (i.e., names given by Elvish mothers to their

children, indicating some dominant feature of the nature of the child as perceived by its mother. Only pl **amilessi tercenyë** is attested.) -AM1, NAN, MR:217

MOUND **coron**, **hahta** (pile), **cumbë** (heap), **tundo** (hill) -Sil:429, KHAG, KUB, TUN

MOUNTAIN **oron** (pl **oronti**) (also used = "mount", e.g. **Oron Oiolossë** "Mount Everwhite"), MOUNTAIN-PEAK **aicassë**; MOUNTAIN-TOP **orto**; MOUNTAIN PASS **falqua** (cleft, ravine), MOUNTAIN-DWELLING (adj) **orofarnë** (pl? Sg ***orofarna?**) -ÓROT/WJ:403, AYAK, LT2:341, LotR:505 cf. Letters:224

MOUTH **anto**, **pé** (but **pé** is glossed "lip" in a late source, see VT39:9), **assa** (hole, opening, perforation), **náva** ("ñ") (not only the lips but also the inside of the mouth - this word was apparently changed by Tolkien from **páva**), MOUTH OF RIVER **etsir**, WITH MOUTH FULL (= full to the brim) **penquanta** -LotR:1157, PEG, GAS, VT39:13 cf. 8, 19, ET, VT39:11

MOVE (intr., of large and heavy things:) **rúma-** (part. **rúmala** is attested) (shift, heave) -MC:223, 222

MURK **hui** (fog, dark, night), MURKY **huiva** -LT1:253

MURMUR **nurru-** (grumble) -MC:223

MUSCLE **tuó** (sinew, strength) -TUG

MUSIC #**lindalë** (isolated from **Ainulindalë** "The Music of the Ainur"; Etym and LT1:258 has **lindelë**; the latter is also glossed "song".) -Silm:378, LIN

MY-**nya** (possessive suffix, e.g. ***aldanya** "my tree". An **i** seems to be inserted between the ending and the noun when the latter ends in a consonant: **atarinya** "my father" (LR:61). If the last consonant(s) of the noun is **n** or the cluster **nd**, a contracted form may be used in vocatives: **hinya** "my child" (for **hínanya**, WJ:403), **yonya** "my son" (for ***yondonya**, LR:61).

N

NAIL (prob. noun) **taxë** -TAK
NAKED **helda** -SKEL
NAME (noun) **essë** (pl. **essi** is attested. Note: the word **essë** was also used in the sense "person as a whole", body and soul.) AFTER-NAME **epessë** (i.e., "a nickname - mostly given as a title of admiration or honour"); MOTHER-NAME (OF INSIGHT) **#amilessë (tercenyä)** (i.e. names given by Elvish mothers to their children, indicating some dominant feature of the nature of the child as perceived by its mother. Only pl **amilessi tercenyë** is attested.) NAME OF INSIGHT **#essë tercenyä** (i.e., the same as "mother-name"; only pl **essi tercenyë** is attested); GIVEN (OR ADDED) NAME **anessë** (pl **anessi** is attested. This word encompasses both "after-names" and "mother-names".) NAME-MAKING **Essecarmë** (an Eldarin seremony in which the father of a child announces its name), NAME-CHOOSING **Essecilmë** (an Eldarin seremony in which a person chooses a name according to his or her personal **lámatyávë** or sound-taste); SELF-NAME **#cilmessë** (only pl. **cilmessi** is attested, said to mean more literally "names of personal choice": **#cilmë** "choice" + **essi** "names". PM:339 explains that "some among the exiles gave themselves names, as disguises or in reference to their own deeds and personal history: such names were called **kilmessi** 'self-names'.") -ES/LotR:1157/MR:216, UT:266, MR:217, 214

NARRATIVE **quenta** (story, history) - KWET/VT39:16
NARRATOR **quentaro** -KWET
NARROW **arca**, **lenwa** (long and thin, straight) NARROW NECK **yatta** (isthmus); NARROW PATH **axa**; NARROW PROMONTORY **nehtë** (spearhead, gore, wedge) -AK, LT2:341, YAK, UT:282
NASAL **nengwëa** -NEÑ-WI
NATION **nórë**, **-nor** (land, country, dwelling-place, native land, family) - LT1:272
NATIVE LAND **nórë**, **-nor** (land, country, dwelling-place, nation, family) - LT1:272
NATURE **ëa** (universe). This term "was not held to include [illegible word: souls?] and spirits" -VT39:20
NAZGÛL **Úlairi** (Ring-wraiths) (pl; sg **#Úlairë?**) -Silm:362, 417
NEAR **har**, **harë** -LT1:253
NECK **yat (yaht-)**; NARROW NECK **yatta** (isthmus) -YAK
NECKLACE **firinga (carnanet)** - LT2:346, GL:36
NECTAR **míruvóre** (meed, drink of the Valar) -Nam, RGeo:66, LT1:260
NEED (prob. noun) **maurë** -MBAW
NEPTUNE **Nénar** (or less probably **Luinil**; it is not known for certain which of the two is Neptune and which is Uranus) - Basic Quenya:24, Silm:55
NET **natsë** (web) -NAT

NEW **vinya** (cf. **Vinyamar** "New Dwelling", **Vinyalondë** "New Haven"), **sinya**. NEW LIFE **laito**, **laisi** (vigour, youth) -Silm:425, UT:471, SIN, LT1:267

NEXT **ento** -Arct

NICKNAME ("mostly given as a title of admiration or honour") **epessë** (after-name) -UT:266

NIGHT **lómë**, ("Night, night-time, [shades of night]", in LT1:255 glossed "dusk, gloom, darkness"), **Fui**, **Hui** ("Night" - in LT1:253, **hui** is glossed "fog, dark, murk, night"), **ló** ("night, a night"), **mórë** (blackness, dark - obsoleting **mori** in LT1:260). In Valinorean usage, **lómë** "has no evil connotations; it is a word of peace and beauty and has none of the associations of fear and groping that, say, 'dark' has to us. For the evil sense I [Tolkien's character Lowdham] do not know the [Quenya] word". For "night" in the "evil sense", **mórë** seems to be the best candidate. Yet **lómë** evidently developed darker connotations among the Exiles, for when crying **auta i lómë** "the night is passing" before the Nirnaeth Arnoediad, the Noldor used the word metaphorically to mean the rule of Morgoth. -DO3, PHUY, SD:306, Silm:229

NIGHTINGALE **lómelindë** (pl **lómelindi** is attested; Etym also has **morilindë**), **tindómerel** ("daughter of twilight", a kenning of or a poetic name for the nightingale; the Sindarin equivalent is **tinúviel**. Tolkien changed the meaning of the final element from "daughter" to "child", see SEL-D-.) -DO3, Silm:64, MOR, TIN/Silm:422, 438

NINE **nerhtë** (obsoleting **olma** in LT1:258) -NÉTER

NO **lá** (also meaning "not". **Lá** is probably used to deny facts, or what others present as facts. In some contexts, the interjection **vá** is to be preferred. It is derived from a stem that "expressed refusal

to do what others might wish or urge, or prohibition of some action by others.) Cf also **lala**, **lau**, **laumë** "no, no indeed not, on the contrary; also used for asking incredulous questions". Prefixes "no-, un-": **ú-**, **il-**. SAY NO **váquet-** (forbid, refuse) (1st pers. sg aorist and past **váquetin**, **váquenten** are given), **ava-** (refuse) (pa.t. **avanë** is given; this verb was "little used in ordinary language"). -LA, WJ:371 cf. 370, GÚ, WJ:370, KWET

NO LONGER TO BE HAD **vanwa** (gone, dead, departed, lost, past, vanished) -WJ:366

NOBLE (a noble:) **arquen** The element **#ar-** in **Arfanyarassë** (a name of Taniquetil) is said to mean "high (i.e., noble, revered). **Arquen** is simply **#ar** "noble" + **quen** "person". NOBLE WOMAN (one of Galadriel's names) **Artanis**. -WJ:372, WJ:416, PM:347

NOGROD **Návarot** (Hollowbold, Novrod) -WJ:389

NOISE **ran**, roaring noise **rávë**, (noise of a) storm **raumo** -LT1:259, MC:223

NOLDORIN **Noldorin** (= the language of the Noldor), **Noldorinwa** (= general adjective) -WJ:20, LR:201

NOMAN **Úner** -UT:211

NORMAL **sanya** (P) (regular, law-abiding) -STAN

NORTH **Formen**, **fortë** (right); NORTHERN **formenya**; NORTHLANDS (a region in Númenor) **Forostar** -PHOR, LotR:1157, UT:165, 439

NOSE **nengwë**, **mundo** (snout, cape) (Note: the latter word also means "ox") -NEÑ-WI, MBUD

NOT **lá** (as for not- as a prefix = un-, see below). NO INDEED NOT **lala**; DON'T **áva**, **avá**; DON'T DO IT! **áva carë**!; I WILL NOT: **vá** (exclamation, also = Do not!); **avan**, **ván**, **vanyë** "I won't", **avammë**, **vammë** "we won't"; NOT COUNTING **hequa** (leaving aside,

excluding, except), NOT COUNTED **unotë**, **unotëa** (read ***únotë**, ***únotëa**?) (uncounted), NOT TO BE SAID, THAT MUST NOT BE SAID **avaquetima**, NOT TO BE TOLD OR RELATED **avanyárima** -LA, WJ:371, 364/365, VT39:14, WJ:370

NOT- (prefix denying presence or possession of thing or quality) **ú-** (in-, un-). -VT39:14; according to LR:396 s.v. UGU, this prefix usually has a "bad sense", cf. **vanimor** "fair folk" vs. **úvanimor** "monsters"

NOVEMBER **Hísimë** -LotR:1144

NOVROD **Návarot** (Hollowbold, Nogrod) -WJ:389

NOW **sí**, **sín/sin** (the latter form is evidently used when the next word has an initial vowel; cf. the distribution of "a" and "an" in English.) -SI, cf. LR:47

NUMBER **nótë**, LARGE NUMBER **hosta**, IN A VERY GREAT NUMBER **úvëa**; NUMBERLESS **únótima** (pl. **únótimë** attested) (uncountable, countless) -NOT, KHOTH, UB, Nam/VT39:14

NUMEROUS **rimba** (frequent)

NYMPH **wingil**, **wingild-** (pl **wingildi** is attested); **falmar**, **falmarin** (**falmarind-**) (Writers should use **falmarin** rather than **falmar**, thus avoiding any possible confusion with **falmar** "waves".) -WIG/LT1:273, PHAL

O

O (vocative particle) **a** -LotR:1017 cf. Letters:308

OAK **norno**; HAVING MANY OAK-TREES **lindornëa** -DÓRON, LIN

OATH **vére** (bond, troth, compact. Pl. probably ***vérer** not ***véri**; cf. the similar formation **tyávë** "taste", pl **tyáver**), **vanda** (pledge, solemn promise) -WED, UT:317

OBLIGED **nauta** (bound) -NUT

OBSCURE **nulla** (dark, dusky)
OBSCURITY **mordo** (shadow, stain) -NDUL, MOR

OBSERVE - use the word glossed "watch, heed", q.v. Cf. LT1:258.

OCCASION **lú** (a time) -LU

OCEAN (see SEA) The Great Ocean **Alatairë** (= Sindarin Belegaer); The Outer Ocean **Vai** (= **Ekkaia**?) -AYAR, LT1:271

OCTOBER **Narquelië** -LotR:1144/1146

ODOUR **holmë** -ÑOL

OFF **au-** (verbal prefix implying motion "away from the speaker or the place of his thought", as in **auciri-** "cut off, so that a portion is lost or no longer available"), **hó-** (verbal prefix implying motion away from something, but the point of view is outside the thing left: cf. **hóciri-** "cut off a required portion, so as to have it or use it") -WJ:365, 366, 368

OGRE **Úvanimo** (see MONSTER).
CANNIBAL-OGRES **Sarquindi** (sg #**Sarquindë**?) -LT1:236 cf. BAN, LT2:347

OINTMENT **laivë** -LIB

OLD **enwina**, **lilyenwa** (having many years), (of things:) **yerna** (worn); OLDEN **yárëa**, **yalúmëa**, GET OLD **yerya-** (wear [out]) -MC:222 cf. 215, YEN, GYER

OMINOUS **lumna** (lying heavy, burdensome, oppressive) -DUB

OMNIFICIENT **ilucara** (VT39:20)

OMNIPOTENT **iluvata** (VT39:20)

OMNISCIENT **iluia** (VT39:20)

ON **or** (so in LT1:256, but in LotR-style Quenya or is always translated "over". English "on" may be rendered by the allative case, see UPON.)

ONCE UPON A TIME **yassë**, **yalúmëssë**, **yáressë** (Note: the first of these seems to clash with ***yassë** "in/on which". Writers should use one of the two alternative forms.) -YA

ONE **minë** (obsoleting **mir** in LT1:260), **er** (only, one, alone, but, still); ONE (= a person, someone) **quén** pl **queni** (unstressed **quen**, "as a pronoun or final element in a compound"); THE ONE **Eru** (see GOD) -MINI, ERE, WJ:361 cf. 360, Silm:15, 431

ONLY **eressë** (singly, alone, also as noun = solitude) -ERE, LT1:269

OPEN (vb) **panta-** (unfurl, spread out); OPEN WIDE **palu-**, **palya-** (extend); OPEN (adj) **panta**, **láta** ("open, not closed", VT41:5); (of land:) **latin**, **latina** (free, cleared); OPENING **assa** (hole, perforation, mouth), **latya** (used as an abstract in the source), OPENNESS **látie**; OPENMOUTHED **fauca** (thirsty, parched)

-PAT, PAL, VT39:23, LAT, GAS, VT39:23/VT41:5, PHAU

OPPRESSIVE **lumna** (lying heavy, burdensome, ominous) -DUB

OR (conjunction) **var** -QL:100

ORANGE **culuina** (colour), **culuma** (fruit) -KUL

ORC (goblin) **urco** (pl **urqui**) or **orco** (pl. **orqui** or **orc**) (LT1:264 has **orc**, but word-final **rc** does not occur in LotR-style Quenya. Here the gloss is "monster, demon". Cf. WJ:390: "In the lore of the Blessed Realm the Q urko naturally seldom occurs, except in tales of the ancient days and the March, and then is vague in meaning, referring to anything that caused fear to the Elves, any dubious shape or shadow, or prowling creature.") -ÓROK, LT1:264, WJ:390

ORDAINER **Námo** (Judge - the name of a Vala) -Silm:411

ORDER (noun) **heren** (**Heren Istarion** "Order of Wizards"); ORDER (vb) **vala-** (used of the Valar only, as in *á vala Manwë* "may Manwë order it", **Valar valubar** "the will of the Valar will be done", *"the Valar will order [it]"). -UT:388, WJ:404

ORIENT **ambaron** (**ambarón-**), **Ambarónë** (a similar but untranslated word, **Ambaróna**, occurs in LotR) -AM2, LotR:490

ORIGINATE **auta-** (invent, devise) -GAWA

ORION **Telumehtar** ("warrior of the sky", according to WJ:411 an old name, later [MET] evidently replaced by:) **Menelmacar** ("Swordsman of the Sky") -TEL, WJ:411, LotR:1147 cf. 95

OUR *-**mma** (pronominal ending used on verbs, e.g. ***aldamma** "our tree". It is not attested, but may be deduced from the word for "we", q.v. This "our" is exclusive, meaning "their and my", not including the person(s) that is spoken to. The inclusive ending for "your and our" is *-**lma**, or in

the dual **-lva** ("our" meaning "your (sg) and mine", as in **omentielvo** "of our [Frodo's and Gildor's] meeting, LotR:94). In the first edition of LotR, the wrong form **omentielmo** is used (plural instead of dual). The ending for dual exclusive "our" (sc. "our" meaning "his/her and mine") is unknown. The emphatic, independent words for "our" may be ***emma**, ***elma**, ***elva**. -LotR:94, cf. Letters:447

OUT **et-** (prefix) (forth), OUT OF **et** (followed by ablative) -ET, LotR:1003

OUTCAST **hecil** (gender-specific forms are **hecilo** m. and **hecilë** f.) (one lost or forsaken by friends, waif, outlaw) -WJ:365

OUTER, OUTERMOST **erúmëa** -LT1:262

OUTER LANDS **Entar**, **Entarda** (Middle-earth, East, Thither Lands [as seen from Valinor]), **ettelë** (the word is not capitalized and seems to be sg); OUTER OCEAN **Vai** (= **Ekkaiä**?) -ET, LT1:271

OUTLAW **hecil** (gender-specific forms are **hecilo** m. and **hecilë** f.) (one lost or forsaken by friends, waif, outcast) -WJ:365

OUTSIDE **ara** (beside), **ava**, **ettë**, (prefix:) **ar-** (e.g. **Araman** "outside Aman") -AR2; AWA, ET, Silm:428

OVEN **urna** -LT1:271

OVER **or**. For "over" in the sense past, see PAST AND OVER. -UT:305

OVERCAST **lúrëa** (dark) -LT1:259

OVERSHADOW **telta-** (canopy, screen) -TEL

OX **mundo** (Note: a homophone means "snout, nose, cape". It may or may not obsolete the form **taracu** "ox" in LT2.) See also BULL. -Letters:422, LT2:347/GL:69

OXFORD - LT2 gives **Taruktarna** (read ***Taruhtarna** in LotR-style Quenya), but the word may not be conceptually valid in LotR-style Quenya. See OX above. -LT2:347

P

PACE **ranga** (pl **rangar** is stated to mean "full paces"). The **ranga** was a Númenórean linear measure of approximately 38 inches (96.5 cm); see YARD. -UT:285

PAGAN GOD see GOD

PAIN (vb) **nwalya-** (torment). (Though spelt this way also in Etym, **nwalya-** must be from older ***ngwalya**, for the stem is ÑGWAL. In Tengwar spelling, the letter **nwalmë** (< older **ngwalmë**) should be used to transcribe the initial **nw** of **nwalya**.)

