

# Parviphith Edhellen

## *Sindarin Wordlist*

Bibliographical abbreviations: AI = *J.R.R. Tolkien, Artist and Illustrator*, Names = *Guide to the Names in The Lord of the Rings* (in *A Tolkien Compass*), LR = *The Lost Road*, LotR = *The Lord of the Rings*, PM = *The Peoples of Middle-earth*, RC = *The Lord of the Rings: A Reader's Companion*, RGEO = *The Road Goes Ever On*, Silm App = *The Silmarillion Appendix*; SD = *Sauron Defeated*, TI = *The Treason of Isengard*, WJ = *The War of the Jewels*, WR = *The War of the Ring*.

This English-Sindarin wordlist (*Parviphith* = *parfi phith* "book of the words") is based on the Sindarin-English vocabulary list provided in David Salo's work *A Gateway to Sindarin*, pages 236-293. In a few cases, the spelling conventions here used differ from the ones preferred by David Salo. Vocabulary that has become available after the publication of *Gateway* is here supplied.

In most cases, this wordlist does not provide source references, especially when the words come from the *Etymologies* (LR:347-400; there the language is obviously still called "Noldorin"). References are easier to provide in a Sindarin-English list, and the words here listed can normally be traced back to the primary sources by looking them up in the Hiswelókë dictionary, which is available online:

<http://www.jrrvf.com/hiswelo/ke/sindar/online/sindar/dict-en-sd.html>

This English-Sindarin wordlist does not only provide the basic, uninflected forms of words, but also attempts to provide inflected forms: plural nouns and adjectives, plus the basic mutations (soft, hard, nasal) of initial consonants. A typical entry may go like this:

ARCH **cû** (**i gû**, **o chû**) (bow, crescent), pl. **cui** (**i chui**)

The word **cû** thus appears as **gû** following the singular definite article **i**; this covers the soft mutation (lenition). Following the preposition **o** "from, of", it appears as **chû**; this represents the hard mutation (stop mutation). Any additional glosses for the word under discussion (in

this case "bow, crescent") are then slipped in before the *plural* form is listed – here **cui**, or when combined with the plural definite article **in**, **chui**. This represents the nasal mutation (the nasal of the article **in** disappears in this environment). – Plural forms are listed for virtually all nouns, though some of them may be seen as theoretical formations that are not really used (e.g. **celib** as the would-be plural of **celeb** "silver" – perhaps "silver objects"?)

Of course, these mutations do not appear only following the articles and the preposition **o** (and the plural form could also be subject to, say, soft mutation – e.g. **na gui** "to arches", since the preposition **na** triggers this mutation). See general descriptions of Sindarin grammar for a fuller discussion of the environments where the various mutations occur.

In the case of *proper names* that probably cannot receive the definite article **i**, the preposition **na** is used instead to indicate the lenited form, e.g. **na Vanwe** "to Manwë".

For *verbs* the most relevant mutations would be the soft and nasal mutation, occurring after the relative pronoun **i** and its plural equivalent **in** (respectively). The relative pronouns thus trigger the same mutations as the articles of the same form. In the entries below, verbs are listed according to this pattern:

#### AFFECT **pessa-** (**i bessa**, **i phessar**)

Following the basic verbal stem **pessa-**, the *present tense* of the verb is thus listed parenthetically, both sg. and pl. It would in this case be **pessa** and **pessar**, but these forms are here combined with the relative pronoun **i(n)** to indicate the mutations: **i bessa** "that affects", pl. **i phessar** "that affect" (with soft and nasal mutation, respectively).

In the case of *nouns* that begin in a vowel or in consonants that are not affected by the mutations, the forms used following the articles **i** and **in** are not listed. In other cases, these are included, but the form following the preposition **o** (representing the hard mutation) is omitted because the form of the noun following **o** would be the same as the

uninflected form listed initially: Some consonants, like **m** and the voiced stops **b**, **d**, **g**, are not affected by the hard mutation.

However, the present tense of *verbs* (sg. and pl.) is normally included – listed for its own sake – even if nothing happens to the initial sound following the relative pronouns **i**, **in**.

The *collective plural* (coll. pl.) or *class plural* of nouns is only included where it involves other changes to the noun than simply adding the ending **-ath**.

In some entries, a *construct* form is provided; this is the form a noun may take before another noun when the two express a genitive phrase. Vowels may be shortened, and final consonant groups simplified. A good example is **noss** "clan, family, house" having the construct form **nos** "house of", as in **Nos Finrod** "House of Finrod" (LR:378 s.v. *NŌ*). Where no distinct construct form is listed, the compiler of this wordlist assumes the construct would not differ from the other forms of the noun (sg. and pl.)

For adjectives, both the lenited and the plural forms are given, separately. Where an adjective does not begin in any of the consonants that have distinct lenited forms, no lenited form is listed.

The English alphabet is not perfectly suited for the spelling of Sindarin; in particular certain provisional spellings are used in connection with the sound *ng* (as in *ring*), that must be distinguished from *ng* as in *anger* (with an audible *g* following). Using the symbol *ñ* for the simple nasal (so that these English words would be represented as *riñ*, *añger*), certain clarifying spellings are here provided next to the provisional spelling. Thus in the case of the word **gîl** "star", the form **i ngîl** "the star" represents *i ñîl*, and the plural form **in gîl** is a sub-optimal spelling used for what is properly *i ñgîl* (and would be so represented in Tengwar spelling). In the case of the hard mutation of such words, we here use the spelling **o n'gîl** ("from a star") to indicate that the intended pronunciation is *o ñgîl* rather than *o ñîl*.

It may here be remarked that it is not altogether certain how *b-*, *d-*, *g-* derived from primitive *mb-*, *nd-*, *ñg-* would turn out in positions where stop mutation (hard mutation) is due; in this wordlist it is assumed that the original nasalized consonants are preserved in this position. Cf. *Gateway*, p. 77.

In certain archaic forms the vowel **ö** occurs (to be pronounced as in German). Tolkien himself often used the digraph "oe" for this vowel, which is potentially confusing since Sindarin has a quite distinct diphthong **oe**.

The symbol # indicates a form isolated from a longer (compounded) word, e.g. #**gûd** "enemy, foe" isolated from the name **Thuringud** "Hidden Foe" (WJ:256). Since the compiler of this wordlist could not find the time to check every entry in David Salo's wordlist against the primary sources, the symbol # is probably still missing from a number of forms that could have had it.

The asterisk \* marks words that are not attested in this form, e.g. \***craban** as the unattested singular of **crebain** "crows".

However, the asterisk is only used (where appropriate) in the case of the *first* form listed as the equivalent of any English gloss – i.e. the basic, uninflected and unmutated form. Obviously, the vast majority of the inflected/mutated forms here suggested are not directly attested in our small Sindarin corpus. In the case of these secondary forms, it is more economical to indicate the words that *are* attested. This is done by citing them in ***bold italics***, whereas unattested inflected forms are given in simple **bold**.

Even the uninflected form listed initially is not normally asterisked even if it has been slightly modified in terms of spelling and phonology, to conform with the general patterns observed in Sindarin. Typically, no note is here taken of the more trivial cases of phonological "updating", such as reading Sindarin **r-** and **l-** for "Noldorin" **rh-** and **lh-**, reading **ae** for "Noldorin" **oe**, reading **ai** for **ei** in final syllables, or turning final **-w** following a consonant into a full vowel-**u**. Cross-references and annotations in the Hiswelókë

dictionary referenced above will still allow the interested student to trace the forms back to the primary sources.

The symbol † identifies an archaic or poetic form.

Uncertain forms are marked with a query – which is *not* to say that forms without a query are in all cases correct beyond any doubt. While most of the inflected forms here listed are probably reasonably uncontroversial, they should be seen as suggestions rather than hard "Tolkien fact". For instance, where **-o** in a final syllable is derived from earlier **au**, as in **balrog** for earlier \***balraug** (cf. Quenya *valarauco*), it is here assumed that singular **o** still corresponds to plural **oe**. This is because **au** becomes **oe** in plural forms (as in **Nibin-noeg** "Petty-dwarves", WJ:187, 420; singular **-naug**.) But it is entirely possible that Tolkien would have let the plural be re-formed by analogy with such pairs as **annon** / **ennyn** "gate, gates", so that the plural of **balrog** became simply ?**belryg** in late Sindarin.

Some plural forms suggested below would also be "analogical" rather than the theoretical outcome of the phonological development of the language, and are annotated as such in the body of the wordlist.

It is here assumed that the plural article **in** appears as **idh** before words in **r-**, as the general patterns seem to suggest, but it should be understood that this **idh** is not attested in published material.

## <A>

ABANDON **awartha-** (forsake) (**i awartha**, **in awarthar**)

ABANDONMENT **awarth**, pl. **ewerth** if there is a pl.

ABHOR **fuia-** (**i fuia**, **i fuiar**) (feel disgust at)

ABHORRENCE **delos** (**i dhelos**) (fear, horror, dread, detestation, loathing), pl. **delys** (**i nelys**), coll. pl. **delossath**. Notice that a side-form ends in **-oth** (pl. **-yth**) instead of **-os** (**-ys**).

ABHORRENT **thaur** (destestable, abominable, foul), pl. **thoer**. Note: a homophone means "fenced".

ABIDING (*adj.*) **him** (steadfast), lenited **chim**, no distinct pl. form. Note that homophones include both the adjective "cool" and the adverb "continually".

ABLE: *be able* **gar-** (**i 'âr, i ngerir** = *i ñerir*) (hold, have, possess; can); pa.t. **garant**. (*AI:92, VT45:14*)

ABLE-BODIED MEN, TROOP OF **gwaith** (**i 'waith**) (manhood, manpower, host, regiment, people, region; wilderness), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwaith**)

ABOMINABLE **deleb** (horrible, loathsome), lenited **dheleb**; pl. **delib**

ABOMINABLE **thaur** (destestable, abhorrent, foul), pl. **thoer**. Note: a homophone means "fenced".

ABOUND **ovra-** (**i ovra, in ovrar**)

ABOUT **o** (concerning), becoming **o h-** before a vowel, e.g. **o hEdhil** "about/concerning Elves". Read perhaps **oh Edhil** in Sindarin orthography.

ABOUT, AROUND (*adv. prefix*) **#os-** (as in **osgar-** "cut around")

ABOVE (*adj. pref.*) **or-** (over, high)

ABOVE (*prep.*) **or** (**om**), with article **erin** "above the" (followed by "mixed mutation" according to David Salo's reconstructions). **Erin** represents archaic **örin**.

ABUNDANT **ovor** (analogical pl. **evyr**, for archaic **övyr**)

ABYSS **dath** (**i dhath**) (hole, pit, steep fall), pl. **daith** (**i naith**) (*VT45:8*)

ABYSS **iâ** (chasm, void, gulf), pl. **iai** (*LR:400, RS:437, Letters:383*)

ACCORDING TO (*prep.*) **be** (as, like) Followed by lenition? With article **ben** (followed by "mixed mutation" according to David Salo's reconstruction)

ACCOUNT **trenarn** (**i drenarn, o threnarn**) (tale), pl. **trenern** (**i threnern**)

ACRE **rîdh** (sown field); no distinct pl. form except possibly with article (**idh rîdh**)

ACROSS (*preposition*) \***athar** (beyond). Suggested correction of the reading "athan" in SD:62. As prep. probably followed by soft mutation. – Also (*as adverbial prefix*) **ath-** (on both sides), **athra-**, **thar-** (athwart, over, beyond)

ACTION, READINESS FOR **hûr** (**i chûr**, **o chûr**, construct **hur**) (vigour, fiery spirit), pl. **huir** (**i chuir**) if there is a pl.

ACUTE **laeg** (keen, sharp). No distinct pl. form. Note: a homophone means "fresh, green".

ADMIRATION, EXCLAMATION OF: **elo!** is said to be an exclamation of wonder, admiration, or delight.

AFFECT 1) **pessa-** (**i bessa**, **i phessar**) (concern) (*VT46:8*); 2) **presta-** (**i bresta**, **i phrestar**) (trouble, disturb); the passive participle **prestannen** "affected" is attested (applied to a mutated vowel).

AFFECTION 1) (= love, kindness) **mîl** (**i vîl**), no distinct form in pl. except with article (**i mîl**), coll. pl. **mîliath**. 2) (= affection or umlaut of vowels) **prestanneth** (**i brestanneth**, **o phrestanneth**), pl. **prestennith** (**i phrestennith**)

AFFLICTION **caul** (**i gaul**, **o chaul**) (heavy burden), pl. **coel** (**i choel**), coll. pl. **colath**

AFTER #**ab** (*only attested as a prefix, as in:*) AFTERBORN **Abonnen**, pl. **Ebennin** (archaic "Eboennin" = **Ebönnin**, WJ:387), Elvish name of Men as the "Secondborn" of Eru. – If **ab** can be used as an independent preposition, it is probably followed by soft mutation.

AGAIN (*as prefix*) **ad-**, also meaning "back, second, re-", e.g.

**aderthad** "reunion". BEGUN AGAIN **eden** (new), pl. **edin**

AGAINST (*prep.*) 1) **ad** (probably followed by soft mutation), 2)

AGAIN, AGAINST **dan** (lenited **nan**) (back). As prep. maybe followed by soft mutation.