PAIN (noun) **naicelë**, **naicë** (= sharp pain); PAINFUL **naicelëa** -ÑGWAL, NÁYAK

PALATAL SERIES **tyelpetéma** - LotR:1154

PALE **marya** (fallow, fawn), **malwa** (fallow), **isca**. PALE BLUE **helwa** -MAD, SMAL, LT1:256, 3EL

PALLID **ninquë** (chill, white) -WJ:417 cf. NIK-W-

PANSY **helin**, **Helinyetillë** ("Eyes of heartsease") (violet) -LT1:262

PARCHED **fauca** (openmouthed, thirsty) -PHAU

PARCHMENT - in LT2:346, **parma** "book" is glossed "parchment", but see BARK.

PARENT #**nostar** (only pl **nostari** is attested); **ontaro** (m), **ontarë** (f), pl **ontani** parents (begetter) -LotR:1017 cf. Letters:308, ONO

PASS **auta-** (leave, go away); pa.t. **oantë**, **oantië** (in the physical sense "went away [to another place]", **vánë** ("the most

frequently used past [tense]" - less "physical" than **oantë**, meaning *"disappeared" rather than "passed away"), also **anwë** (this pa.t. was "only found in archaic language"), perf. **avánië** (pl **avánier** is attested); perf. **vánië** with no augment may occur in verse. -WJ:366; for the gloss "pass" see Silm:229

PASS - mountain pass: **falqua** (cleft, ravine); pass between hills: **cilya** (cleft, gorge) (so in Etym, but #**ciryä** in the name **Calaciryä** "Pass of Light" [gen. **Calaciryö** in **Namárië**] - though this clashes with **ciryä** "ship". An early version of **Namárië** actually had **Calacilyö** not **Calaciryö**; see An Introduction to Elvish p. 5) -LT2:341, KIL

PASSAGE **tarna** (crossing, #ford) - LT2:347

PAST, PAST AND OVER (adj) **vanwa** (departed, lost, vanished, dead, no longer to be had), PAST (noun = past time) **vanwië** -WAN, Nam

PATH **tië** (course, line, direction, way, road); #**vanda** (isolated from **Qualvanda** "Road of Death" in LT1:264; cf. **vand-** "way, path" on the same page); NARROW PATH **axa** (ravine);

-TE3/RGEO:67/UT:22 cf. 51, LT1:264, AK

PAUSE **lár** (also a Númenórean linear measure, nearly one league - see LEAGUE.) -UT:285

PAVED FLOOR **paca** (court) -TAL, GL:63

PEACE **sérë** (repose, rest), AT PEACE **senda** (resting) -SED

PEAK **aicalë**; MOUNTAIN PEAK **aicassë**, also **#rassë** or **#ras** (isolated from **Arfanyarassë**, **Arfanyaras** "high white-shining peak"). -AYAK, WJ:416

PEARL **marilla** -LT1:265

PEBBLE-BANK **sarnië** (shingle) - UT:463

PEER **tihta-** (blink) -MC:223

PEN **tecil** -TEK

PEOPLE **lië**, **nossë** (kin, house). Originally **nórë** meant "people", but in later [MET] Quenya it means primarily "land". SOME PEOPLE **queni** -LI, VT39:6, LT1:250/LT2:338, WJ:361 cf. 360

PERCEPTION, KEENNESS OF **laicë** (acuteness) -LAIK

PEREDHIL **Pereldar** (the Half-Elven) - Letters:386, cf. LotR:1071

PERFORMANCE **assa** (hole, opening, mouth) -GAS

PERIOD (endless) **oio** -UT:317

PERPETUAL **#oien** (isolated from **oiencarmë** "perpetual production" - but it has also been suggested that this is **oi-en-carmë** *"ever-re-making", so the word **oien** is rather doubtful) -MR:329

PERSON **quén** pl. **queni** (one, somebody); PERSON AS A WHOLE (body + soul) **essë** (basically meaning "name"), **erdë** ("singularity". Note: a homophone means "seed, germ".) -WJ:361 cf. 360, MR:216

PETTY **#pitya** (isolated from **Pityanaucor** "petty-dwarves", see below).

PETTY-DWARVES **Attalyar** (lit. "Bipeds"), **Picinaucor**, **Pityanaucor** (lit. "small dwarves") -WJ:388, 389

PHANTOM **fairë** ("phantom, disembodied spirit, when seen as a pale shape" - pl. **faiiri** is attested. Note: **fairë** has other shades of meaning as well as wholly

different meanings - see SPIRIT, DEATH, RADIANCE, FREEDOM) -MC:223, 221

PHARAZÓN **Calion** -UT:224, Silm:324

PHONETIC **#hlonitë** (only attested in the pl. in **hloníti tengwi** "phonetic signs", changed by Tolkien from **hlonaiti tengwi**) - WJ:395, VT39:4

PHONOLOGY - **lambelë** is said to mean "Language (especially with reference to phonology)" (VT39:15)

PHYSICAL MATTER **orma**, **hroa** (also used = "body"); PHYSICAL STRENGTH **tuo** -MR:218, 216, TUG

PIERCING **maica** (sharp), **tereve** (fine, acute), **laicë** (glossed "keen, sharp, acute", never "piercing" - but the earlier [TLT] form was **laica**, glossed "keen, piercing". Note: **laicë** is also a noun meaning "acuteness, keenness". It may indeed be that this word is only a noun, for **laicë** as an adjective may be a misreading for **laica**.) - Silm:434, LT1:255, LT2:337

PILE **hahta** (mound) -KHAG

PILLAR **tarma**, **tulwë** (standard, pole) - Silm:438, LT1:270

PILLOW **quesset** -KWES

PIN **tancil** (brooch) -TAK

PINETREE - GL:17 has **aicassë**, but in Etym this word is said to mean "mountain-peak".

PINNACLE (topmost) see FINISH.

PIPE **simpa**, **simpina** (flute), **rotsë**.

PIPER **simpetar**, PIPING **simpisë** - LT1:266, LT2:347

PIT **latta** (hole - Note: a homophone means "strap") -DAT

PIVOT **peltas** (pl **peltaxi**) -PEL

PLACE **men** (so in Etym, though this word would clash with ***men** "to/for us". In LotR, **sinomë** is translated "on this place", pointing to **#nomë** as the word for "place". Tolkien first wrote **símanë**, then changed it to **sinomë**. If **#man** in the first word is a variant form of **men**, Tolkien evidently rejected **#man/men** in favour of **#nomë**.

On the other hand, **men** is also mentioned in the language notes in R GEO, a late source that is not easily dismissed.) STRONG PLACE **sarnë**. WISH TO GO TO A PLACE **mína-** (desire to go in some direction, make for it, have some end in view) -MEN, LotR:1003, SD:56, SAR, VT39:11

*PLANT #**olva** (only pl **olvar** is attested, never actually translated "plants" but defined as "growing things with roots in the earth"); LONG TRAILING PLANT **uilë** ("especially sea-weed", which is explicitly **ëaruilë**) -Silm:415, UY

PLAY (vb) **tyalin** ("I play", 1st pers. aorist), PLAY (noun) **tyalië** (game, sport) -TYAL/LT1:260

PLEDGE **vanda** (oath, solemn promise) -UT:317

PLENITUDE **färë** (all that is wanted, sufficiency) -PHAR

PLIANT **maxa** (soft) -MASAG

PLOUGH **hyar**; THE PLOUGH (constellation) see SICKLE OF THE VALAR. -LT2:342

PLUM **pio** (also used for "cherry") -LT2:347

POEM **lairë** (Note: a homophone means "summer"), **lirit** -GLIR, LT1:258

POINT **mentë** (end), **nasta** (spearhead, gore, triangle), **tixë** (dot, tiny mark), **tildë** (horn), **amatixë** (point/dot over the line of writing), **nuntixë** (point/dot under the line of writing) -MET, SNAS, TIK, TIL

POISON (noun) **sangwa** -SAG

POLISHED COPPER **calarus** (**calarust-**) -VT41:10

POLLEN **malo** (yellow powder) -SMAL

POOL **nendë**, **linya**, **ailin** (lake), **ringë** (cold lake); POOL OF LILIES **nënuvar** -NEN, LIN, AY, RINGI, LT1:248

POPLAR-TREE **tyulussë**; HAVING MANY POPLARS **lintyulussëa** -TYUL, LIN

POPPY **fúmella** (pl. **fumellar** [read ***fúmellar**?] is attested), **fúmellot** (prob. **fúmellót-**; cf. **lótë** "flower") -LT1:252

POSSESS **harya-**; POSSESSING **arwa** (+ genitive) (in control of) (Note: **harya-** is not used of one's offspring. In MR:228, Tolkien notes that "no Elf would speak of possessing children; he would say: 'three children have been added unto me', or 'are with me', or 'are in my house'.") -3AR

POST (wooden) **samna** (Ð) (Distinct from #**samna** "diphthong" in Tengwar spelling, as the latter is spelt with initial **silmë**, not **súlë**.) -STAB

POTTER **cemnaro**, **centano** -KEM, TAN

POUR **ulya-** (intransitive pa. t. **ullë**, transitive **ulyanë**; plural subjunctive **ullier** "should pour" is attested. These forms may obsolete **ulu-** and **ulto-** "pour" [transitive and intransitive] in LT1:270); POURING **úlëa** (flooding, flowing) -ULU, SD:310

POUT **penga-** (VT39:11)

POWDER (yellow) **malo** (pollen) -SMAL

PRAISE (vb) **laita-** (bless) (Imperative a **laita** and fut #**laituva** are attested, the latter with pronominal endings: **laituvalmet**, "we shall praise them") PRAISE (noun) #**laitalë** (isolated from **Eraulaitalë** "Praise of Eru") -LotR:989 cf Letters:308, UT:436

PRAYER #**kyermë** (isolated from **Erukyermë**, "prayer to Eru". A verbal stem #**kyer-** "pray" can also be isolated. However, the group **ky** is anomalous for Quenya; it may be that **kyermë** is a misreading for ***hyermë** in Tolkien's manuscript, pointing to ***hyer-** as the verb "pray".) -UT:436

PRECIOUS THING **mírë** (jewel, treasure, shining jewel) -MIR

PRECIPICE (seaward) **ollo** (cliff) (The alternative form **oldó** may be archaic Quenya.) -LT1:252

PRESS **sanga** (crowd, throng) -STAG/
Silm:438

PREVENT FROM COMING TO
COMPLETION **nuhta-** (stunt, stop short,
not allow to continue) -WJ:413

PRICK **erca-**, **nasta-** (sting); PRICKLE,
SPINE **erca** -ERÉK, NAS

?PRIMARY (Tolkien's handwriting was
illegible) ***yessëa** (corrected from the
actual reading **essea** - see BEGINNING) -
ESE

PRINCE **cundu**, **haryon** (heir);
PRINCESS **aranel** -KUNDU, 3AR,
UT:434

PRINCIPAL (prob. adj not noun) **héra**
(chief) -KHER

PRIVACY **aquapahtië** (literally *"fully-
closedness", used of a mind that closes
itself against telepathic communication) -
VT39:23

PROCEED (in any direction) **lelya-** (pa.t.
lendë) (go, travel) -WJ:363

PRODUCTION **carmë** (glossed "art" in
UT:396, but cf. **Oiencarmë Eruo** "the
One's perpetual production". **Carmë** is also
translated "making".) -MR:329

PROFOUND **tumna** (low-lying, low,
deep, dark or hidden) -LT1:271 cf. TUB

PROLONG **taita-** -TAY

PROMINENT **minda** (conspicuous) -
MINI

PROMISE (solemn) **vanda** (oath,
pledge) -UT:317

PROMONTORY (narrow) **nehtë** -
UT:282

PROP **tulco** (support) -TULUK

PROPER **vanima** (fair, beautiful, right) -
LT1:272

PROSPEROUS **alya** (rich, abundant,
blessed); PROSPERITY **autë** (wealth, also
adj: rich) -GALA, LT2:336

PROTECT **varya-**; PROTECTED **varna**
(safe, secure) -BAR

PROVERBIAL DICTUM ("a saying, a
current or proverbial dictum") **eques** (pl.

equessi) (dictum, quotation, saying) -
WJ:392

PROW OF A SHIP **lango** (broad sword)
-LAG

P-SERIES **parmatéma** (labials) -
LotR:1154

PUFF **hwesta-**; PUFF OF AIR **hwesta**
(breath, breeze) -SWES

PURE **poica** -POY

PURSUE **roita-** -ROY1

PUT ASIDE **hehta-** (pa.t. **hehtanë** is
given but seems perfectly regular) (leave
out, exclude, abandon, forsake); PUT A
STOP TO **pusta-** (stop, cease) -WJ:365,
PUS

PUT FORTH LEAVES OR FLOWERS
***lohta-** (corrected from the actual reading
lokta because Tolkien later decided that **kt**
became **ht** in Quenya) (sprout) -LT:258

PUTRID **saura** (P) (foul, evil-smelling)
- in compounds #**sauri-**, see FOUL. -
THUS

Q

QUANTITY (great) **úvë** (abundance) -
UB

QUARREL costa- -KOT

QUEEN **tári** (gen **táριο** is attested).
LT1:260 gives **turingui** "queen", while
LT1:273 gives **vardi**, but these are hardly
valid words in LotR-style Quenya.
QUEEN OF STARS (Varda's title)
Elentári (so in LotR and Silm; Etym has
also **Tinwetári**, **Tinwetar**, **Tinwerontar**);
QUEEN OF THE EARTH **Kementári** (a
title of Yavanna) -TÂ/LT1:264/Nam/
RGEO:67, Silm:55/437/30

QUICK SHAKE **rincë** (flourish) -RIK

QUIET (noun) **quildë** (rest, hush) -
GL:23

QUIVER **vainolë** -LT1:271

QUOTATION **eques** (pl. **equessi**)
(dictum, proverbial dictum, saying) -
WJ:392

R

RACE **nórë** (land, country, dwelling-place, nation, native land, family) -NÔ

RADAGAST **Aiwendil** ("Lover of Birds", his original Valinorean name, not an actual translation of "Radagast", which is either Adûnaic for "Tender of Beasts" or a Mannish name of uncertain meaning) - UT:393/417, cf. 390, 401