AGE **andrann** (cycle), pl. **endrain**. *Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" anrand*. SUFFERING FROM OLD AGE **ingem** (pl. **ingim**), literally "year-sick"

AGED **iphant** (long-lived, literally "year-full"), pl. **iphaint**. The spelling used in the source is "ifant" (LR:400 s.v. *YEN*), but since the **f** arises from earlier ( $n > m +$ ) **p** via nasal mutation, it should be written **ph** according to the spelling conventions described in LotR Appendix E.

AGILE **celeg** (swift), lenited **geleg**, pl. **celig**

AGO **ia**, **io**

AH! (interjection) **alae!**

AIR 1) (*as a region*) **gwelwen** (**i 'welwen**), pl. **gwelwin** (**in gwelwin**), also **gwilith** (**i 'wilith**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwilith**)

AIR 2) (*as substance*) **gwelu** (**i 'welu**), analogical pl. **gwely** (**in gwely**) if there is a pl. The attested form is archaic **gwelw** (LR:398 s.v. *WIL*). Hence the coll. pl. is likely **\*gwelwath**, if there is a coll. pl..

AIR 3) (*of music*) **lind** (song, tune; singer, in the latter sense also used of rivers), no distinct pl. form, but coll. pl. **linnath** (*WJ.309*)

ALAS (*interjection*) **nae**

ALIVE **cuin** (lenited **guin**; no distinct pl. form). BE ALIVE **cuina-** (**i guina**, **i chuinar**)

ALL (*adj.*) **\*pân**, pl. **pain** (only attested in mutated pl. form **phain**, SD:128-31). Not to be confused with the noun **pân** "plank".

ALLEGIANCE: *Hold allegiance to (someone)*: **buia-** (serve) (**i vuia**, **i muiar**)

ALONE **erui** (first, single). No distinct pl. form. Also **eriol** (pl. **erioel**); archaic **\*eriaul**. ALONE (*adjectival prefix*) **er-** (one, lone)

ALPHABET (*runic alphabet*) **certhas** (**i gerthas**, **o cherthas**) (rune-row), pl. **certhais** (**i cherthais**)

ALPHABET **tiwdi** (**i diwdi**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thiwdi**). (*VT46:16; David Salo would read têtwdi*)

ALWAYS **ui** (ever); also used as adj. "everlasting, eternal".

ALWAYS SNOW-WHITE **Uilos** (name of Mount Taniquetil, or Oiolossë)

AMPUTATE **osgar-** (**i osgar**, **in esgerir** for archaic **in ösgerir**) (cut round). Also spelt **oscar-**.

ANCHORAGE **lor**n (haven, harbour, quiet water), pl. **lyrn** (*VT45:29*)

ANCIENT **iaur** (in compounds **ior-**, **iar-**) (old, former), pl. **ioer**

AND **a**, or **ah** when the next word begins in a vowel: **Finrod ah**

**Andreth**, *Finrod and Andreth*. In some sources, Tolkien uses **ar** as the conjunction "and", but **a(h)** would seem to be the proper Sindarin form.

ANGER **\*ruith** (ire), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh ruith**) if there is a pl. – Suggested standard Sindarin form of Doriathrin Sindarin **rûth** (q.v. in *Silm* app).

ANGLE 1) **bennas** (**i vennas**), pl. **bennais** (**i mennais**), coll. pl.

**bennassath**, 2) **nass** (sharp end, point, corner), construct **nas**, pl. **nais**

ANIMAL (*quadrupedal mammal*) **lavan**, pl. **levain** (*WJ:416*)



ANIMAL'S FOOT **pôd** (**i bôd, o phôd**, construct **pod**), pl. **pÿd** (**i phÿd**)

ANNALS **ínias** (perhaps with a collective meaning, cf. the plural gloss). An explicit pl. form would be **íniais**; coll. pl. **íniassath**.

ANNIVERSARY DAY \***edinor** (pl. **edinoer**). Archaic \***edinaur**. In "Noldorin", the word appeared as **edinar**.

ANSWER (*noun*) 1) **dangweth** (**i nangweth, o ndangweth**) (reply giving new information), pl. **dengwith** (**i ndengwith**) (*PM:395*), 2) **dambeth** (**i nambeth, o ndambeth**) (response), pl. **dembith** (**i ndembith**)

ANYBODY **pen** (one, somebody) (*WJ:376*); lenited **ben**

APPARITION (*spectral or vague apparition*) **auth** (dim shape), pl. **oeth**, coll. pl. **othath**. Note: a homophone means "war, battle".

APPEAR **thia-** (seem)

APPLE (*small red apple, "pippin"*) **cordof** (**i gordof, o chordof**), pl. **cerdyf** (**i cherdyf**), coll pl. **cordovath**

APPROACH (*vb.*) **anglenna-** (**i anglenna, in anglennar**) (*SD:128-31*)

APPROPRIATE (to special purpose or owner) **seidia-** (set aside) (**i heidia, i seidiar**) (*VT42:20*)

APRIL **Gwirith** (**na 'Wirith**)

ARCH **cû** (**i gû, o chû**) (bow, crescent), pl. **cui** (**i chui**)

AREA (*limited area naturally or artificially defined*) **sâd** (**-had; i hâd, o sâd**, construct **sad**) (place, spot), pl. **said** (**i said**) (*UT:314, VT42:20*)

ARM **ranc** (pl. **rengy** or **rainc**, with article **idh rengy/rainc**), coll. pl. **rangath**

AROUND, ABOUT (*adv. prefix*) #**os-** (as in **osgar-** "cut around")

ARRANGE **partha-** (**i bartha, i pharthar**) (compose)

ART **maenas** (**i vaenas**) (craft, handicraft), pl. **maenais** (**i maenais**), coll. pl. **maenassath**. LEARNED IN DEEP ARTS **golwen** (wise), lenited **ngolwen**, pl. **gelwin** (archaic pl. \***gölwin**)

ARTICLE FOR EXCHANGE **bach** (ware, thing) (**i mach, o mbach**), pl. **baich** (**i mbaich**).

ARTIFICIAL CAVE ?**rhûd** (construct **rhud**, with article ?**i thrûd** or ?**i rûd** – *the lenition product of rh- is uncertain*) (dwelling underground, rockhewn hall, mine), pl. **rhuid** (?**idh ruid**). (*PM:365*)

AS 1) *prep.* "like, as") **sui** (VT44:23), 2) (*prep.*) **be** (like, according to). Followed by lenition? With article **ben** (followed by "mixed mutation" according to David Salo's reconstruction)

ASH **lith** (sand, dust), no distinct pl. form.

ASHEN (*ashy*) **lithui** (no distinct pl. form)

ASHY, see ASHEN

ASSEMBLY **hûd** (**i chûd**, **o chûd**, construct **hud**), pl. **huid** (**i chuid**)

AT **na** (followed by lenition), with article **nan** (followed by "mixed mutation", according to David Salo's reconstruction). The preposition has various meanings: "with, by, near" and also "to, toward, at; of"

ATHWART (*adverbial prefix*) **thar-** (across, over, beyond)

AUGUST **Urui**

AULË **Gaul** (**na 'Aul**), often in longer form **Belegol** (**na Velegol**)

"Great Aulë"; also called **Barthan** (**na Marthan**, **o Mbarthan**)

AUTUMN (*noun*) **dannas** (**i dhannas**), pl. **dannais** (**i nannais**), also **dant** (**i dhant**) (fall, falling), pl. **daint** (**i naint**). (PM:135)

AUTUMN 1) **iavas**, pl. **iavais**, coll. pl. **iavassath**; 2) AUTUMN

**lasbelin** ("leaf-withering"), no distinct pl. form. Coll. pl. **lasbeliniath**.

AVAR 1) (non-Eldarin Elf) **Avar**, pl. **Evair**; 2) (Elf of Beleriand, also used of Easterlings) **Morben** (**i Vorben**), pl. **Merbin** (**i Merbin**).

Archaic pl. "Moerbin" = **Mörbin** (WJ:362, 376), 3) **lefn** (pl. **lifn**), also \***lefnir** with no distinct pl. form. (Suggested S form of "N" *lhifnir*, LR:368 s.v. *LEB-*, *LEM-*.)

AWAKENING **echui** (**echuiw**). No distinct pl. form. Coll. pl. **echuiwath**.

AWAY 1) (*adj.*) **gwachae** (remote), lenited **'wachae**, no distinct pl.

form. The form occurring in the primary source, **#gwahae**, must represent the late Gondorian pronunciation with **h** for **ch** (PM:186, *isolated from gwahaedir*). 2) (*adv.*) **e**, **ed** (out, forth); also as

adjectival prefix "outer" and preposition "out from, out of" (WJ:367)

AWE **anwar** (pl. **enwair** if there is a pl.)

AWFUL 1) **gaer** (dreadful, fearful; holy); lenited **'aear**; no distinct pl. form. Note: homophones mean "reddish, copper-coloured, ruddy" and

also "sea". 2) **taur** (also **tor-**, **tar-** in compounds) (lofty, high, sublime, noble; vast, masterful, mighty, overwhelming, huge), lenited **daur**, pl. **toer**. Note: homophones mean "king (of a people)" and also "great wood, forest".

AXE **hathol** (**i chathol**, **o chathol**), analogical pl. **hethyl** (**i chethyl**).  
Archaic \***hathl**. AXE BLADE **hathel** (**i chathel**, **o chathel**)  
(broadsword blade), pl. **hethyl** (**i chethyl**); AXE-STROKE **hast** (**i**  
**chast**, **o chast**), pl. **haist** (**i chaist**)

## <B>

BABBLE **glavra-** (**i 'lavra**, **in glavrar**)

BABBLING (*participle*) **glavrol** (lenited **'lavrol**)

BABE **laes** (no distinct pl. form); LITTLE BABY **gwenig** (**i 'wenig**,  
no distinct pl. form except with article: **in gwenig**). Also used (in  
children's play) as a name of the little finger. (*VT47:6, 16-17*)

BACK (*prep.*) **dan** (lenited **nan**) (again, against); BACK (*as prefix*)  
**ad-**, also meaning "second, again, re-", e.g. **aderthad** "reunion".

BAD \***faeg** (poor, mean). No distinct pl. form. (Suggested Sindarin  
form of "Noldorin" **foeg**.)

BAD **um** (evil), pl. **ym**. David Salo would read \***ûm** with a long  
vowel. (*According to VT46:20, it may be that um is intended as a*  
*base rather than as a "Noldorin" word.*)

BALD **rûdh** (pl. **ruidh**)

BALL **coron** (**i goron**, **o choron**) (globe, mound), pl. **ceryn** (**i**  
**cheryn**)

BAN (*vb.*) **boda-** (**i voda**, **i modar**) (prohibit)

BANE (= *killer*) **dagnir** (**i nagnir**, **o ndagnir**), no distinct pl. form  
except with article (**i ndagnir**), coll. pl. **dagniriath**

BANK (*esp. river-bank*) **raw** (pl. **roe**, **idh roe**), coll. pl. ?**rawath** or  
?**roath**. Note: homophones mean "lion" and also "rush, roaring  
noise".

BARROW 1) **gorthad** (**i ngorthad** = *i ñorthad*, **o n'gorthad** = *o*  
*ñgorthad*), pl. **gerthaid** (**in gerthaid** = *i ñgerthaid*). The literal  
meaning may be "place of the dead": **gorth** "dead" + **sâd**, **-had**  
"place". Archaic pl. "goerthaid" = **gôrthaid** (*PM:194*), 2) **haudh** (**i**  
**chaudh**, **o chaudh**) (burial mound, grave, tomb), pl. **hoedh** (**i**  
**choedh**), coll. pl. **hodhath**

BATTLE (*noun*) 1) **dagor** (**i nagor**, **o ndagor**), analogical pl. **degyr** (**i**  
**ndegyr**), coll. pl. **dagorath**. Archaic **dagr**, so we might have expected  
**dagrath** as the coll. pl.; **dagorath** would be an analogical formation.  
2) (*battle of two or a few, not a general host*) **maeth** (**i vaeth**) (fight),

no distinct pl. except with article (**i maeth**). 3) **auth** (*war*), pl. **oeth**, coll. pl. **othath**. Note: a homophone means "dim shape, apparition".

CRY OF ENCOURAGEMENT IN BATTLE **hûl** (**i chûl**, **o chûl**, construct **hul**), pl. **huil** (**i chuil**)

BATTLE (*verb*, "do battle, make war") **dagra-** (**i nagra**, **i ndagrar**), also **dagrada-** (**i nagrada**, **i ndagradar**)

BAY (*noun*) 1) **côf** (**i gôf**, **o chôf**, construct **cof**), pl. **cÿf** (**i chÿf**), 2) (*small landlocked bay*) **hûb** (**i chûb**, **o chûb**, construct **hub**) (harbour, haven), pl. **huib** (**i chuib**)

BE: The verb "to be" is poorly attested. Apparently the root is **na-**. The imperative is attested as **no**, and **nad** (used = "thing") may be seen as an original gerund \*"a being". It seems that the copula "is, are" (and "was, were"?) can be omitted altogether, as in the "Noldorin" sentence **lheben teil brann i annon** "five feet high [is] the door" (*AI:92*), in Sindarin perhaps \***leben tail brand i annon**.