RADIANCE **alcar**, **alcarë** (brilliance, splendour), **fairë** (Note: this word has several other meanings - see DEATH, FREEDOM, PHANTOM), **nalta** (glittering reflection - *alata* in *Silm*:433 is the Telerin form. In *PM*:347, **nalta** is spelt with initial **ñ**, that is, **ng**. Initial **ng** had become **n** in Third Age Quenya, and I follow the system of LotR and transcribe it accordingly. But if this word is written in Tengwar, the initial **n** should be transcribed with the letter *noldo*, not *númen*.)
RADIANT **alcarinqua** (glorious) -AKLAR, PHAY, *PM*:347, *WJ*:369 (where *alcar* is translated "splendour")

RAGE **aha** -*LotR*:1157

RAIN **mistë** (fine rain), **rossë** (fine rain, dew, spray), **ucco**; RAINBOW **helyanwë** (lit. "sky-bridge"), **Ilweran**, **Ilweranta**. (*LT2* has **iluquinga** "sky-bow", but this was obsoleted together with **ilu** "sky"; see *SKY*.) -*MIZD*, *ROS* cf. *Letters*:282, *GL*:74, *3EL*, *LT1*:256, *LT2*:348

RAISE **orta-** (lift up, rise) (pa.t. **ortanë** is attested; **orta-** probably obsoletes **orto-** in *LT1*:256), **amu-** -*ORO*, *Nam*, *RGEO*:67, *LT2*:335

RAPID **larca**, **alarca** -*LAK*

RAT ***nyarro** ("nyano" in *LR*:379 must be a misreading; primitive **nyadrô* could impossibly become *nyano* in Quenya). -*NYAD*

RAVINE **axa** (narrow path), **yáwë** (cleft, gulf), **falqua** (cleft, mountain pass) -*AK*, *LT2*:341

RAY OF LIGHT **alca**; RAY OF THE SUN **firin** (the latter may not be a valid word in LotR-style Quenya; it would clash with the verb "I fade" or "I die"). -*AKLAR*, *LT2*:341

"RAYMENT, VEILS" **fana** (pl **fanar** is attested. This word was used of the visible bodies in which the Valar presented themselves to incarnates.) -*RGEO*:74

RE- (prefix) **en-** (as in **entulesë** "return" and **envinyatar** "renewer", q.v. Also used on verbs: **#enquat-** "refill" [only fut. **enquantuva** is attested, see *REFILL*]. Before the consonants **l**, **m**, **r**, **s**, the prefix **en-** would be assimilated to ***el-**, ***em-**, ***er-**, and ***es-**, respectively. Very early [*The Lost Tales*] "Qenya" has *an-* instead of *en-* [see *LT1*:184].)

REACH ***rahta-** (stretch out) (Corrected from the actual reading **rakta**; Tolkien later decided that **kt** became **ht** in Quenya) -*LT1*:335

REAL **anwa** (actual, true) -*ANA2*

REALM **arda** (region). This word means "any more or less bounded or defined place, a region" (*WJ*:402) or "a particular land or region" (*WJ*:413). **Arda** (with a

capital A) was "the name given to our world or earth...within the immensity of **Eä**". -3AR, Letters:283

REAR **tellë** -TELES

RECALL #**enyal-** (inf. **enyalië**) - UT:302, 317

RECKON **not-**; *RECKONING #**onótimë** (isolated from **Yénonótië** *"reckoning of years"), *RECKONER **Onótimo** (the untranslated title of one Quennar, an expert of chronology) -NOT, MR:48-51

RECEIVE **tuvu-** (same as in **utúvienyes** "I have found it"? See FIND) -GL:71

RED **carnë**, **aira** ("ruddy, copper-coloured"), **narwa** ("fiery red", cf. **nárë** "flame"), **nasar** (adopted from Valarin; used in Vanyarin Quenya only); RED [HEAT?] (Tolkien's handwriting was illegible) **yulmë** (Note: a homophone means "drinking, carousal".) RED FLAME **rúnya**, WITH ADORNMENT OF RED JEWELS **carnimírië** (a pl form? Sg ***carnimírëa**? Letters:224 has **carne-** instead of **carni-**.) -KARÁN/Silm:429, GAY, NAR, WJ:399, YUL, Silm:437, LotR:505 cf. Letters:224

REED **liscë** (sedge) -LT2:335 (GL:34 also gives **feng-**, but some ending would be required)

REEK **usquë** -USUK

REFILL #**enquat-** (only fut. **enquantuva** is attested, but cf. **quat-** "fill" in WJ:392) - Nam

REFLECTION (glittering) **nalta** (radiance - **alata** in Silm:433 is the Telerin form. In PM:347, **nalta** is spelt with initial **ñ**, that is, **ng**. Initial **ng** had become **n** in Third Age Quenya, and I follow the system of LotR and transcribe it accordingly. But if this word is written in Tengwar, the initial **n** should be transcribed with the letter noldo, not númen.) -PM:347

REFUSE **váquet-** (forbid, say no) (1st pers. sg aorist and past **váquetin**,

váquenten are given) **avaquet-** (forbid) (pa.t. is no doubt ***avaquentë**; cf. **quet-** under SAY), **ava-** (say no). (Pa.t. **avanë** is given; this verb was "little used in ordinary language".) -WJ:370, KWET

REGION **ména**, arda (realm) -MEN, LotR:1157

REGULAR **sanya** (ð) (law-abiding, normal) -STAN

RELATE **nyar-** (tell); NOT TO BE TOLD OR RELATED **avanyárima** - NAR2, WJ:370

RELEASE **lerya-** (set free, let go), **fainu-**; RELEASED **lehta** (free); RELEASED ELEMENT (a term for "vowel") #**lehta tengwë** (only pl. **lehta tengwi** is attested; we would rather expect ***lehtë tengwi**). - VT41:5, 6, LT2:250, VT39:17

REMAINS **erín** (evidently a verb; the ending **-n** for 3rd person rather than 1st person would not be valid in later Quenya, but a verbal stem **er-** "remain" may perhaps be extracted). -LT1:269

REMOTE **haira** (far), **eccaira**, **avahaira** -KHAYA

REND **narci-**; RENDING **naraca** (harsh, violent) -NÁRAK

RENEW #**envinyata-** (heal) (isolated from **Envinyatar**, see below. Past participle **Envinyanta** is attested, though it is translated "healed" rather than *"renewed".) RENEWER **Envinyatar** - MR:405, LotR:897

REPEAT **tatya-** (double); REPEATED **vorima** (continual) -TATA, BOR

REPOSE **Estë** (the name of a Valië; because of this name, **estë** fell out of use as a general word for "repose"). -WJ:403, 404
RESONANCE OF THE VOCAL CHORDS **óma** (voice) -VT39:16

RESONANT (of strings) **tunga** (taut, tight) -TUG

REST **serin** ("I rest", 1st pers. aorist); REST (noun) **sérë** (repose, peace), **quildë** (quiet, hush); **Estë** (the name of a Valië;

because of this name, **estë** fell out of use as a general word for "rest") (repose); TAKE A REST **hauta-**; RESTING **senda** (at peace) -SED, EZDÉ/WJ:404, GL:23, KHAW

RESTRAIN **avalerya-** (bind, make fast, deprive of liberty) -VT41:5, 6

RETURN (vb) **pel-** (revolve, go round), RETURN (noun) entulesšë -PEL, UT:171, 434

REVERED The element **#ar-** in **Arfanyarassë** (a name of Taniquetil) is said to mean "high (i.e., noble, revered)" -WJ:416

REVERSED **nuquerna** -LotR:1157

REVOLVE **pel-** (return, go round) -PEL

RICH **alya** (prosperous, abundant, blessed), **autë** (also as noun: prosperity, wealth) **herenya** (wealthy, fortunate, blessed) -GALA, LT2:335, KHER

RIDER **roquen** (horseman, knight) -WJ:372, UT:282

RIGHT **tëra** (straight), **vanima** (fair, proper, beautiful). RIGHT (direction) **forya**, **fortë** (Note: the latter word also means "north"); RIGHTHANDED **formaitë** (dexterous) -TE3, LT1:272, PHOR

RIME **ringwë** (frost) -LT1:255

RING **#corma** (isolated from **cormacolindor** "Ring-bearers"); RING-DAY **Cormarë** (Yavannië 30th, a festival in honour of Frodo Baggins; this was his birthday); RING-WRAITHS **Úlairi** (Nazgûl) (pl; sg **#Úlairë**? Note that **Úlairi** is not a literal translation of "ring-wraiths"; the prefix **ú-** may mean "un-" with evil connotation; the rest of the word is obscure. **Lairë** "summer" or "poem" can hardly have anything to do with **#lairi**. The syllable **úl-** may also have something to do with the Black Speech word **gûl**, wraith.) -LotR:989 cf. Letters:308, LotR.1146, Silm:362, 417

RINGING SOUND **láma** (echo - so in Etym, but see SOUND) -LAM

RISE **orta-** (pa.t. **ortanë** is attested; **orta-** obsolesces **oro-** in LT1:256) (lift up, raise); RISING (noun) **órë** (Note: a homophone means "heart, inner mind"; but cf. MIGHTY-RISING); SUNRISE **anaróré** (LT1:264 has **orontë**, **oronto**, but these words may not be valid in LotR-style Quenya). -ORO, LT1:256, Nam/RGEO:67

RIVER **sirë** (stream). (LT1:248/262 also gives **nen**, while LT1:260 gives **celusindi**; LT1:265 gives **sindi**; these may not be valid words in LotR-style Quenya). RIVULET **siril**; MOUTH OF RIVER **etsir** -SIR, ET

ROAD **tëa** (straight line) (note: not to be confused with the verb **tëa-** "indicate"), ROAD IN SEA **londë** (entrance to harbour, translated "haven" in **Alqualondë** Haven of the Swans, UT:417), **tië** (path, course, direction, way), **#vanda** (isolated form Qualvanda "Road of Death" in LT1:264; cf. **vand-** "way, path" on the same page) -TEÑ, LOD, TE3/RGEO:67, LT1:264

ROARING **rávëa**; ROARING NOISE **rávë** -MC:223 cf. 215

ROBE **vaima** -LT1:271

ROCKHEWN HALL **hróta** (dwelling underground, artificial cave) -PM:365

ROOF (vb) **tópa-**; ROOF (noun) **tópa**; HAVING A ROOF **telda**; "DOWN-ROOF" (cover) **untúpa-** -TOP, LT2:348, RGEO:67/Nam

ROOM **sambë** (þ) (chamber) -STAB

ROOT, ROOTWORD **sundo** (pl **#sundar** in **Tarmasundar** "Roots of the Pillar" in UT:166, but this may be a different word) (base), **talma** (foundation, base), **sulca** (esp. edible root) -SUD, TAL, SÚLUK

ROUND **corna** (globed), **corima**; ISOLATED ROUND HILL **tolmen** (boss of shield), GO ROUND **pel-** (return, revolve) -KOR, LT1:257, 269, PEL

ROW **téma** (series, line) (pl **témar** is attested) -TEÑ, LotR:1153

ROYAL #**arna** (isolated from **Arnanor**, **Arnanórë**, "royal land", Arnor); ROYALIST **arandil** (king's friend) - Letters:428, 386

RUDDY **aira** (red, copper-coloured), **roina** -GAY, ROY

RUINOUS **atalantëa** (pl. **atalantië** is attested) -MC:222, 223

RULE (vb) **heru-** (Note: **heru** is also the noun "lord"). LT1:273 has **vard-** "rule, govern", but this is hardly a valid word in LotR-style Quenya. RULE (noun) **sanyë** (Ð) (law), **axan** (commandment, law, as proceeding primarily from Eru; pl. **axani** is attested.) -LT1:272, STAN, WJ:399/VT39:30

RULER **cáno**, **cánu** (see COMMANDER) (governor, chieftain, commander), #**tur** (as in **Minyatur**, "first Ruler") (lord) -UT:400, 466

RUN ON, RUN SMOOTHLY **nornoro-** - LT1:263

RUNE **certa** (pl **certar** is attested. This word only occurred in Exilic Quenya, adopted and adapted from Sindarin *certh*. Tolkien notes that if inherited, the form would have had the form ***cirtë**.) -WJ:396, LotR:1151

RUSHING (adjectival) **rimpa** (flying), **arauca** (swift); RUSHING (noun) **ormë** (wrath, violence, haste) -KHOR, LT2:347, GOR

RUSTLE **escë** (noise of leaves) -EZGE

S

SAFE **varna** (protected, secure). (GL:58 has **moina** "safe, secure", but in Tolkien's later Quenya **moina** means "dear, familiar", and the former **moina** now appears as **muina** "hidden, secret".) SAFE KEEPING **mando** (custody) -BAR, MR:350

SAGA **nyárë**, **nyarna** (tale, history) -NAR2

SAGACIOUS **finwa** -LT1:253

SAIL #**cir-** (only attested as a continuative stem: **círa**). LT1:273 has **wili-** "sail, float, fly", but see FLY. -MC:221

SAILOR **ciryaquen** (shipman) -WJ:372

SAKALTHÖR **Falassion** -UT:223

SALVE **lipsa** -LIB2

SANCTUARY **yána** (holy place) -YAN

SAND **litsë** -LIT

SARUMAN **Curumo** (= Sindarin Curunír) -UT:393, 401, 427

SATURN **Lumbar** -WJ:xi/Basic Quenya:24, cf. Silm:55

SAURON (The Abhorred) **Sauron** (Ð), other names **Súro**, **Sauro** (all Ð) -THUS

SAY **quet-** (pa.t. **quentë**) (speak, talk), **equë** (the latter word "has no tense forms...being mostly used only before either a proper name...or a full independent pronoun, in the senses say / says or said. A quotation then follows, either direct, or less usually indirect after a 'that'-construction (...) Affixes appear in **equen** 'said I', **eques** 'said he / she' ." (WJ:392, 415) Cf. also SAY NO **váquet-** (forbid, refuse) (1st pers. sg aorist and past **váquetin**, **váquenten** are

given), **ava-** (refuse) (pa.t. **avanë** is given; this verb was "little used in ordinary language"). NOT TO BE SAID, THAT MUST NOT BE SAID **avaquetima**. SAYING **eques** (pl. **equessi**) (dictum, proverbial dictum, quotation) -Silm:436, WJ:370, LT2:348, WJ:392

SCHOLAR **istyar** (learned man) -IS

SCOOP OUT **calpa-** (draw out, bale out) -KALPA

SCORN **yaiwë** (mocking) -YAY

SCREEN (vb) **telta-** (canopy, overshadow), SCREEN FROM LIGHT **halya-** (veil, conceal) -SKAL, TEL

SEA **ëar**, **airë** (in Etym said to apply to "inner seas of Middle-earth", but Tolkien later used these words of the ocean). LT2:347 also gives **Rása** "the Sea". SEA-DWELLING **Eämbär** (name of a ship), SEA-SPIRIT **falmar/falmarin** (pl. **falmarindi**) (nymph), SEA-ELF **Teler** (**Telellië**, **Telelli** "Teler-folk", adj **Telerin** "Telerian"), SEAWEED **ëaruilë** (also simply **uilë**, see PLANT), CHILD OF THE SEA **oar** (merchild), SEAWARD PRECIPICE **ollo** (cliff). (The alternative form **oldó** may be archaic Quenya.) -AYAR/Letters:386/RGEO:73, UT:430, LT2:347, TELES, LT1:263, LT1:252

SECOND #**tatya** (cf. **Tatyar**, "the Seconds", the Second Clan of the Elves), neuna; THE SECOND **Atani** (sg **Atan** - an Elvish name of Men, later only used of Men of the Three Houses of the Edain.) -WJ:420, NDEW, WJ:403

SECRET (adj) **muina** (hidden), **nulla**, **nulda**, **lomba**; SECRET (noun) **fólë** (secrecy); SECRECY **muilë**, **fólë** (secret), SECRETIVE **fólima** -MUY, DUL, LT1:255, LT2:340

SECURE **varna** (protected, safe), SECURITY **varnassë**. (GL:58 has **moina** "safe, secure", but in Tolkien's later Quenya **moina** means "dear, familiar", and the former **moina** seems to have been altered to **muina** "hidden, secret".) -BAR

SEDGE **liscë** (reed) -LT2:335

SEE **cen-** (behold) (future tense **cenuva** is attested), **vëla-**; SEE! **ela** (lo! look!) (directing sight to an actually visible object) -MC:222, Arct, WJ:362 cf. 360

SEED **erdë** (germ. Note: a homophone means "person".) -ERÉD

SEIZE **mapa-** (grasp) This word was struck out in one of Tolkien's earlier word-lists, but in Etym it was restored. -MAP, LT2:339

SELF-NAME **#cilmessë** (only pl. **cilmessi** is attested, said to mean more literally "names of personal choice": **#cilmë** "choice" + **essi** "names". PM:339 explains that "some among the exiles gave themselves names, as disguises or in reference to their own deeds and personal history: such names were called **kilmessi** 'self-names'.")

SEMI-VOWEL - the term **#mussë tengwë** "soft element" (only attested in the pl.: **mussë tengwi**) covers vowels, semi-vowels (y, w) and continuants (l, r, m, n). -VT39:17

SEND **menta-** (cause to go [in a desired direction]), SENDING (noun) **menta** (message); THOUGHT-SENDING **sanwe-menta** (mental message) -VT41:5

SEND FLYING **horta-** (speed, urge) -KHOR

SEND FOR **tulta-** (fetch, summon) -TUL

SENTENCE **quentelë** -LT2:348

SEPTEMBER **Yavannië** -LotR:1144/1146/Silm:439

SERIES **téma** (pl. **tëmar** is attested) (row, line) -TEÑ, LotR:1153

SERPENT **lókë** (snake, dragon; "so do the Eldar name the worms of Melko[r]", LT2:85). The word **foalókë** is said to be a "name of a serpent that guarded a treasure". The word is not capitalized, so this "name" must be a common noun and not a proper name. -LOK, LT2:340

SERVANT **-(n)dur** (final element in compounds, e.g. **arandur** "king's servant, minister, steward". When the first part of the compound ends in **l**, **n**, or **r**, the **n** of **ndur** is left out). -Letters:386

SET **panya-** (fix), SET (of Sun or Moon) **núta-** (sink, stoop), SET FREE **lerya-** (release, let go), SET UP **tulca-** (fix, establish; Note: there is a homophone meaning "firm, steadfast, strong, immoveable".) -PAN, NDÛ, VT41:5, 6; LT1:270 cf. TULUK

SETTLED - be settled: **mar-** (abide, be fixed) -UT:317

SEVEN **otso** -OT

SHADE **lëo** (= shadow cast by an object), **laimë**, **lómín** (shadow); SHADES OF NIGHT **lómë** (Night, night-time, dusk, gloom, twilight), SHADY **halda** (veiled, hidden, shadowed), **laira** -DAY, LT1:255, DO3

SHADOW **lëo** (= shadow cast by an object) (shade), **lómín** (shade), **lumbulë** (= [heavy] shadow), **fuinë**, **huinë** (= deep shadow) (gloom, darkness - according to VT41:8, **fuinë** is actually a Telerin form, the proper Quenya form being **huinë**), **ungo** (=dark shadow) (cloud), **mordo**, **lumbë** (gloom). "The Shadow" meaning Sauron should probably be **Huinë**, as this word is associated with his coming to Númenor in LR:47 and SD:246/310. SHADOWED **halda** (veiled, hidden,

shady). -DAY, LT1:255, Nam/RGEO:67, PHUY, UÑG, MOR, LUM, SKAL

SHAGGY **aulë** (May have been obsoleted by the later [TLT] word **aulë** "invention".) -LT1:249

SHAKE (quick) **rincë** (flourish) -RIK

SHAPE (vb) **canta-**, **venië** (infinitive? Stem **ven-**?) (cut); SHAPE (noun) **venwë** (cut), SHAPED **canta** (also as quasi-suffix, e.g. **lasecanta** "leaf-shaped"); SHAPED STONE **ambal** (flag) -KAT, LT1:254, MBAL

SHARE **hyanda** (blade) -LT2:342

SHARP **laicë** (possibly a misreading for **laica**, though this is the adjective "green" in later sources), **maica** (piercing), **aica** (fell, terrible, dire; this gloss "sharp" is isolated from one translation of **Aicanáro**;) SHARP-FLAME **Aicanáro** "Fell Fire, Aegnor" (so in *Silm*:435; *MR*:323 has **Aicanár**) -LAIK, *Silm*:434, AYAK, *MR*:323

SHARP-PROWED SHIP **ciryá** (see SHIP) -*Silm*:433 (where the spelling **ciryá** occurs, but all other sources have **ciryá** with a short **i**, so **ciryá** is likely an error by Christopher Tolkien).

SHATTERED **rúcina** (confused, disordered) -MC:223

SHE - see HE.

SHEATH **vainë** -LT1:271

SHEEN, THE **Isil** (Moon) -THIL

SHEEP **máma** (Unlike English "sheep", this word probably has a distinct plural ***mámar**.) -WJ:395

SHELL **hyalma** (conch, horn of Ulmo) -SYAL

SHEPHERD **mavor** (GL:58 gives **mavar**); SHEPHERDESS **emerwen** -LT1:268, UT:434

SHIELD **turma**; BOSS OF SHIELD **tolmen** (isolated round hill) -TURÚM, LT1:269

SHIFT (of large and heavy things:) **rúma-** (part. **rúmala** is attested) (heave, move) -MC:223, 222

SHINE **cala-** (fut. **caluva** is attested), **calta-**; SHINE WHITE **sil-** (present tense **síla**, aorist sg. **silë**, aorist pl. **silir**, and freq. **sisíla-** are attested), **ninquíta-**; SHINING WHITE (adj) **silma** (silver) -LT1:254, UT:22 cf. 51, KAL, MC:223, NIK-W, SIL/LotR:94/The Return of the Shadow:324

SHINGLE **sarnië** (pebble-bank) -UT:463

SHIP **ciryá** (defined as "sharp-prowed ship" in *Silm*:433; dual **ciriat** [read ***ciryat**?] is attested in *Letters*:427; all numbers and cases except plural possessive ***ciryáiva** are attested in the Plotz letter. In *Silm*:433, the spelling **ciryá** occurs, but all other sources have **ciryá** with a short **i**, so **ciryá** is likely an error by Christopher Tolkien); **luntë** (boat); SHIPMAN **ciryaquen** (sailor) -KIR, LT1:249/LUT, WJ:318

SHORE **falas** (**falass-**), **falassë** (beach, line of surf); **hyapat**; SHORE-PIPER, SHORELAND PIPER **Solosimpë** (pl **Solosimpi** is attested) -LT1:253, *Silm*:431, SKYAP, LT1:251, 265

SHORT **sinta** (♁); SHORT STABBING SWORD **ecet** (broad-bladed sword) -STINTÂ, UT:284

SHOULDER **róma** (Note: a homophone means "horn" or "trumpet-sound, loud sound") See also BACK. -LT2:335

SHOUT (vb) **rama-**; SHOUT (noun) **rambë**, SHOUT OF TRIUMPH **yello** (call), SHOUTER **ramandor** (but in LotR-style Quenya this would probably be a pl; sg ***ramando**) -LT1:259, GYEL

SHOW **tana-** (indicate) (Note: **tana** also means "that".) -MR:385

SICKLE **circa**; SICKLE OF THE VALAR **Valacirca** (= the Great Bear, the Plough, the Big Dipper or the Wain), also

called **Otselen** = The Seven Stars. -KIRIK, OT

SICK(LY) **laiwa** (ill), **caimassë**, **caimassëa** (bedridden), **engwa** (cf. **Engwar** "The Sickly", an Elvish name for Men); SICKNESS **quámë**, **lívë**, **caila** (lying in bed) -SLIW, KAY, GENG-WÂ, Silm:122, KWAM

SIGH see EXPIRE. Cf. also one of Nienna's titles: **Núri**, she who sighs. -LT1:263 cf. 66.

SIGN **tanna**, **taina**; **tengwë** (indication, token, writing; **tengwë** is also used for what we should call a phoneme - pl **tengwi** is attested), **tehta** (mark [in writing], diacritic) (In LotR:1155, this word is applied to the supralinear vowel-signs of Fëanorian writing, and pl **tehtar** is attested.) SYSTEM OR CODE OF SIGNS **tengwesta** (grammar). For various linguistic terms, see FULL SIGN, LACKING/INADEQUATE SIGN, STRIPPED/DEPRIVED SIGN. -MR:385, WJ:394, 395, TEK

SIGNIFER **Tanco** ("the significant Star", probably = Venus).

SILVER **telpë**, **telep-** (**tyelpë**, **tyelep-** was the original form of the word in Noldorin Quenya, but "the form **telpe** became usual, through the influence of Telerin; for the Teleri prized silver above gold, and their skill as silversmiths was esteemed even by the Noldor" [UT:266]. However, in Letters:426 it is stated that "the form **tyelpë** remained in Quenya" and was not wholly displaced by **telpë**. LT1:268 has **telpë** = **telempë**.) Cf. also **ilsa** (a "mystic name" of silver), †**silmë** (also meaning light of **Silpion**, starlight). SILVER (prob. adj) **tinda** (glinting), OF SILVER **telepsa**, **telpina**, **telemnä**. SILVER LIGHT **istel**, **istil** ("applied by the Ilkorins to starlight, probably a Q[uenya] form learned from Melian"). SILVER GLINT **nillë** (a star on Varda's simulacrum

covering Valinor. Spelt **nillë**, i.e., **ngillë**, in MR:388, but initial **ng** had become **n** in Third Age pronunciation, and I follow the system of LotR and transcribe it accordingly. But is this word is written in Tengwar, the letter **noldo**, not **númen**, should be used to transcribe the initial **n**.) -Silm:429, KYELEP, LT1:255, SIL, TIN, MR:388

SINEW **tu** (muscle) -TUG

SING **lirin** ("I sing", 1st pers. aorist) (chant); SINGER **nyello**, **lindo** (singing bird); SINGERS **Lindar** (a name of the Teleri); SINGING **lindë** (air, tune, song), SINGING CLUSTER **Lindeloktë** (labernum). This is the form given in LT1:258; Tolkien later decided that **kt** became **ht** in Quenya. Read ***Lindelohhtë** in LotR-style Quenya? -GLIR, NYEL, LIN2, WJ:418, Silm:431, LT1:258

SINGLE **erya** (sole), SINGLY **eressë** (only, alone, also as noun: solitude) -ERE, LT1:269

SINGULARITY **erdë** (used in the sense "person as a whole", body and soul. Note: a homophone means "seed, germ".) -MR:216

SINK (of Sun and Moon) **núta-** (set) -NDÛ

SIP **salpa-** (lick up, sup) -SÁLAP

SIRIUS **Niellúnë**, **Nierninwa** -LT1:262

SISTER **seler** (ð) (pl. **seli**), **onómë**, **onónë**; SISTER (usually not of bloodkinship) **osellë** (ð) (associate) -THEL, NÔ

SIT #**hára-** (only pl **hárar** "are sitting" is attested. In Etym, "sit" is **ham-**) -KHAM, UT:317, KHAM

SIX **enquë** -ÉNEK

SKIES **fanyarë** (upper airs and clouds) -MC:223

SKILL **curu**; SKILLED **maitë** (pl. **maisi**) (handy), BE SKILLED IN DEALING WITH **hanya-** (understand, know about); SKILLFUL [?DEVICE -

Tolkien's handwriting was illegible] **curo** (**curu-**) -SilM:429, MA3, KHAN, VT41:10

SKIN **helma** (fell) (parma in LT2:346 is obsolete; see BARK) -SKEL

SKY **vilya** (older [MET] **wilya**) (air), **hellë**, **ilwë** (heavens), **telimbo** (canopy), **taimë**, **taimië**. (LT2:348 gives **ilu**, but the meaning of this word was later changed - Tolkien decided that **Ilúvatar** means "All-Father", not "Sky-Father" as he originally thought.) "SKY-BRIDGE" (i.e., rainbow) **helyanwë** -LotR:1157, 3EL, LT1:255, LT2:348, LT1:268

SLACKEN **lehta-**, **leuca-** (loose) (Note: **leuca** is also a noun meaning "snake". Anyway, **leuca-** in Etym is likely a misreading for ***lenca-**. The certain form **lehta-** is to be preferred.) -LEK

SLASH **cirissë** (gash) -KIRIS

SLAVE **mól** (thrall) -MÔ

SLAY **mac-** -LT1:259 (but in VT39.11, this verb is translated "hews with a sword")

SLEEP (noun) **fúmë**. (This word points to ***fum-** as the stem of the verb "to sleep".) FLOWER OF SLEEP - see POPPY. - LT1:253

SLENDER **nindë**, **teren**, **terenë** -NIN-DI, TER

SLIDE DOWN **talta-** (slip, collapse) - MC:223

SLIP **talta-** (slide down, collapse) - MC:223

SLOPE (vb) **talta-**; SLOPE (noun) **pendë** (downslope, declivity), **ampendë** (upward slope), SLOPING DOWN **penda** (inclined) -PEN

SLOW **lenca** -LT2:341

SLUMBER (vb) **lor-**, **mur-**, SLUMBER (noun) **lórë**, **murmë**, SLUMBROUS **lorda** (drowsy), **murmëa** - LT1:259, LOS, LT1:259, 260

*SMALL **pitya** (never translated, but **Pitya-naucor** is glossed "petty-dwarves", and **pica** "small spot" must be derived from

the same root.) Cf. also **nauca**, an 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." LT1:256 has an adjective **inya** "small", but this is probably not a valid word in LotR-style Quenya (in which language ***inya** may mean "my, mine".) -PIK, WJ:389, 413

SMALL STONE **sar** (pl. **sardi**) -SAR
SMEARED **púrea** (discoloured) - MC:223

SMITH **tano** (craftsman), SMITH OF THE WORLD **Talca Marwa** (a title of Aulë) -TAN, LT1:266

SMOOTH **pasta** -PATH

SMOULDERING HEAT **yulmë** (red [?heat] - Tolkien's handwriting was illegible); SMOULDERING WOOD **yúla** (ember) -YUL

SNAKE **ango** (pl. **angwi**), **leuca**, **lókë** (serpent, dragon; "so do the Eldar name the worms of Melko[r]", LT2:85) -ANGWA, LotR:1149, LT2:340

SNARE **neuma** -SNEW

SNARL **yarra** (growl) -MC:223

SNOUT **modo** (nose, cape) -MBUD

SNOW **lossë** (specifically "fallen snow", also adjective "snow-white"; †**olos**, †**olossë**. Etym also gives **niquë**, but this word is obsolete by a statement in WJ:417: "nique does not refer to snow, but to cold". This statement may obsolete **niquetil** "snowcap" in LT1:266. Is **niquis** "snow" from the same source a valid word? GL:35 has **fáwë** "snow" and **fauta** "it snows".) LIGHT SNOW is, SNOW-WHITE **lossë** (which may also be the noun "snow"), SNOWDROP **nieninquë** (lit. "white tear") -RGEO:69, GOLÓS, NIK-W-, NEI, LT1:256, LT1:262/266

SOAP **lipsa** -LIB1

SOFT **mussë**, **maxa** (pliant), **moica** - VT39:17, MASAG, GL:58

SOIL 1. (noun) **kemen** (earth), 2. (vb) **vahta-** (stain), SOILED **vára** (dirty) - LT1:257, WA3

SOLE **erya** (single), SOLITUDE **eressë** (also as adverb: single, only, alone) -ERE cf. LT1:269

SOLE OF FOOT **tallúnë** (the form **talas** in LT2 is probably obsolete) -RUN, LT2:347