BE ABLE **gar-** (**i 'âr**, **i ngerir** = *i ñerir*) (hold, have, possess; can); pa.t. **garant**. (*AI:92*, *VT45:14*)

BE OFF! **ego!** (*WJ:365*)

BEACH 1) **falas** (pl. **felais**) (shore, coast, strand, line of surf, foaming shore; the word was especially used of the western seaboard of Beleriand). (*VT42:15*) 2) **faur** (shore), pl. **foer**, coll. pl. **forath** (*VT46:15*)

BEACON **narthan** ("fire-sign"), pl. **nerthain** (*VT45:20*)

BEAR (*noun*) 1) **graw** (**i 'raw**), pl. **groe** (**in groe**), coll. pl. ?**grawath** or ?**groath** (*VT47:12*). 2) **brôg** (**i vrôg**, construct **brog**), pl. **brÿg** (**i mrÿg**), 3) \***medli** (**i vedli**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i medli**). The word literally means "honey-eater". – Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **megli**. BEARISH, OF BEARS \***medlin** (adjective derived from **medli** "bear"), lenited **vedlin**, no distinct pl. form. – Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **meglin**.

BEARD **fang** (pl. **feng**)

BEARER **cyll** (**i gyll**, **o chyll**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i chyll**)

BEASTS, CONFUSED NOISE/YELLING OF **glam** (**i 'lam**) (din, uproar, tumult; shouting, confused noise; a body of Orcs), pl. **glaim** (**in glaim**), coll. pl. **glammath**

BEAT 1) **blab-** (**i vlâb, i mlebir**) (flap), pa.t. **blamp**, 2) **dringa-** (**i dhringa, in dringar**). BEATEN TRACK **bâd** (pathway) (**i vâd**, construct **bad**), pl. **baid** (**i maid**)

BEAUTIFUL **bain** (fair). Lenited **vain**. No distinct pl. form.

BED (*etymologically "resting"*) **haust** (**i chaust, o chaust**), pl. **hoest** (**i choest**), coll. pl. **hostath**. LYING IN BED (*noun*) **cael** (sickness) (**i gael, o chael**). Same form in the pl. except with article (**i chael**).

BEDRIDDEN **caleb** (sick), lenited **gaeleb**, pl. **caelib**

BEECH †**fêr** (stem **feren-**, pl. **ferin**) (mast); BEECH TREE **neldor** (pl. **neldyr**), also **brethorn** (**i vrethorn**), pl. **brethyrn** (**i mrethyrn**) (*VT46:3*). The **mallorn** or "golden-tree" found in Lórien was supposedly beechlike: **mallorn** (**i vallorn**), pl. **mellyrn** (**i mellyrn**).

BEGET **onna-** (**i onna, in onnar**), also prefixed **edonna-** (**i edonna, in edonnar**), passive participle ?**edonnen**.

BEGIN SUDDENLY AND VIGOROUSLY **heria-** (**i cheria, i cheriar**) (have an impulse, be compelled to do something, set vigorously out to do) (*VT45:22*)

BEGUN AGAIN **eden** (new), pl. **edin**

BEHIND (*adv. and prep*) **adel**; as prep. probably followed by soft mutation.

BELERIAND, ELF OF (*literally "West-Elf", including Noldor and Sindar*) **Dúnedhel** (**i Núnedhel**), pl. **Dúnedhil** (**i Ndúnedhil**) (*WJ:378, 386*)

BELL **nell** (construct **nel**; pl. **nill**); SOUND BELLS **nella-** (**i nella, in nellar**) (*but according to VT46:7, this may be a misreading of Tolkien's manuscript*), RINGING OF BELLS **nelladel** (pl. **nelledil**): SOUND OF BELLS ?**nellad** (pl. **nellaid**)

BENEATH **đi**, unstressed **di** (in, under) (*VT45:37*). Note: a homophone means "bride, lady".

BENT **cûn** (bowed, bowshaped), lenited **gûn**; pl. **cuin**

BERYL **edhelharn** (pl. **edhelhern**) (literally "Elf-stone") (*SD:128-31*)

BETRAY **gweria-** (**i 'weria, in gweriar**) (cheat)

BETRAYER **gwarth** (**i 'warth**), pl. **gwerth** (**in gwerth**)

BETWEEN (*prep.*) **im** (within), also as prefix **im-** "between, inter-". Note: homophones include the pronoun "I" and a noun meaning "dell, deep vale". The word **mîn** (**min-**) means "between" referring to a gap,

space, barrier or anything intervening between two other things  
(VT47:11, 14)

BETWEEN **mi** (with article: **min**)

BEYOND 1) **\*athar** (across). Suggested correction of the reading "athan" in SD:62. As prep. probably followed by soft mutation. 2) (*adverbial prefix*) **thar-** (across, athwart, over)

BIND **\*gwedh-** (**i 'wêdh**, **in gwedhir**), pa.t. **gwedhant**, in older language also **gwend**. In LR:397 s.v. WED the verb is cited as a "Noldorin" infinitive in **-i**, "gvedi", but this would seem to be an error for **\*gwedhi**.

BIND **nod-** (**i nôd**, **i nedir**) (tie), pa.t. likely **\*nunt** since the root is NUT (LR:378).

BIPED (*also as adj. "two-legged"*) **\*tad-dal** (**i dad-dal**, **o thad-dal**), pl. **tad-dail** (**i thad-dail**)

BIRCH TREE 1) **brethil** (**i vrethil**), pl. same as sg. except with article (**i mrethil**), coll. pl. **?brethiliath**.

BIRD (*small bird*) 1) **aew**. No distinct pl. form. 2) **fileg**, pl. **filig**; the form **filigod** appears as an alternative singular. YELLOW BIRD or YELLOWHAMMER **emlinn** (= "yellow singer"); no distinct pl. form. Also **emelin**, no distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **emelinnath**. Adj. OF BIRDS **aewen**, pl. **aewin**.

BITE (*verb*) **nag-** (**i nâg**, **in negir**); BITING (*noun*) 1) **naeth** (gnashing of teeth in grief; woe); no distinct pl. form. 2) **narch** (pl. **nerch**) (RC:601)

BITTER **saer** (lenited **haer**; no distinct pl. form). BITTERLY COLD (*adj.*) **helch** (lenited **chelch**; pl. **hilch**)

BLACK 1) **môr** (dark), lenited **vôr**, pl. **mÿr** (Letters:382), also **morn** (dark), pl. **myrn**, lenited **#vorn**. Note: the word is also used as a noun "darkness, night". (Letters:386) The lenited form **#vorn** appears, compounded, in the name of the BLACK METAL made by the Dark Elf Eöl: **galvorn** (**i 'alvorn**), pl. **gelvyrn** (**i ngelvyrn** = **i ñelvyrn**) if there is a pl. (WJ:322). 2) **donn** (swart, swarty, shady, shadowy) (lenited **dhonn**, pl. **dynn**). (VT45:11). Also **dunn-** in compounds.