SOLEMN PROMISE **vanda** (oath, pledge) -UT:317

SOLITARY **erda** (deserted) -LT1:269

SOLITUDE **eressë** (also as adverb: singly, only, alone) -ERE, LT1:269

SOMBRE **morna** (black, gloomy, dark) -MOR

SON **yondo** (male descendant), (suffix:) **-ion**, e.g. Finwion "son of Finwë". Cf. also the vocative **yonya** "my son", a contraction of ***yondonya**. (The forms **vô**, **vondo** "son" in LT2 are certainly obsolete, as are the notions that **yondo** meant "(great) grandson" and that **yô-**, **yond-** "son" was used only in poetry. But LT2 does confirm that **-ion** was "very common...in patronymics".) SON OF THE DARK (= Morgoth) **morion**-YO, MR:217, LR:61, LT2:336, 344, LT1:260 cf. FS

SONG **lindë** (air, tune, singing), **#lirë** (only attested in the instrumental case: **lirinen**), **lirilla** (lay). See also MUSIC. -GLIN, Nam, LT1:258

SOON **rato** -Arct

SOPE **lipsa** -LIB

SORROW **nyérë** (grief). Pl. perhaps ***nyérer** not ***nyéri**; cf. the similar formation **tyávë** "taste" pl. **tyáver**. -GL:60

SOUL **fëa** (spirit; pl **fëar** is attested. In MR:330, Tolkien notes that **fëa** is "roughly but not exactly equivalent to...'soul'.") -MR:349, 218, cf. Silm:431

SOUND (verb, "to sound") **lamya-**; SOUND (noun) **lamma** (= sound in general?), **#hlon** (only pl. **hloni** is attested; the word is used of the sounds of a

language), **róma** (= loud sound, trumpet-sound. Note: **róma** also means "shoulder"), **láma** (according to Etym = "ringing sound, echo", but see below); SOUND-TASTE **lámatyávë** (pl. **lámatyáver** is attested), i.e., "individual pleasure in the sounds and forms of words". Tolkien seems undecided about the exact meaning of **láma**. Etym gives "ringing sound, echo"; in WJ:416 it is said that the stem LAMA refers "especially to vocal sounds, but was applied only to those that were confused or inarticulate. It was generally used to describe the various cries of beasts." But the word **lámatyávë** "sound-taste", by which an Elf chose or made a name for him/herself [see NAME-CHOOSING], seems to imply that **láma** can also be used of articulated speech. -LAM, WJ:394, ROM, MR:215, 216

SOUTH **hyarmen** (LT2:248 also gives **Sahóra**, but this is hardly a valid word in Tolkien's later Quenya); SOUTHERN **hyarmenya**, "SOUTH-VICTOR" **Hyarmendacil** (one of the Kings of Gondor), SOUTHEASTLANDS **Hyarrostar**, SOUTHWESTLANDS **Hyarnustar** (regions in Númenor) -KHYAR/LotR:1157, LotR:1075/1082, UT:165, 446

SOW **rerin** ("I sow", 1st person aorist), pa.t. **rendë** -RED

SPARK - make/cause to spark: **tinta-** (kindle). SPARK (noun) **tinwë** (sparkle). -TIN, Silm:438

SPARKLE (vb) **tintina-** (pl. **tintinar** is attested), MAKE TO SPARKLE **tinta-** (kindle); SPARKLE, SPARK (noun) **tinwë** (often = "star") -TIN, Silm:438

SPEAK **quet-** (pa.t. **quentë**) (say, talk) -LT2:348

SPEAR **ehtë**, **ecco**; SPEAR-HEAD **nehtë** (gore, wedge, narrow promontory), **nasta** (gore, point, triangle), SPEARMAN **ehtyar** -EK, SNAS, UT:282

SPECIES **nostalë** (kind) -LT1:272

SPEED (vb) **horta-** (urge, send flying),
SPEEDING **hortalë** (urging) -KHOR

SPELLING **tencilë** (writing system) -
TEK

SPIDER **liantë** (so in Etym; in LT1:271,
liantë is glossed "tendrill"); SPIDER
FILAMENT **lia** (Note: **lia-** is also the verb
"twine"); SPIDER'S WEB **ungwë** (but in
LT1:271, **ungwë** is glossed "spider") -
SLIG, LotR:1157

SPIKE **nassë** (thorn), **tinda**; ROW OF
SPIKES (or teeth) **carcassë**, **carcaras** -
NAS, LT1:258, LT2:344

SPINDRIFT **wingë** (wingi-) (crest [of
wave], foam) -LT1:273 cf. WIG

SPIRANT CONSONANT **surya** -SUS

SPIRIT **fëa** (= the spirit or "soul" of an
incarnate, normally housed in a body; pl
fëar is attested), **ëala** ("being", pl. **eälar** is
attested. **Eälar** are spirits whose natural
state it is to exist without a physical body,
e.g. Balrogs), **sülë** (Ð) (earlier [MET] **thülë**,
pülë), **manu** (= departed spirit; LT1:260
has **mánë**), **fairë** (= spirit in general, as
opposed to matter, or a phantom or
disembodied spirit, when seen as a pale
shape. Pl. **fairi** is attested), **vilissë**. A
person's "spirit" meaning his or her general
personality and attitude may be rendered
by the word **órë**, in LotR defined as "heart,
inner mind" (q.v.), cf. PM:337, where it is
said that "there dwelt in her [Galadriel] the
noble and generous spirit (**órë**) of the
Vanyar". FIELD-SPIRIT **Nermi** (pl.
Nermir is attested. The **Nermir** are "fays of
the meads".) SPIRIT-IMPULSE **fëafelmë**
(impulses originating with the spirit, e.g.
love, pity, anger, hate). -MR:349, 218, 165;
cf. Silm:431; LotR:1157, MAN, MC:223,
MR:349, GL:23, LT1:260, VT41:19 cf. 13

SPIT **piuta** -PIW

SPLIT **sanca** (Ð) (cleft) -STAK

SPONGE **hwan** (**hwand-**, as in pl.
hwandi) (fungus) -SWAD

SPORT **tyalië** (game, play) -TYAL

SPOT **men** (place - Tolkien may have
rejected this word, see PLACE), SMALL
SPOT **pica** (dot) -MEN, PIK

SPRAY (of fall or fountain) **rossë** (fine
rain, dew) -Letters:282 cf. ROS

SPREAD **palu-**, **palya-** (open wide,
extend, expand) -PAL

SPRING (vb) **tuia-** (sprout); SPRING
(noun; but for the season, see SPRING-
TIME below) **ehtelë** (fountain, issue of
water), SPRING OF WATER **capalinda**,
WATER FALLING OUT SWIFTLY
FROM A ROCKY SPRING **celussë**
(freshlet); SPRING, SPRING-TIME **tuilë**
(this word literally means "budding, also
collectively - buds, new shoots, fresh
green" [LT1:269]. Also used = dayspring,
early morn. In the Calendar of Imladris,
tuilë was a precisely defined period of 54
days, but the word was also used without
any exact definition. Besides **tuilë**,
LT1:269 also has **tuiliérë**.) FIRST
BEGINNING OF SPRING **coirë**
("stirring", according to the Calendar of
Imladris a period of 54 days in early
spring); "SPRING-SINGER" (i.e.,
swallow) **tuilindo** -TUY/LotR 1141, 1145,
KEL, UT:426, LT1:260, Silm:429,
LT2:338/LT1:269, VT39:7

SPROUT (vb) **tuia** (spring), ***lohta-**
(corrected from the actual reading **lokta**
because Tolkien later decided that **kt**
became **ht** in Quenya) (put forth leaves or
flowers); SPROUT (noun) **tuima** (bud) -
TUY, LT:258

SQUAT **haca-** -GL:47

STABBING SWORD (short) **ecet**
(broad-bladed sword) -UT:284/432

STAFF - LT1:264 has **vandl**, but the
cluster **ndl** cannot occur in LotR-style
Quenya. Read ***vandiil**?

STAIN (vb) **vahta-**, STAIN (noun) **vaxë**
-WA3

STAND ASIDE! **heca!** (be gone!). Also with pronominal affixes: sg **hecat**, pl **hecal** "you stand aside!" -WJ:364

STANDARD **tulwë** (standard, pole) -LT1:270

STAR **elen** (normal pl **eleni**, but occasionally **†eldi** in verse; allative **elenna** and pl ablative **elenillor** are attested), **†él** (pl. **éli** is mentioned), **tinwë** (properly = sparkle), **ilë**. (Note: in Etym **elen** is said to be poetic, but Tolkien later concluded that **elen** was "the normal word for a star on the actual firmanent", the poetic word being **él** instead. According to MR:388, a **tinwë** was one of the "apparent stars" on Varda's simulacrum covering Valinor, also called **nillë** or "silver glint". Etym mentions the words **ellen** and **elena** without glossing them, but according to Silm:431 **elena** is an adjective meaning "of the stars".) TWINKLING STAR **tingilya**, **tingilindë**, HAVING MANY STARS **lintitinwë**; STARLIKE **elvëa** (pl. **elvië** is attested); STARWARDS **elenna** (**Elenna** or **Elennanórë**, "the land named Starwards", a name of Númenor); STARLIGHT **silmë** (light of Silpion); STARCROWNED, CROWNED WITH STARS (a name of Taniquetil) **Elerrína** (so in Silm:42; Etym has **Elerína**); STAR-QUEEN (=Varda) **Elentári**; STARLIT DUSK, STARRY TWILIGHT **tindómë**. See also *STELLAR. -EL, Silm:313, MC:222 cf. 215, TIN, WJ:362, UT:317, LotR:1157, LT1:269, MC:223, Silm:42, DOMO, Silm:438

STATE **indo** (perhaps especially a state of mind, since **indo** is translated "heart, mood" in the Etymologies, stem ID) -VT39:23

STATUTE **namna** -MR:258

STEADFAST **tulca** (firm, strong, immoveable; Note: there is a homophone meaning "fix, set up, establish"), **vórima**, **voronda** ("steadfast in allegiance, in

keeping oath or promise, faithful"). -TULUK cf. LT1:270, UT:317

STEADY **tulunca** (firm) -LT1:270

STEEL **erë**, **eren** (meaning either iron or steel), **yaisa** -LT1:252, GL:37

STEEP **aiqua**, **oronta** -AYAK, LT1:256

*STELLAR **elenya** (no gloss is actually given; the word is simply defined as "an adjective referring to stars". There are also the adjectives **elda** and **elena**, translated "of the stars". But in normal Quenya, **elda** primarily means "Elf", pl. **Eldar**. Use **elenya** or **elena**.) -WJ:362, Silm:431

STEM **telco** (leg) -LotR:1154

STEWARD **arandur** (king's servant, minister) -Letters:386, UT:313

STICK TO **himya**- (cleave to, abide by), STICKING **himba** (adhering) -KHIM

STIFF **norna** (tough), **tarya**; STIFF, DRY GRASS **sara** (Ð) (bent) -WJ:413, TÁRAG, STAR

STILL (= "yet, despite that", not in the sense "unmoving":) **er** (only, one, alone, but, still) -LT1:269

STING **nasta**- (prick) -NAS

STINK **yolo**- -GL:41

STIRRING **coirë** (according to the Calendar of Imladris a period of 54 days in early spring)

-LotR:1141, 1142

STONE **ondo** (defined as stone "as a material" in Etym, but used of natural rocks in MC:222: **ondolissë mornë**, "upon dark rocks". LT1 and LT2 has simply on, ondo "stone, a stone"), **sar** (**sard-**) (= small stone); OF STONE **sarna**. STONE SONG **Ondolindë** (Gondolin). See also ELFSTONE, FLINTSTONE. -GONOD (see GOND), Silm:431, LT1:254/LT2:342, SAR, Silm:415

STOOP **núta**- (sink, set [of Sun and Moon]) -LT1:263 cf. NDÛ

STOP **hauta**- (take a rest, cease), **pusta**- (put a stop to, but also intr: cease), **tápë** (3 pers sg pres; pa.t. **tampë** is given) (block),

STOP SHORT **nuhta-** (stunt, prevent from coming to completion, not allow to continue). FULL STOP ("in punctuation" - in Fëanorian writing probably the symbol :) **putta, pusta**; STOPPED CONSONANT (i.e., plosive consonant?) **punta**; STOPPER **tampa** -KHAW, PUS, TAP, WJ:413

STORM **raumo** (glossed "[noise of a] storm" in MC:223)

STORY **quenta** (narrative, history) - KWET/VT39:16

STRAIGHT **téra** (right), **lenwa** (long, thin, narrow); STRAIGHT LINE **tëa** (road) (note: not to be confused with the verb **tëa-** "indicate") -TE3, TENĬ, LT2:341

STRAP **latta** (Note: a homophone means "hole, pit") -LATH

STRAY **ranya-**; STRAYING (noun) **ránë** (wandering) (pl. probably ***ráner** not **ráni**; cf. the similar formation **tyávë** "taste" pl **tyáver.**) -RAN

STREAM (vb) **celu-** ("stream out swiftly"; there is also a noun **celu** "stream"), STREAM (noun) **celumë** (flow, flowing, flood, tide), **celu, sírë** (river); STREAM IN THE WIND **hlapu-** (fly in the wind; part. **hlápula** is attested) - UT:446, LT1:265, MC:223, 222/LT1:257

STRECH **lenu-**; STRETCH OUT ***rahta-** (reach) (Corrected from the actual reading **rakta**; Tolkien later decided that **kt** became **ht** in Quenya) -LT1:341, 335

STREET **mallë** -MBAL, LT1:263

STRENGTH (physical) **tuo** -TUG

STRENGTHENING **antoryamë** (used of various manipulations of a stem, such as lengthening vowels or consonants or turning a consonant or a vowel into a "blend" [see BLEND]) -VT:39:9

STRETCHED **taina** (elongated, lengthened, extended) -VT39:7 cf. TAY

STRIDER **Telcontar** -MR:897

STRIPPED **#racina** (only pl. **racinë** is attested) (deprived). STRIPPED SIGN

#racina tengwë (only pl. **racinë tengwi** is attested). Also translated "deprived sign", this was 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. --VT39:16

STRIPPED BARE **helda** (naked) -SKEL
STROKE ("of pen of brush ['] when not used as long mark") **tecco** -TEK

STRONG **tulca** (firm, immoveable, steadfast. Note: there is a homophone meaning "fix, set up, establish"), STRONG (physically) **polda** (burley), STRONG PLACE **sarnë** -TULUK, POL, SAR

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

STUNTED **nauca** -VT39:7

SUBLIME, THE Varda (this word should probably not be used as a normal adjective. It is also translated "the Lofty".) -WJ:402

SUCCESSOR **neuro** (follower) -NDEW

SUFFICE **farya-** (pa.t. **farnë**) (Note: **#farnë** also means "dwelling"); SUFFICIENCY **färë** (plenitude, all that is wanted), SUFFICIENT **farëa** (enough) - PHAR

SUFFOCATE **quoro-** (choke) -LT1:264

SUMMER **lairë** (Note: a homophone means "poem". In the Calendar of Imladris, **lairë** was a precisely defined period of 72 days, but the word was also used without any exact definition), **saiwen** (cf. **saiwa** "hot".) "EVER-SUMMER" **oiolairë**, "SUMMER-SNOW-WHITE" **lairelossë** (evergreen trees brought to Númenor by the Eldar) -LotR:1141, 1145, Letters:282, LT1:265, UT:167, 458, UT:167, 449

SUMMIT (of a mountain) **ingor** (PM:340). LT1:256 gives **ormë** "crest, summit", but in Tolkien's later Quenya **ormë** means "wrath, haste, violence, rushing".

SUMMON **tulta-** (send for, fetch), **yal-** (dative infinitive **#yalien** is attested in enyalien "for the re-calling"). -TUL, UT:317

SUN **Anar**, **Úrin** (**Úrind-**) (the latter was a "name of the Sun"; in LT1:271 **úrin** is glossed "blazing hot", and the word for "Sun" is **Úr** ["Úr"] or **Úri**, **Úrinci**, **Urwen**. The stem **Úrin** is derived from was struck out in Etym. However, several words that must be derived from the same stem occur in LotR, indicating that Tolkien restored it.) **Naira** ("the heart of flame"), **Calavénë**, **Calaventë** (another names for the Sun). SUNLIGHT **árë** (older [MET] **ázë**); SUNRISE **anarórë**, **ambaron/Ambarónë** (uprising, Orient) (a similar but untranslated word, **Ambaróna**, occurs in LotR), **rómen** (glossed "uprising, sunrise, east" in Silm:437, but the normal meaning of the word is always "east"). SUNSET **andúnë** (west, evening), **núro**. (**Amuntë** in LT2 is certainly obsolete); RAY OF THE SUN **firin** (the latter may not be a valid word in LotR-style Quenya) -ANÁR, UR, LotR:1157, LotR:254, ORO, AM, LotR:490, NDU, MR:198, Silm:428, LT2:335, 341

SOUP **sulpa** -LT1:266

STUDY (long) **nólë** (wisdom, lore, knowledge). (In Etym this word is spelt with initial **ñ**, that is, **ng**. Initial **ng** had become **n** in Third Age Quenya, and I follow the system of LotR and transcribe it accordingly. **Nólë** is so spelt also in Silm:432. But if this word is written in Tengwar, the initial **n** should be transcribed with the letter **noldo**, not **númen**.) -ÑGOL, Silm:432

SUP **salpa-** (so in Etym; "take a sup of" in LT1:266) (sip, lick up) -SÁLAP, LT1:266

SUPPORT (noun) **tulco** (prop) -TULUK

SUPPOSE **intya-**; SUPPOSITION **intya** (guess, idea) -INK

SUPREME The Supreme **Aratar** (pl; sg **#Arata**). The Aratar are the mightiest of the Valar: Manwë, Varda, Ulmo, Yavanna, Aulë, Mandos, Nienna, and Oromë. Aratar is also rendered "High Ones, Exalted Ones" -Silm 32/381, WJ:402

SURE **tanca** (firm, fixed) -TAK

SURF **solor**, **solossë** (surge). LINE OF SURF **falassë** (beach, shore) -SOL, LT1:266, Silm:431

SURFACE **paluré** (bosom, bosom of Earth - Tolkien equated **paluré** with the Old English word **folde**), **palmë** -PAL

SURGE (noun) **solossë** (surf) -LT1:266

SWALLOW **tuilindo** (lit. "spring-singer"). -TUY/LIN2/LT1:269/LT2:338

SWAN **alqua**; HAVEN OF THE SWANS **Alqualondë** -ÁLAK/Silm:427/LT1:249, LT2:335 (LT1:249 also has **alquë**), UT:417

SWARD **palis** (lawn) -LT1:264

SWART **varnë** (**varni-**) (brown, dark brown) The form **varni-** is evidently used in compounds. -BARÁN

SWEET **lissë** -Nam, RGE0:66

SWELL **tiuya-** (grow fat) -TIW

SWIFT **#linta** (only pl **lintë** is attested), **tyelca** (agile, hasty), **larca**, **alarca** (rapid), **arauca** (rushing) -Nam, KYELEK, LAK, LT2:347

SWIRL **hwinya-** (eddy, gyrate) -SWIN

SWORD **macil**; BROAD SWORD **lango** (also = prow of a ship), LARGE SWORD **falquan**; SHORT STABBING SWORD, BROAD-BLADED SWORD **ecet**, SWORD BLADE **maica** (also blade of any cutting tool or weapon, but esp. sword-blade), †**russë** (corruscation), SWORDSMAN **macar**. -MAK/LT1:259/VT39:11, LAG, LT2:341, UT:284/432, VT39:11, RUS, VT39:11

SWORN BROTHER **otorno** (associate) -TOR

SYRUP **pirya-** (juice) -PIS

T

TALE **nyárë** (saga, history), **nyarna** (saga) -NAR2

TALK **quet-** (pa.t. **quentë**) (say, speak) -LT2:348

TALL **halla**, **tunda** (Note: the latter has a homophone meaning "kindle"), **tára** (high) -LotR:1157, TUN, WJ:417

TANGLE **fasta-** -PHAS

TAP **tamin** ("I tap", 1st pers. aorist) (pa.t. **tamnë**) -TAM

TAPER **licuma** (candle) -MC:223

TARN **moilë** -LT2:349

TASSEL **fas**, **fatsë** -GL:34

TASTE (vb) **tyavin** ("I taste", 1st pers. aorist); TASTE (noun) **tyávë** (pl. **tyáver** is attested in the compound **lámatyáver** "sound-tastes"; see SOUND-TASTE.) -KYAB, MR:215

TAUT **tunga** (tight, [of strings:] resonant) -TUG

TEAR **nírë**, **nië** -NEI, LT1:262

TELEPATHY see THOUGHT

TELL **nyarin** ("I tell", 1st pers. aorist) (relate); NOT TO BE TOLD OR RELATED **avanyárima** -NAR2, WJ:370

TEMPLE **corda** -LT1:257

TEN **cainen** -KAYAN, KAYAR

TENDRIL **liantë** (but in Etym, this word is glossed "spider", q.v.) -LT1:271

TERRIBLE **rúcima**, **aica** (fell, dire, sharp); VERY TERRIBLE CREATURE **rauco** -WJ:415, PM:347, VT39:10

TERRIFY **ruhta-** -WJ:415

TERROR **ossë** (Ossë is also the name of a Maia held to be responsible for storms at sea.) -GOS, Silm:33, 34

THANKSGIVING **#hantalë** (isolated from **Eruhantalë** "thanksgiving to Eru". A verbal stem **#hanta-** "thank" can also be isolated.) -UT:436

THAT **ta** (it), **tana**, **yana** (the former), THAT (relative pronoun): "who, which, that" as a relative pronoun is **i** or **ya**: **i Eru i or ilyë mahalmar ëa** "the One who is above all thrones", **i carir quettar ómainen** "those who form words with voices". A pronoun **ya** *"which" is found in the "Arctic" sentence; **yassen** "in which" in Nam is evidently this pronoun + a plural locative ending. -TA, YA, WJ:391, UT:305, 317, Arct

THATCH **tupsë** -TUP

THE **i** In Quenya, the definite article is generally used as in English. However, notice that it is not used before plural words denoting an entire people or race, such as Valar, Quendi, Noldor, Sindar, Eldar, Ainur, Firimar etc. This is evident from examples like **lambë Eldaron** "the language of the Eldar [lit. simply "Eldar"]", **Valar valubar** "the will of the Valar [lit. simply "Valar"] will be done". Cf. Tolkien's use of "Men" with no article, meaning the entire human race or humans in general, while "the Men" would be a group of individuals. **Anar** "the Sun" and **Isil** "the Moon" are probably treated like proper names in Quenya; they do not take

the article. When a noun is determined by a following genitive, it is evidently optional whether it takes the article or not: **mannar Valion** "into the hands [lit. simply "hands"] of the Lords", **Indis i Ciryamo** "The Mariner's Wife, *The Wife [lit. simply "Wife"] of the Mariner" - but contrast **I Equessi Rúmilo** "the Sayings of Rúmil", **i arani Eldaron** "the Kings of the Eldar". If the genitive precedes the noun, the article must probably be left out in all cases, as in English (***Eldaron arani**, ?**Eldaron i arani**). Note: **i** is also the relative pronoun "who, that"; see WHO. -I, WJ:404, 368, FS, UT:8, WJ:398, 369

THEE **le** (formal, perhaps the object form of **elyë** "thou", q.v; only known as a borrowing in Sindarin; see the notes on the poem A Elbereth Gilthoniel in RGEO); tye (familiar or intimate). -LotR:61

THEIR - if analogy can be trusted, "their" is the ending ***-nta**, e.g. ***aldanta** "their tree". See THEY.

THEM **te** (independent pronoun); **-t** (pronominal ending, e.g. **laituvalmet**, "WE [-lme-] will praise THEM [-t]") -LotR:989 cf. Letters:308

THEN **san** -MC:216

THERE, LOOK! **en** (yonder) -EN

THEY **-ntë** (pronominal ending): **Tiruvantes i hárar mahalmassen mí Númen** "they will keep it who sit upon thrones in the West". The independent, emphatic form may be ***entë**.) Object "them" (and non-emphatic "they") is the independent pronoun **te**, that may also be expressed by the pronominal ending **-t** (as in **a laita, laita te...laituvalmet**, "bless them, bless them...we shall bless [or praise] them"). For "they", there is also the ending **-lto** as in **tulielto** "they have come" (LT1:270), but its status in LotR-style Quenya is uncertain. -UT:317, LotR:989 cf. Letters:308

THICK **tiuca** (fat) -TIW

THIGH **tiuco** -TIW

THIN - long and thin: **lenwa** (straight, narrow) -LT2:341

THING **nat**, **engwë**; THING MADE **tanwë** (device, construction, craft) -NÂ2, VT39:7, TAN

THINGOL **Singollo**, short for **Sindacollo** (so in Silm:421; MR:217 and WJ:410 have **Sindicollo**, where the **s** represents original **th**, cf. PM:337, where the spelling **Þindikollo** is used [**Þ** = **th** as in thin]. Hence, these variant forms should be spelt with **in** initial **súlë**, not **silmë**, in Tengwar writing). However, it appears that Thingol was usually called **Elwë** in Quenya. -MR:385

THIRD **#nelya** (cf. **Nelyar** "Thirds", the third clan among the Elves) -WJ:420

THIRSTY **soica**, **fauca** (open-mouthed, parched) -PHAU, VT39:11

THIS **sina** -UT:305

THITHER **tar**; THITHER LANDS (as seen from Valinor) **Entar**, **Entarda** (Outer Lands, Middle-earth, East) -TA, EN

THORN **nassë** (spike) -NAS

THORONDOR **Sorontar** -Silm:438

THOU **elyë** (independent pronoun, used for emphasis, therefore translated "even thou" in Nam and RGEO:67), **-lyë** (pronominal ending; the normal way of expressing non-emphatic "thou": **hiruvalyë** "thou shalt find"). This "thou" is formal. Concerning familiar or intimate "thou", that would often be translated "you" in English, only the object tye "thee" [q.v.] and the short suffix **-t** is attested; the latter may be used on imperatives, e.g. **hecat** "get thee gone!") -Nam/RGEO:67, WJ:364

THOUGHT **sanwë**;
COMMUNICATION OF THOUGHT,
INTERCHANGE OF THOUGHT (= telepathy) **ósanwë**;
THOUGHT-OPENING **sanwë-latya** (direct, telepathic thought-transfer); THOUGHT-SENDING

sanwe-menta (mental message) -VT39:23, 30, MR:415, VT41:5

THRALL **mól** -MÔ

THREAD (fine) **lia** (spider filament.

Note: **lia**- is also the verb "twine".) -SLIG

THREE **neldë** (obsoleting **olë** in LT1:258) -NEL

THRESHOLD **fenda** -PHEN

THROAT **lanco** -LAK, LANK

THRONE **mahalma** (loc. pl.

mahalmassen is attested) -UT:317

THRONG **sanga** (crowd, press);

THRONG-CLEAVER **Sangahyando** (personal name, the "throng" being a closely formed body of enemy soldiers) -STAG, LT2:342, LotR:1085 cf. Letters:425

THROUGH **terë, ter**; "THROUGH-ABIDE" (i.e., stand [fast]) **#termar**- (only fut. **termaruva** is attested) -TER, UT:305, 317

THY **-lya, *-tya** (endings used on nouns, e.g. ***aldalya, *aldatyā** "thy tree". The ending ***-tya** is not attested and is deduced from the pronoun "thee" [q.v.]) The semantic distinction between **-lya** and ***-tya** is that **-lya** is formal or polite, while ***-tya** is intimate or familiar. Cf. THEE. In UT:51 (cf. 22), **-lya** is translated "your" instead of "thy", following modern English usage (**tielyanna** "upon your path").

TIE **nut**- (1st person aorst **nutin** "I tie") -NUT

TIGHT **tunga** (taut, [of strings:] resonant) -TUG

TILL **an** (for, to) -Arct

TILTED **talta**- (sloping, leaning) -TALÁT

TIME **lúmë** (translated "hour" in LotR:94; allative **lúmena** is attested. Note: **lúmë** also means "darkness"); **lú** (= "a time, occasion"). FIXED TIME **asar** (Vanyarin **athar**) (festival); pl. **asari** is attested. ONCE UPON A TIME **yassë, yalúmessë, yáressë** (Note: the first of these

seems to clash with ***yassë** "in/on which".) -LU, WJ:399/VT39:31, YA

TIMID **caurëa** -LT1:257

TIN **latúcen**; OF TIN **latucenda** -LT1:268

TINDER **tusturë** -LT1:270

TINFANG **Timpando** -LT1:268

TINY **titta** (little) -TIT

TISSUE **lannë** (cloth) -LAN

TITLE see NICKNAME.

TO, TOWARDS **ana, na, an** (for, till); (prefix:) **ana**-. English "to, towards, -wards" will often be rendered by the allative ending **-nna**, pl **-nnar**, as in **Elenna** "Starwards" (**Elen** + [**n**]na) -NÂ, Plotz letter, UT:432, Silm:313

TOGETHER **o**- (prefix) -WÔ

TOIL **móta**- (labour) -MÔ

TOKEN **tengwë** (indication, sign, writing - pl **tengwi** is attested) -WJ:394, 395 cf. TEK

TOMB **#noirë** (isolated from **Noirinan**, "Valley of the Tombs") -UT:166

-TON (reduced form of "town" in names) -mas (-by) -LT1:251

TONGUE (physical tongue:) **lamba**, (language:) **lambë, quetil** (In LT2:339, it is said that **lambë** covers both "physical tongue" and "speech", but Tolkien later thought better of that. WJ:394 states that in non-technical use, **lambë** was the normal word for "language"; only the Loremasters used the technical term **tengwesta** instead.) LOREMASTER OF TONGUES **#Lambengolmo** (only pl **Lambengolmor** is attested) -LAB/LotR:1157/WJ:394, 396, KWET

TOO (= excessively, as in "too big") **acca** ("k") -PE13:108

TOOTH **nelet** (pl **nelci**), **carca** (fang, tusk); ROW OF TEETH **carcanë** (LT2 has **carcassë, carcaras** "row of spikes or teeth".) -NÉL-EK, KARAK/LT2:344

TOPMOST PINNACLE see FINISH.