BLACKTHORN, see LOW-GROWING TREE

BLADE (*of broadsword or axe*) **hathel** (**i chathel**, **o chathel**), pl. **hethil** (**i chethil**)

BLAZING FIRE **ruin** (no distinct pl. form except with article: **idh ruin**) (red flame). Also used as an adj. "fiery red, burning". (*Silm app, entry ruin; PM:366*)

BLISS (*final bliss*), see FORTUNE

BLOCKED #**tafnen** (stopped, closed), lenited **dafnen**; pl. **tefnin** (*WR:341, isolated from uidavnen, with f rather than v in normalized orthography*)

BLOOD 1) **sereg** (**i hereg, o sereg**), pl. **serig** (**i serig**) if there is a pl. (*Silm App, entry sereg.*) 2) BLOOD **iûr** (construct **iur**, pl. **iuir** if there is a pl.), also **iâr** (construct **iar**, pl. **iair** if there is a pl.) (*VT46:22*) 3) **agar** (pl. **egair** if there is a pl.) Maybe this refers primarily to blood as "gore"; compare: BLOODSTAINED **agarwaen** (**agar + gwaen**).

Probably no distinct pl. form. "BLOOD OF STONE", see STONECROP

BLOSSOM (*verb*) #**edlothia-** (**i edlothia, in edlothiar**) (flower);

BLOSSOMING **edlothiad** (flowering), pl. **edlothiaid** if there is a pl.

BLOSSOM **loth** (see FLOWER), also **goloth** (**i 'oloth**) (collection of flowers), pl. **gelyth** (**i ngelyth = i ñelyth**). Archaic pl. **gölyth**. Also in the form **gwaloth** (**i 'waloth**), pl. **gwelyth** (**in gwelyth**). Also **goloth**.

BLOW **dram** (**i dhram**) (heavy stroke), pl. **draim** (**in draim**); BLOW WITH FIST **drambor** (**i dhrambor**) (clenched fist), pl. **dramboer** (**in dramboer**). Archaic \***drambaur** (**dram + paur**).

BLUE **luin** (no distinct pl. form, as demonstrated by the name **Ered Luin** "Blue Mountains") (*VT48:24*) PALE BLUE 1) **elu** (analogical pl. **ely**). Archaic **elw** (pl. **ilw?**) 2) **gwind** (lenited 'wind; no distinct pl. form)

BOARD (*fixed board in a floor*) **pân** (**i bân, o phân**, construct **pan**) (plank), pl. **pain** (**i phain**). Not to be confused with the adj. \***pân** "all".

BOAT **lunt** (pl. **lynt**, coll. pl. **lunnath**)

BODY **rhaw** (?**i thraw** or ?**i raw** – *the lenition product of rh is uncertain*) (flesh), pl. **rhoe** (?**idh roe**). Note: a homophone means "wild, untamed". (*MR:350*). MANIFESTED BODY OF A VALA **fân** (veil, cloud), construct **fan**, pl. **fain**. BODILY STRENGTH **bellas** (**i vellas**), pl. **bellais** (**i mellais**) if there is a pl.

BOGEY **urug** (monster, orc), pl. **yryg**

BOLD 1) **beren** (lenited **veren**), pl. **berin**. Also used as masc. name **Beren**. 2) **cand** (lenited **gand**, pl. **caind**)

BOLSTER \***nedhu** (pillow), analogical pl. **nedhy**. Cited in archaic form **nedhw** (LR:378, s.v. *NID*), so the coll. pl. is likely **nedhwath**.  
BOND 1) (*a "bond" of loyalty*) **gwaedh (i 'waedh)** (troth, compact, oath), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwaedh**), 2) (*apparently referring to physical "bonds", cf. CHAIN*) **gwêdh (i 'wêdh**, construct **gwedh**), pl. **gwîdh (in gwîdh)**, 3) (*ditto*) **nûd** (construct **nud**, pl. **nuid**). 4) (*the "bond" of friendship*) **gwend (i 'wend**, construct **gwen**) (friendship), pl. **gwind (in gwind)**, coll. pl. **gwennath**. Note: a homophone means "maiden".

BOOK **parf (i barf, o pharf)**, pl. **perf (i pherf)**, coll. pl. **parvath**  
BORDER (*noun*) **rain**; no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rain**). Note: the adj. "erratic, wandering" is a homophone of **rain**.

BORDER \***rîw** (construct **riw**) (hem, edge), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rîw**). – Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **rhîf**.

BORDER **edrain** (no distinct pl. form)

BORDER **glân (i 'lân**, construct **glan**) (hem), pl. **glain (in glain)** (*VT42:8*) Note: a homophone means "white, clær".

BORN ?**onnen** (pl. **ennin** for archaic **önnin**)

BOSS **dolt (i dholt)** (round knob), pl. **dylt**

BOTH (*adjectival prefix*) **ui-** (two, twi-); ON BOTH SIDES (*adv. prefix*) **ath-** (across)

BOUND (*adj.*) **naud**, pl. **noed**

BOUND (*verb*) \***glenia-** (enclose, limit) (**i 'lenia, in gleniar**) (*VT42:8; the spelling "gleina-" in the primary source may be an error*)

BOUNDARY 1) **gland (i 'land**, construct **glan**), pl. **glaind (i glaind)**, coll. pl. **glannath**, 2) **lest** (girdle, fence), pl. **list**; 3) BOUNDARY, BOUNDARY LINE **taeg (i daeg, o thaeg)** (limit), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thaeg**)

BOUNDARY MARKER **glandagol (i 'landagol)**, pl. **glendegyl (in glendegyl)**

BOUNDED OR DEFINED PLACE **gardh (i 'ardh)** (region), pl. **gerdh (i ngerdh = i ñerdh)**.

BOW 1) (*noun*) **cû (i gû, o chû)** (arch, crescent), pl. **cui (i chui)**, 2) (*bow for shooting*) **peng (i beng, o pheng)**, pl. **ping (i phing)**,

RAINBOW **eilian** (pl. **eiliain**). Archaic **elianw** (so the coll. pl. may be **eilianwath**).



BOWED **cûn** (bowshaped, bent), lenited **gûn**; pl. **cuin**  
BOWSHAPED **cûn** (bowed, bent), lenited **gûn**; pl. **cuin**  
BOWSTRING **tang (i dang)**, pl. **teng (i theng)**  
BRAIDED TRESS OF HAIR **finnel** (pl. **finnil**). Archaic †**findel** (pl. **findil**).

BRANCH **olf** (wand), pl. **ylf**, coll. pl. **olvath**

BRAND \***ylf** (no distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **ylvath**). (Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **iolf**.) A homophone means "drinking vessel".

BREAD **bass (i mass, o mbass, construct bas)**, pl. **bais (i mbais)**. The sg. form with article "imbas" in VT44:23 may be seen as archaic Sindarin, for later \***i mas(s)** as suggested here. – In "Noldorin", the word for "bread" was **bast** (LR:372 s.v. *MBAS*), but otherwise it would have the same mutations. WAY-BREAD, JOURNEY-BREAD **lembas**, pl. **lembais**.