TORMENT (vb) **nwalya-**. (Though spelt this way also in Etym, **nwalya-** must be from older ***ngwalya**, for the stem is ÑGWAL. In Tengwar spelling, the letter **nwalmë** (< older **ngwalmë**) should be used to transcribe the initial **nw** of **nwalya**.) TORMENT (noun) **nwalmë** (older [MET] **ngwalmë**), **angaitya** -LotR:1157 cf. ÑGWAL; LT1:249

TORTURE **ungwalë**; ("Qenya" also:) **malcanë**, **valcanë** -ÑGWAL, LT1:250

TOUGH **norna** (stiff), **tarya** (stiff) - WJ:413, TÁRAG

TOWARDS **ana**, **na**, **an** (for); (prefix:) **ana-** (to) -NÂ

TOWER **mindon** (also translated "Lofty Tower"; allative pl **mindonnar** or **mindoninnar** is attested) (turret), **mindó** (=isolated tower), **tirion** (= watchtower; also defined as "a mighty tower, a city on a hill), **tirin** (= tall tower; Note: a homophone means "I watch") See also TOWN WITH WALLS AND TOWERS. - LT2:346/MC:222, MINI, LT1:258, TIR

TOWN **osto** (= town with wall) (city), **opelë** (walled village/house), **irin**; TOWN WITH WALLS AND TOWERS **tirios**, TOWNSHIP **ostar** -OS, PEL(ES), LT1:258, LT2:343, 336

TRADE (vb) **manca-**, TRADESMAN **macar** -MBAKH

TRAILING **sóra** (long) -LT2:344

TRANSPARENCE **liquis**, TRANSPARENCY - the word **virin** is defined as "a magic glassy substance of great lucency used in fashioning the Moon. Used of things of great and pure transparency." -LT1:262, LT2:339

TRAVEL **lelya-** (pa.t. **lendë**) (go, proceed) -WJ:363

TREASURE **harma**, **harwë** (both words also used of a single treasured thing), **foa**, **mírë** (jewel, precious thing); TREASURY **harwë** (also used = treasure). -3AR/LotR:1157, LT2:340, MIR

TREE **alda** (gen.pl. **aldaron** is attested), **ornë** (= high, isolated tree), **taulë** (= great tree). HAVING TREES, TREE-GROWN **aldarwa**, TREE-SHADOWED **aldëa**, AVENUE OF TREES **aldëon**; LORD OF TREES **Aldaron** (a name of Oromë) - GALAD/Nam/LotR:1147/1157/VT39:7, OR-NI/LotR:488 cf. Letters:308, LT1:267, LT1:249, Silm:32, 378

TRESS **findë** (lock of hair) (probably obsoleting **findil** in LT2) -SPIN, LT2:341

TRIANGLE **neltil** (pl **neltildi**), **nasta** (spear-head, point, gore) -TIL, SNAS

TRIBE **hostar** -LT2:340

TROOP **hossë** (army, band) -LT2:340

TROTH **vére** (bond, compact, oath) (Pl. probably ***vérer** not ***véri**; cf. the similar formation **tyávë** "taste", pl **tyáver**.) -WED

TRUE **sanda** (firm, abiding), **anwa** (real, actual) -STAN, ANA

TRUMP **hyóla** -SD:419

TRUMPET **romba** (horn), **tumbë**; TRUMPET-SOUND **róma** (loud sound) (Note: **róma** means "shoulder" in one of Tolkien's early "Qenya" lexicons.) - WJ:400/ROM, LT1:269

TRUST **estel** (hope) -MR:320

T-SERIES **tincotéma** (dental series) - LotR:1154

TUBE **róta** -LT2:347

TÚN (Old English) see FENCED FIELD -PEL(ES)

TUNE **lindë** (air, song, singing) -LIN2

TUNNEL **rotto** (small grot) -PM:365

TURGON **Turucáno** (so in PM:345, obsoleting **Turondo** in LT1:115)

TURRET **mindon** (tower) -LT1:260

TUSK **carca** (tooth, fang) -Silm:429, LT2:344

TWANG **tingë**, **tango**. LT1:256 has **quingi-** "twang, of strings, harp". In Etym, there is also the unglossed verb **tanga-** = *"make a twang"??? -TING, TANG

TWELVE ***rasta** (only the stem RÁSAT is given; assuming that the actual primitive

word was ***rásatâ** and that the sound-changes were regular, this would become ***rasta** in Quenya). TWELVE HOURS ("day" not meaning 24 hours) **arya** (day) - RÁSAT, AR1

TWILIGHT **tindómë** (usually of the time near dawn, glossed "starry twilight" in Silm:438), **undómë** (= evening twilight), **yúcalë**, **yualë**, **lómë** (night, dusk, gloom, darkness. Cf. **Lómion** "Child of the Twilight".) -LotR 1145, KAL, LT1:255, Silm:160

TWIN **onóna** (also = adj "twinborn", the primary meaning of the word), pl. **ónoni** (surprisingly, a dual form is not used) - WJ:367

TWINE **lia-** (Note: **lia** is also a noun meaning "fine thread, spider's filament") - LT1:271

TWINKLE #**tintila-** (only pl **tintilar** is attested) -Nam, RGEO:67

TWINKLING STAR **tingilya**, **tingilindë** -TIN

TWIST #**ric-** (only the perfect **iricië** "has twisted" is attested) (VT39:9)

TWISTED **nauca** (hard, ill-shapen, *small - see SMALL.) -WJ:413

TWITCH **rihta-** (jerk, give quick twist or move) -RIK(H)

TWO **atta** -AT(AT)/Letters:427

U

UDÛN **Utumno** -Silml:438

UGLY **úvanima** (not fair). See also WITHOUT BEAUTY. -VT39:14

ULTIMATE **métima** (final, last) - MC:222 cf. 215

UN- (prefix denying presence or possession of thing or quality) **ú-** (no-, not, un-, in-) (according to LR:396 s.v. UGU, this prefix usually has a "bad sense", cf. **vanimor** "fair folk" vs. **úvanimor** "monsters"), **il-** (denoting "the opposite, the reversal, i.e., more than the mere negation") -VT39:14, UGU, UMU, LT1:255

*UNCOUNTABLE **únótima** (pl. **únótimë** is attested). Translated "numberless"; the interlinear translation in RGeo:66 has "not-count-able", while VT39:14 offers the translation "countless". -Nam

UNCOUNTED **unotë**, **unotëa** (read ***únótë**, ***únótëa**?) (not counted) -VT39:14

UNDER **undu**, **nu** (so in Nam; Etym has no); UNDERNEATH **nún** (down below) - UNU, NÛ

UNDERSTAND **hanya-** (know about, be skilled in dealing with); UNDERSTANDING (noun) **handë** (knowledge); UNDERSTANDING (adjectival) **handa** (intelligent) -KHAN

UNFURL **panta-** (spread out, open) - PAT

UNIVERSE **ilu**, **ilúvë** (the whole, the all, Allness). The term **ilu** used of the universe includes God and all souls and spirits, that

are not properly included in the term **Eä**. - ILU (see IL), VT39:20

UNWILL **avanir** (VT39:23)

UNPRONOUNCEABLE **úquétima** (impossible to say/put into words, unspeakable) -WJ:370

UNSPEAKABLE **úquétima** (impossible to say/put into words, unpronounceable) - WJ:370

UNWISE **alasila** -VT41:13, 18

UP, UPWARDS **amba**, **ama** (prefix:) **am-**. (The form **amu** in LT2:335 is prob. obsolete.)

UPWARD SLOPE **amban**; UPHILL (adj) **ambapenda**, **ampenda** - AM2, UNU

UPON - this English preposition may be rendered by the allative case, endings **-nna** pl. **-nnar**, dual **-nta**. Cf. **falmalinnar** "upon foaming waves", **tielyanna** "upon your path". -Nam, UT:22 cf. 51

UPPER AIRS AND CLOUDS **fanyarë** (skies) -MC:223

UPRISING **ambaron**, **Ambarónë** (sunrise, Orient) (a similar but untranslated word, **Ambaróna**, occurs in LotR:490).

Rómen is glossed "uprising, sunrise, east" in Silml:437, but the normal meaning of the word is always "east". Cf. also: "UPRISING-FLOWER" ***ambalotsë**

("referring to the flower or floreate device used as a crest fixed to [the] point of a tall [illegible word, possibly 'archaic'] helmet", "pointed helm-crest". Tolkien asterisked the word because it was not attested, only a

possible Quenya form of the name Amloth)
-AM2, LotR:490, WJ:318

URANUS **Luinil** (or less probably **Nénar**; it is not known for certain which of the two is Uranus and which is Neptune) - Basic Quenya:24, cf. Silm:55

URGE **horta-** (speed, send flying);
URGING (noun, not adjectival participle)
hortalë (speeding), URGENCY **hormë** - KHOR

US **me** (attested with a dual ending: met "us two" in an exclusive sense, "he/she and me", evidently connecting with the ending **-mmë**, see WE). It is uncertain what inclusive "us" (i.e. "you and me") might be. Evidently **me** is the same as subject and object, so that it could also be translated "we" as a short independent pronoun, and it can also receive case endings, e.g. allative **mello** "from us", dative **men** "for us" - Nam/RGEO:67, VT43:19

USEFUL **mára** (fit, good) -MA3

V

VAGUE **néca** (faint, dim to see) - MC:223

VALE (dark) **tumbë** (deep valley) - LT:269

*VALIAN **valarinwa**, attested in Lambë **Valarinwa** "the language of the Valar, *Valian Language". Cf. also **valaina** "of the Valar, belonging to the Valar" (divine) -WJ:395, BAL

VALLEY **nan** (nand-), **tumbo** (deep valley under/among hills, dark vale; so in Etym, Silm:438 and LT1:269. Letters:308 gives **tumba** "deep valley".) VALLEY (adj.) **nalda**; "VALLEY OF SINGING GOLD" **Laurelindorinan** (Lórien). -TUB, LotR:488 cf. Letters:308, LT1:261, UT:449

VALOUR **cánë** -KAN

VANISHED **vanwa** (gone, departed, dead, lost, past and over) -WAN, Nam, WJ:366

VAST - LT2 gives **aica** "broad, vast", but **aica** is said to mean "sharp" in later writings. -LT2:338

VEIL (vb) **halya-** (conceal, screen from ligh); "VEILS, RAYMENT" **fana** (pl **fanar** is attested. This word was used of the visible bodies in which the Valar presented themselves to incarnates.) VEILED **halda** (hidden, shadowed, shady) -SKAL, RGeo:74

VENUS **Eärendil** (Basic Quenya:24, cf. Silm:55), **Tancol** ("Signifer", "the significant star" - MR:385)

VERDIGRIS **lairus** (**lairust-**) -VT41:10

VESSEL **venë** (small boat, dish) - LT1:254

VESTMENT **colla** (cloak) -MR:385

VICTORY **túré** (mastery), **apairë** -TUR, GL:17

VIGIL **tiris** (watch) -LT1:258

VIGOUR **tuó** (muscle, sinew, strength), **vië** (manhood), **vëassë**, **laito/laisi** (new life, youth); VIGOROUS **vëa** (adult, manly) -TUG, LT1:267, WEG

VILLAGE **masto**, (walled:) **opelë** (town) -LT1:251, PEL(ES)

VINE **liantassë** -LT1:271

VIOLENCE **ormë** (rushing, wrath, haste); VIOLENT **naraca** (harsh, rending) -GOR, KHOR, NÁRAK

VIOLET **helin**, **Helinyetillë** ("Eyes of heartsease") (pansy) -LT1:262

VIRGINITY **vénë** (with the alternative, probably older [MET] form **wénë**), **venessë** -WEN

VOCALIC EXTENSION **ómataina** (i.e., the addition to the base of a final vowel identical to the base vowel [**sundóma**]) - WJ:417

VOICE **óma** (pl instrumental **ómainen** "with voices" is attested. In some words, **óma** is translated "vowel", q.v.) -OM, WJ:391, VT39:16 (the latter source defines **óma** as "voice, resonance of the vocal chords")

VOID **lusta** (empty), **cúma** (the Void) - LUS, KUM

VOWEL #**ómëa** (only pl. **ómëar** attested), also #**óma-tengwë**, #**ómatengwë**

(this term refers to vowels considered as independent phonemes, according to Fëanor's new insights on phonemics; only pl. **ómatengwi** is attested), **óman** (pl. "amandi", probably misreading for ***omandi**; this term from the Etymologies may in any case be obsoleted by the above-mentioned forms), **#lehta tengwë** (lit. "free/relaxed element"; only pl. **lehta tengwi** is attested; we would rather expect ***lehtë tengwi**). (Note: In some compounds, **óma** seems to mean "vowel" instead of "voice": VOWEL SIGN **#ómatehta** (only pl **ómatehtar** is attested), DETERMINANT VOWEL **sundóma**, VOCALIC EXTENSION **ómataina** (q.v. for definition). Yet another term for "vowel", **#penna** pl. **pennar**, is given in VT39:16, but this is taken from a draft and not included in the final text Tolkien wrote. - The term **#mussë tengwë** "soft element" (only attested in the pl.: **mussë tengwi**) covers vowels, semi-vowels (**y**, **w**) and continuants (**l**, **r**, **m**, **n**). -VT39:8/16, OM, WJ:396, 319, 417, VT39:17

W

WAIF **hecil** (gender-specific forms are **hecilo** m. and **hecilë** f.) (one lost or forsaken by friends, outcast, outlaw) - WJ:365

WAILING (noun) **yaimë**; WAILING (adj) **yaimëa** -MC:223

WAIN (the constellation) see SICKLE OF THE VALAR

WAKENING (adj) **cuivëa** (awakening) - KUY

WALK (vb) **vanta-**; WALK (noun) **vanta** -BAT

WALL **ramba**; WALL AND MOAT **ossa**; TOWN WITH WALLS AND TOWERS **tirios** -RAMBÂ/Silm:436, LT1:258, LT2:336

*WANDER **ranya-** (only glossed stray under RAN, but cf. Silm:436: "**ran-**"wander, stray'" and the following word:) WANDERING (noun) **rânë** (straying) (pl. probably ***râner** not **râni**; cf. the similar formation **tyávë** "taste" pl **tyáver**.) WANDERER **Rána** (a name of the Moon), #**ran** (isolated from **Palarran** "far-wanderer", the name of a ship) -RAN, Silm:436, UT:460, 461

WANT #**mer-** (cited in the form **merë**, evidently the 3rd person aorist; pa.t. given as **mernë**) (wish, desire) -MER

WAR **ohta** -OKTÂ, KOT

WARM **lauca** -LAW

WARRIOR **ohtatyaro**, **ohtar**, #**mehtar** (isolated from **Telumehtar** "Orion, warrior of the sky", a word occurring in LotR. Etym gives **mahtar** "warrior" under MAK,

but **Telumehtar** not ****Telumahtar** under TEL). LT1:268 also has **mordo** "warrior, hero", but in Tolkien's later Quenya **mordo** means "obscurity, shadow, stain". -KYAR (see KAR), UT:458, LotR:1146, MAK, TEL

WARWICKSHIRE **Alalminórë** (Land of Elms) -LT1:249

WATCH (vb) **tirin** ("I watch", 1st pers. aorist), pa.t. **tirnë**; fut. **tiruva** is attested (heed), WATCH-TOWER **tirion**; WATCH (noun) (vigil) -TIR, MC:222 cf. 215, LT1:258, LT1:268

WATER **nén** (**nen-**) (LT1:262 also has **linquë**); WATER-FALL - LT1:249 gives **axa**, but this is probably obsoleted by **axa** "narrow path" in Etym; WATERY **nenda** (wet), WATER-MEAD, WATERED PLAIN **nanda**; WATER-LOVERS **Nendili** (used of the Lindar), WATER-VESSEL **calpa**; DRAW WATER **calpa-** (scoop out, bale out); ISSUE OF WATER **ehtelë** (fountain, spring, also **cehtelë**, see FOUNTAIN), WATER FALLING OUT SWIFTLY FROM A ROCKY SPRING **celussë** (freshlet), YELLOW WATER-LILY **nënu** -NEN, WJ:410, NAD, KALPA, KEL, UT:426, LT1:248

WAVE (crested) **falma** (partitive plural allative **falmalinnar** is attested. LT1:266 has **solmë** instead of **falma**.) -PHAL, Nam/RGEO:67

WAX **lïco**, **neitë** -MC:223, GL:60

WAY **tië** (path, course, line, direction, road), #**vanda** (isolated form **Qualvanda**

"Road of Death" in LT1:264; cf. vand-
"way, path" on the same page) -TE3/
RGEO:67, LT1:264

WE (see also US) - Quenya has several endings for "we". A distinction is made between inclusive "we", including the person(s) addressed, and exclusive "we", a "we" that does not include the person(s) addressed. There is also a distinction between singular and dual forms, the dual forms referring to a "we" of two persons (the speaker and one other person), while the plural forms refer to a "we" of at least three people. Relevant pronominal endings are **-lmë**, **-lvë**/***-lwë**, **-ngwë** and **-mmë**. However, Tolkien repeatedly revised the precise application of these endings. In one conceptual phase, **-mmë** was pl. exclusive "we", as in **vammë** "we won't" (WJ:371), whereas **-lmë** was pl. inclusive "we". In the mid-sixties, when the revised edition of LotR appeared, Tolkien had apparently changed the system so that **-lmë** had become exclusive "we" (rather than inclusive as before), and now ***-lvë** (and/or **-lwë**, VT42:34) was the ending for pl. inclusive "we". The ending **-mmë** was now assigned a "dual" meaning (VT43:6), but it is unclear whether this is dual inclusive "we" (i.e. "thou and I") or dual exclusive "we" (i.e. "I and one other person"), or indeed whether the inclusive/exclusive distinction is upheld in the dual pronouns. The ending **-ngwë** denoted pl. inclusive "we" at one stage (VT43:36), but this apparently became **-lmë** later. If **-mmë** is dual exclusive "we", **-ngwë** may conceivably have been re-assigned the meaning of dual inclusive "we". The emphatic, independent forms of these pronouns would be ***elmë**, ***elvë**, **emmë**, ***engwë** (**emmë** occurs in Tolkien's translation of the Hail Mary, but there reflecting the older meaning of **-mmë**: pl. exclusive "we", not a dual form like it later

became). -WJ:371, LotR:989, 94, cf. Letters:447, VT42:36, VT43:34

WEAL, WEALTH **alma** (good fortune), **ausië**, **autë** (prosperity, also adj: rich) WEALTHY **herenya** (blessed, fortunate, rich) -GALA, LT2:336, KHER