BREAD-GIVER (*fem.*) **bassoneth** (lady) (**i massoneth, o mbassoneth**), pl. **bassonith (i mbassonith)**. Archaic \***bassauneth**. Also **bessain (i messain, o mbessain)**, no distinct pl. except with article (**i mbessain**)

BREAK OUT SUDDENLY **breitha-** (**i vreitha, i mreithar**)

BREAKER **falf** (foam), pl. **felf**, coll. pl. **falvath**

BREATH 1) **thûl** (pl. **thuil**), 2) **hwest (i chwest, o chwest)** (puff, breeze), pl. **hwist (i chwist)**

BREATHE **thuia-**

BREEZE **hwest (i chwest, o chwest)** (puff, breath), pl. **hwist (i chwist)**

BREVE, see SHORTNESS

BRIDE 1) **dî (i nî, o ndi)** (lady), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i ndî**), 2) **díneth (i níneth, o ndineth)**, pl. **dínith (i ndínith)**

BRIDEGROOM **daer (i naer, o ndaer)**, no distinct pl. form except with article (**i ndaer**). Note: a homophone means "great, large", but has different mutations.

BRIDGE 1) \***ianu**, analogical pl. **ieny.**; coll. pl. likely **ianwath**, given the archaic form **ianw** (which is the form listed in the *Etymologies*), 2) **iant** (yoke), pl. **iaint**, coll. pl. **iannath**. SKY-BRIDGE, see RAINBOW

BRIGHT **gail** (light), lenited **ngail**; no distinct pl. form (*VT45:18*). The adj. **calen** etymologically means "bright", but is used = "green"

(q.v.). BRIGHT SPARK **gîl** (**i ngîl** = *i ñîl*, construct **gil**) (star, silver glint), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gîl** = *i ñgîl*), coll. pl. **giliath** (*RGEO, MR:388*)

BRILLIANCE 1) **aglar** (glitter, glory), pl. **eglair** if there is a pl. 2) **galad** (**i ngalad** = *i ñalad*), (bright light, sunlight, brilliance, radiance, glittering reflection), pl. **gelaid** (**in gelaid** = *i ñgelaid*), 3) **rill** (construct **ril**) (flame, glittering reflected light), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rill**). GLEAMING BRILLIANCE **fael**. No distinct pl. form. Note: a homophone means "fair-minded, generous, just".

BRILLIANT **celair** (lenited **gelair**; no distinct pl. form)

BRIM **rhîf** (brink), no distinct pl. form, coll. pl. **rhívath** (*VT46:11*)

BRING **tog-** (**i dôg**, **i thegir**, archaic **i thögir**), pa.t. **tunc** (**i thyngir**) (lead)

BRINK 1) **lanc** (sharp edge, sudden end), pl. **lainc**, coll. pl. **langath**.

Note: homophones mean "naked" and also "neck, throat". 2) **rhîf**

(brim), no distinct pl. form, coll. pl. **rhívath** (*VT46:11*)

BROADSWORD BLADE **hathel** (**i chathel**, **o chathel**) (axe blade), pl. **hethil** (**i chethil**)

BROOCH **tachol** (**i dachol**, **o thachol**) (pin), analogical pl. **techyl** (**i thechyl**)

BROTH **salph** (**i halph**, **o salph**) (liquid food, soup), pl. **seilph** (if the word goes like **alph** "swan"), with article **i seilph**.

BROTHER 1) **hanar** (**i chanar**, **o chanar**), pl. **henair** (**i chenair**) (*VT47:14*). A more archaic term is \***haun** (spelt "hawn" in source) (**i chaun**, **o chaun**), pl. **hoen** (**i choen**), coll. pl. **honath**. LITTLE

BROTHER **honeg** (**i choneg**, **o choneg**), pl. **honig** (**i chonig**), also used as a play-name for the middle finger. (*VT47:6, 16-17*) 2) In older sources Tolkien listed different "Noldorin" words for "brother":

**muindor** (**i vuindor**), analogical pl. **muindyr** (**i muindyr**).

Archaic/poetic †**tôr** (**i dôr**, **o thôr**, construct **tor**), pl. **teryn** (**i thereyn**), coll. pl. **toronath**. In "Noldorin", the pl. was **terein**. 3) "Brother" in

extended sense of "relative": **gwanur** (**i 'wanur**) (kinsman, also kinswoman), pl. **gwenyr** (**in gwenyr**). Note: a homophone of the sg.

means "pair of twins". SWORN BROTHER **gwador** (**i 'wador**), pl.

**gwedyr** (**in gwedyr**). In "N", the pl. was **gwedeir** (LR:394 s.v. *TOR*)

BROWN 1) **baran** (swart, dark brown, yellow brown, golden-brown), pl. **berain**; 2) **rhosc** (red, russet), lenited ?**throsc** or ?**rosc** (*the lenition product of rh is uncertain*), pl. **rhysc**

BUD **tui** or (older) **tuiw** (**i dui[w]**, **o thui[w]**) (sprout), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thui[w]**)

BUILD **car-** (**i gâr**, **i cherir**), pa.t. **agor** (make, do) (*WJ:415*)

BUILDER **thavron** (wright, carpenter), pl. **thevryn**, coll. pl.

**thavronnath**. SHIPBUILDER **círdan** (**i gírdan**, **o chírdan**)

(shipwright), pl. **círdain** (**i chírdain**)

BUILDING 1) **adab** (house), pl. **edaib**. In "*Noldorin*", the plural was *edeb*. 2) BUILDING **car** or **cardh** (**i gar[dh]**, **o char[dh]**) (house), pl.

**cerdh** (**i cherdh**) or **cair** (**i chair**). Note: **cardh** also means "deed, feat". Therefore, the form **car** (or **adab**) may be preferred for clarity.

BULL **mund** (**i vund**, construct **mun**), pl. **mynd** (**i mynd**), coll. pl. **munnath**

BURDEN (*heavy burden*) **caul** (**i gaul**, **o chaul**) (affliction), pl. **coel** (**i choel**), coll. pl. **colath**

BURIAL MOUND **haudh** (**i chaudh**, **o chaudh**) (barrow, grave, tomb), pl. **hoedh** (**i choedh**), coll. pl. **hodhath**

BURN **dosta-** (**i dhosta**, **i nostar**) (*VT45:10-11; the source is obscure*)

BURNING **ruin** (fiery red); no distinct pl. form. Also used as noun "red flame, blazing fire". (*Silm app, entry ruin; PM:366*) Note: a homophone means "slot, spoor, track, footprint".