WEAR see BEAR. WEAR (OUT) **yerya-** (get old) (Note: **yerya** is also the adjective "old, worn") -GYER

WEATHER - dark weather: **lúre** - LT1:259

WEAVE **lanya-**; EVER-WEAVING Vairë (name of a Valië) -LAN, VT39:10

WEB **natsë** (net); SPIDER'S WEB **ungwë** -NAT, LotR:1157

WED **vesta-**; WEDDING **vestalë** -BES, WED

WEDGE **nehtë** (spearhead, gore, narrow promontory) -UT:282

WEEK **lemnar** (from a root meaning "five", since the Valian week had five days) **enquië** (from a root meaning "six", since the Eldarin week had six days), **otsola** (evidently meaning a seven-day week like our own, as *otso* = seven) -LEP, LotR:1141 cf. ÉNEK, GL:62

WEEPING **nyényë** -LT1:262

WEFT **lanat**, **wisté** -LAN, LT1:254

WENT **lendë** (departed) (past tense of **lelya**-**linna-** "go") LT1:264 gives **vá**, but this is probably not a valid word in LotR-style Quenya. -LED, WJ:363

WEREWOLF **nauro** (In Etym, this word is spelt with initial **ñ**, that is, **ng**. Initial **ng** had become **n** in Third Age Quenya, and I follow the system of LotR and transcribe it accordingly. But if this word is written in Tengwar, the initial **n** should be transcribed with the letter *noldo*, not *númen*.) -NGAW

WEST **númen** (so in Etym and LotR; Númen is capitalized in UT:305; this word obsolesces **númë** in LT1:263), **andúnë** (sunset, evening); WESTERN **númenya**; IN THE WEST **númëa**; WESTLAND see WESTERNESSE; WESTLANDS

Andustar (a region in Númenor) "WEST-WINGS" (the name of a ship) **Númerrámar** -LotR:1157/NDŪ, Nam, UT:305, Silm:428, LT1:263, UT:165, 419, UT:175, 458

WESTERNESSE, WESTLAND
Númenor (full form Númenórë) -Silm:313, 414

WET **mixa**, **linquë** (obsoleting liquin in LT1:262), **nenda** (watery) -MISK, NEN, LINKWI

WHAT see WHO

WHEREIN **yassen** (referring back to a pl word; sg #**yassë**) -Nam, RGEO:66, 67

WHICH **ya** (known from the Arctic sentece and attested with a plural locative ending in Nam: **yassen** "which-in, wherein". See WHO concerning relative pronouns.) -Nam, RGEO:66

WHINING **miulë** (mewing) -MIW

WHIRLPOOL **hwindë** -SWIN

WHISPER (vb) **lussa-**; WHISPERING SOUND **lussë** -SLUS

WHITE **ninquë** (chill, pallid), **fána/fánë** (prob. associated with the whiteness of clouds, **fanyar**), **lossë** (snow-white). -NIK-W-/GL:60/Silm:435 cf. WJ:417, RGEO:69, MC:221-223

WHO **man** (so in Nam and MC:222; MC:221 one place has **men**, but that is evidently an error, for **man** occurs in the same text. In FS and LR:59/63, **man** is translated "what". Either Tolkien later adjusted the meaning of the word, or **man** covers the meaning of both "who" and "what".) Note: this "who" is used only in questions. The relative pronoun "who, which, that" is **i** or **ya**: **i Eru i or ilyë mahalmar ëa** "the One who is above all thrones", **i carir quettar ómainen** "(those) who form words with voices". A pronoun **ya** "which" is found in the "Arctic" sentence; **yassen** "in which" in Nam is evidently this pronoun + a plural locative ending. From our very few examples it may

seem that **i** is used when the relative pronoun is the subject of the relative clause, while **ya** is used when it is its object: ***i Orco i tirnë Findaráto** "the Orc that watched Finrod", ***i Orco ya Findaráto tirnë** "the Orc that Finrod watched". By another interpretation, **i** as a relative pronoun is used with reference to animates or sentients (English "who"), while **ya** is used with reference to things or abstracts (English "which"). Whatever the case, **ya** presumably becomes ***yar** in the pl [***i nati yar...** "the things that..."], while **i** is indeclinable. -Nam/MC:222, WJ:391, UT:305, 317, Arct

WHOEVER **aiquen** (if anybody) -WJ:372

WHOLE **ilya** (all), THE WHOLE **ilúvë** (the All, Allness, universe) -IL, Silm:433

WHOLLY **aqua** (fully, completely, altogether) -WJ:392

WIDE **palla**, **landa**; FAR AND WIDE **palan**; THE WIDE WORLD **Palurin** -PAL, LAD, Silm:435, LT1:264

WIELD **turin** ("I wield", 1st pers. aorist), pa.t. **turnë** (control, govern). WIELD, esp. WIELD A WEAPON **mahta-** (fight, handle, manage) -TUR, MAK/VT39:10, MA3

WIFE **vessë** (In UT, **indis** is translated "wife"; in Etym this word is glossed "bride".) -BES, UT:8 cf. NDIS

WILD **verca**, #**hravan** (only pl. **hravani** is attested; Hravani the "Wild" was used in Exilic Quenya to designate Men not belonging to the three houses of the Edain.) -BERÉK, WJ:219

WILDERNESS **ráva** (Note: a homophone means "riverbank") -RAB

WILL (noun) **níra** (= "will" as a potential or faculty, while "act of will" is **nirmë**), ***selma** (Ð) ("a fixed idea, will". In WJ:319, the word is given as **pelma**, but **Ð** (th) would become **s** in the Noldorin Quenya.

Cf. Pindë, **sindë** in WJ:384) -VT39:30/VT41:6, 17; WJ:319

WILL NOT - I will not: **vá** (exclamation, also = Do not!); **avan, ván, vanyë** "I won't", **avammë, vammë** "we won't" - WJ:371

WILLOW-TREE **tasar, tasarë** (Ð) (probably obsoleting **tasarin** in LT2:346) - TATHAR/Silm:438

WIND **súre** (Ð?) (instrumental form **súrinen** is attested), **súlimë** (Ð) (also the name of the month of March), **vaiwa, waiwa** (the latter is probably an older [MET] form); NOISE OF WIND **sú**, WINDY **wanwavoitë** (pl. **wanwavoisi**) - MC:222 cf. 215, LT1:266, Nam/RGEO:66, WÂ, LT1:266

WIND UP **telya-** (transitive) (conclude, finish) -WJ:411

WINE **miru, limpë** (the drink of the Valar, or of the fairies). The word **míruvórë, míruvor** is defined as "a special wine or cordial." -LT1:261, LIP, LT1:258, WJ:399

WING **ráma** (Pl. **rámar** and plural instrumental form **rámainen** are attested. The form **#ráme**, occurring in the ship-name **Eärrámë** "Sea-Wing", evidently has a feminine ending.)

HAVING WINGS **rámavoitë** (pl. prob. ***rámavoisi**, cf. LEAPING, WINDY), "WEST-WINGS" (the name of a ship) **Númerrámar** -RAM/LT2:335, MC:222, Silm:295, UT:175, 458

WINTER **hrívë**, (in early [TLT] material:) **Yelin, Hesin**. (In the Calendar of Imladris, **hrívë** was a precisely defined period of 72 days, but the word was also used without any exact definition.) **Lasselanta** "leaf-fall" could be used for the beginning of winter, but the usual translation of this word is "autumn". "WINTER ONE" **Hescil** (a title of Nienna "who breedeth winter", LT1:66, 255) - LotR:1141, 1145; LT1:255, LT1:260

WISDOM **nolwë** (secret lore, obsoleting **nólemë** in LT1:263), **nólë** (long study, lore, knowledge) (In Etym these words, as well as **nóla** below, are spelt with initial **ñ**, that is, **ng**. Initial **ng** had become **n** in Third Age Quenya, and I follow the system of LotR and transcribe it accordingly. **Nólë** is so spelt also in Silm:432. But if these words are written in Tengwar, the initial **n** should be transcribed with the letter noldo, not númen.) WISE **#saila** (isolated from **alasaila** "unwise"), **nóla** (learned), **saira, istima** (having knowledge, learned), **iswa, isqua** -NGOL, VT41:13, 18, Silm:432, IS, SAY, LT2:339

WISH (vb) **#mer-** (cited in the form **merë**, evidently the 3rd person aorist; pa.t. given as **mernë**) (wish, desire); WISH TO GO TO A PLACE **mína-** (desire to go in some direction, make for it, have some end in view). -MER, VT39:11

WITCH (of the good magic) **curuni** - LT1:269

WITHER **hesta-**, WITHERED **hessa** (dead) -LT1:255

WITHIN **mi** (see IN) -MI

WITHOUT (adj & prep) **ú** (usually followed by genitive: **ú calo** "without light [cala]") (destitute of). WITHOUT BEAUTY **úvanë**, adj. **úvanëa** -VT39:14

WIZARD **istar** (nom. pl. **istari** and gen.pl. **istarion** are attested), **sairon, curuvar** WIZARDRY - in LT1:269, **curu** is glossed "magic, wizardry", but in Etym the gloss is simply "skill". -LotR:1121, UT:388, cf. IS, SAY; LT1:269

WOLF **ráca, narmo**, WEREWOLF **nauro**; WOLFHOWL **naulë** (In Etym, **narmo, nauro** and **naulë** are spelt with initial **ñ**, that is, **ng**. Initial **ng** had become **n** in Third Age Quenya, and I follow the system of LotR and transcribe it accordingly. But if these words are written in Tengwar, the initial **n** should be

transcribed with the letter *noldo*, not *númen*.) -DARÁK, NGAR(A)M, NGAW

WOMAN **nís** (so in MR:213, Etym gives **nís**, but both sources agree that the pl is **nissi**. An alternative form of **nís/nis** is **nissë**, clashing with ***nissë** "in me". Writers should use the short sg **nís**, as Tolkien himself does in MR:213); †ní (female) -NDIS/NÍ/NIS, MR:213, NÍ, INI
WON'T see WILL NOT

WOOD **toa** (probably "wood" as a material rather than "wood" = "forest"; not to be confused with the homophone adj. **toa** "of wool, woollen"), GREAT WOOD **taurë** (pl. **tauri** is attested) (forest), wood as material: **tavar** (replaced by **toa?**), rough piece of wood: **runda**, peace of shaped wood: **pano**, smouldering wood (ember): **yulmë** (Note: **yulmë** also means "drinking, carousal") firewood: **туру** ("firewood" was the proper meaning, but the word was used for "wood" in general); OF WOOD **taurina**, WOODEN **turúva**, WOODEN POST **samna** (þ); WOODEN HALL **ampano**, WOODPECKER **tambaro**, WOODLAND **tavas** (LT1:261 also gives **nan(d)**, but this means "valley" in LotR-style Quenya.) -VT39:6, TÁWAR/Silm:438/MC:222 cf. 215, RUD, PAN, YUL, LT1:270, STAB, TAM, LT1:267
WOOF **winda** -LT1:254

WOOL **tó** (obsoleting **oa** in LT1:249; GL:71 has **toa**, but cf the following:) OF WOOL, WOOLLEN **toa** (not to be confused with the homophone **toa** "wool") -TOW

WORD **quetta** (pl. **quettar** is attested. LT2:348 gives **quent**; this word is no doubt obsolete in LotR-style Quenya. GL:28 has "**qetta**-") -Silm:436, WJ:391

WORLD **Ambar** (earth), THE WIDE WORLD **Palurin**. (LT2 gives **irmin** "the world, all the regions inhabited by Men"; this is probably not a valid word in LotR-style Quenya.) OF THE WORLD **marda**

(an adjective, ***"wordly"**); THE ENDING OF THE WORLD **Ambar-metta**; "WORLD-ARTIFICER" **Martamo** (a title of Aulë) -LotR:1003 cf. MBAR; LT1:251, 264, LT2:343, LT1:266

WORN **yerna** (old [of things]), **colla** (pa.p. of **#col-** "bear, *wear") (borne). Also used as a noun = "vestment, cloak". -GYER, MR:385

WORTH, WORTHY **valda** (dear) -GL:23

WOSE **Rú, Rúatan** (pl **Rúatani** is given but seems perfectly regular) -UT:385

WOUND (vb) **harna-**; WOUNDED **harna**; WOUND (noun) **harwë** -SKAR

WRAP **vaita-** -LT1:271

WRATH **ormë** (haste, violence, rushing) -GOR, KHOR

WREATHE **ría** (garland) -PM:347

WRIGHT **samno** (þ) (carpenter, builder) -STAB

WRITE **#tec-** (3rd pers. aorist **tecë** is given); WRITING **sarmë** (in the Etymologies also **tengwë**, but in a later source this word is said to mean "indication, sign, token", and this meaning may be predominant in Tolkien's later Quenya; pl **tengwi** is attested); WRITING SYSTEM **tencelë** (spelling); WRITINGS **parma** (book) -VT39:8, TEK cf. WJ:394, 395, LT2:346

WRONG **raica** (crooked, bent) -RÁYAK

Y

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

YAWN **yanga-**, #**hac-** (only attested as participle: **hácala** "yawning") -YAG, MC:222

YEAR **loa** (lit. "growth"), **coranar** (lit. "sun-round", used when the year was considered more or less astronomically - but **loa** is stated to be the more usual word for "year"). "LONG-YEAR" **yén** (pl. **yéni** is attested in Nam, obsoleting Etym yeni). A "long-year" is a period of 144 solar years, an Elvish "century" - the Eldar used duodecimal counting, in which 144 is the first three-digit number, like our 100. But sometimes it seems that **yén** simply means "year". Cf the following words: LAST YEAR **yenya**, HAVING MANY YEARS **lilyenwa** (old), *RECKONING OF YEARS **Yénonótië** -LotR:1141, YEN, MR:51

YELLOW **malina**, **tulca** (the latter was adopted from Valarin and used in Vanyarin Quenya only), YELLOW POWDER **malo** (pollen), "YELLOW HAMMER" (yellow bird) **ammalë**, **ambalë**, YELLOW WATER-LILY **nénu** -SMAL, WJ:399, LT1:248

YOKE **yanta** (bridge), **yaltë** -YAT, GL:37

YONDER (adj) **enta**; YONDER (interjection?) **en** (there, look!) -EN

YOU (pl. only; for sg "you", see THOU) The ending **-lyë** may cover pl. as well as sg. "you"; on the other hand, Tolkien also used **-llë** for pl. "you" (VT43:36). The reduced form **-I** may be attached to an imperative: **hecal!** "you be gone!" [WJ:364] and probably also as object: ***Utúvienenel**, "I (-nye) have found you (-I)". Perhaps **-I** can be used for plural "you" in subject position as well, e.g. ***lendel**, "you went", though this could perhaps also be ***lendellë**. The independent (emphatic) word for "you, even you" as subject may be ***ellë**, while object "you" seems to be **le** (perhaps also used as a polite or formal sg: "thee", though the sg. seems to be #**lye** in at least one late version of Quenya). YOUR - the ending would be **-lya** if **-lyë** is both sg. and pl. "you" (the ending **-lya** is attested with sg. meaning), but if we accept **-llë** as an ending for plural "you", the ending for "your" would most likely be ***-lla**, e.g. ***aldalla** "your tree".

YOUNG **nessa**, **vinya**, **cana**; YOUTH **nésë** (ð), **nessë**, **laito/laisi** (vigour, new life); YOUTHFUL **nessima** -NETH, LR:25, GL:37, LT1:267

Z

ZIMRAPHEL **Míriel** -UT:224, Silm:324
ZIMRATHÔN **Hostamir** -UT:222