BUSH (*low-growing tree*) **toss** (**i doss**, **o thoss**, construct **tos**), pl. **tyss** (**i thyss**). Tolkien mentioned "maple, hawthorn, blackthorn, holly, etc." as examples of the low-growing trees covered by this word.

BUTTERFLY **gwilwileth** (**i 'wilwileth**), pl. **gwilwilith** (**in gwilwilith**)

BY (*near*) **na** (followed by lenition), with article **nan** (followed by "mixed mutation", according to David Salo's reconstruction). The preposition has various meanings: "with, by, near" and also "to, toward, at; of"

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CAIRN **sarnas** (**i harnas**, **o sarnas**) (pile of stones), pl. **sernais** (**i sernais**)

CAKE (*of compressed flour or meal, often containing honey and milk, for use on long journeys*) **cram (i gram, o chram)**, pl. **craim (i chraim)**, coll. pl. **crammath**

CALL 1) (*vb.*) **esta-** (to name) (**i esta, in estar**), 2) (*call out*) **ialla-** (*VT46:22*), also **can-** (**i gân, i chenir**) (shout, cry out). See also CRY (OUT).

CALLIGRAPHER **tegilbor (i degilbor, o thegilbor)**, pl. **tegilboer (i thegilboer)** (*PM:318, where the word is defined as "one skilled in calligraphy"*). Archaic **\*tegilbaur**.

CAMP, see ENCAMPMENT

CAN, see BE ABLE

CANOPY 1) **daedelu (i dhaedelu)**, pl. **daedely (i naedhely)**, 2) **orthelian** (pl. **ortheliain**)

CAPE (*geographic*) 1) **rast** (also shortened **ras**), pl. **raist, idh raist**, 2) (*of land*) **bund (i mund, o mbund, construct mun)** (snout, nose), pl. **bynd (i mbynd)**, #**cast (i gast, o chast)** (headland), pl. **caist (i chaist)** (*VT42:14; compare the name Angast*)

CAPTAIN **hest (i chest, o chest)**, pl. **hist (i chist)**

CARPENTER **thavron** (wright, builder), pl. **thevryn**, coll. pl. **thavronnath**

CATCH (*vb.*) **gad (i 'âd, i ngedir = i ñedir)**, pa.t. **gant**; CATCH IN A NET **raeda-** (**i raeda, idh raedar**) (*VT42:12*)

CAUSEWAY **gondrath (i 'ondrath)** (street of stone, raised stone highway), pl. **gendraith (i ngendraith = i ñendraith)**. Archaic pl. **göndreith**. (*WJ:340*)

CAVE 1) **grôd (i 'rôd, construct grod)** (delving, excavation, underground dwelling), pl. **grÿd (in grÿd)** (*WJ:414*), 2) **groth (i 'roth)** (delving, large excavation), pl. **gryth (in gryth)** (*VT46:12*), 3) **rond** (construct **ron**) (cavern, vault, vaulted ceiling, hall with vaulted roof), pl. **rynd (idh rynd)**, coll. pl. **ronnath**, 4) **roth** (delving, large excavation), pl. **ryth**, 4) **gathrod (i 'athrod)**, pl. **gethryd (i ngethryd = i ñethryd)**, 5) **fela** (pl. **fili**). In the *Etymologies* (LR:381 s.v.

*PHÉLEG*) the name **Felagund** is said to include this word, but since Tolkien later re-explained this name as a borrowing from Dwarvish, some would consider **fela** as a word for "cave" conceptually obsolete.

ARTIFICIAL CAVE **\*rhûd** (construct **rhud**, with article **?i thrûd** or **?i rûd** – *the lenition product of rh- is uncertain*) (dwelling underground, rockhewn hall, mine), pl. **rhuid** (**?idh ruid**). (*PM:365*)

FORTRESS IN A CAVE/CAVES \***othronn** (pl. **ethrynn** for archaic **öthrynn**) (underground stronghold). Cited in archaic form **othrond** in the source (*WJ:414*).

CAVERN 1) **gath** (**i 'ath**), pl. **gaith** (**i ngaith** = *i ñaith*), 2) **rond** (construct **ron**) (cave, vault, vaulted ceiling, hall with vaulted roof), pl. **rynd** (**idh rynd**), coll. pl. **ronnath**

CAVERNOUS **raudh** (hollow), pl. **roedh**

CENTER 1) **enedh** (core, middle), pl. **enidh**, 2) **nest** (heart, core), pl. **nist**

CESSATION **post** (**i bost**, **o phost**) (pause, halt, rest, respite), pl. **pyst** (**i physt**)

CHAIN **angwedh** ("iron bond", **ang** + **gwêdh**), pl. **engwidh**

CHAIR **ham** (**i cham**, **o cham**), pl. **haim** (**in chaim**), coll. pl. **hammath** coinciding with the coll. pl. of **hamp** "garment". Also **hanu** (**i chanu**), analogical pl. **heny** (**i cheny**), coll. pl. likely **hanwath** since the archaic form was *hanw* (*VT45:20*)

CHAMBER **sam** (**i ham**, **o sam**), pl. **saim**, coll. pl. **sammath**

CHANNEL (*water-channel*) **rant** (watercourse, stream; lode, vein), pl. **raint** (**idh raint**), coll. pl. **rannath**

CHANT **linna-** (**i linna**, **i linnar**) (sing)

CHASER (= *hound of chase*) **rÿn** (construct **ryn**; no distinct pl. form except with article: **idh rÿn**)

CHASM **iâ** (gulf, void, abyss), pl. **iai** (*LR:400, RS:437, Letters:383*)

CHEAT **gweria-** (**i 'weria**, **in gweriar**) (betray)

CHIEF (*adj.*) **main** (lenited **vain**; pl. **mîn**) (prime, prominent) (*VT45:15*)

CHILD **hên** (**i chên**), pl. **hîn** (**i chîn**); also **-chen**, pl. **-chín** at the end of compounds (e.g. **Eruchín** "Children of Eru"). (*WJ:403*)

CHILDREN OF THE ONE (Elves and Men as children of God) **Eruchín** (sg. \***Eruchen**)

CHOKING **faug** (gasping, thirsty), pl. **foeg**

CIRCLE 1) **rind** (construct **rin**; no distinct pl. form except with article: **idh rind**), coll. pl. **rinnath**. 2) **corn** (**i gorn**, **o chorn**), pl. **cyrn** (**i chyryn**). The word is also used as an adj. "circular, round, globed", 3) (*outer ring or circle*) **echor** (pl. **echyr**), 4) **ringorn**, pl. **ringyrn** (**idh ringyrn**)

CIRCULAR 1) **corn** (round, globed), lenited **gorn**, pl. **cyrn**. The word is also used as a noun "circle", 2) **rend** (pl. **rind**) (*VT46:11*),

CIRCULAR RAISED MOUND **cerin** (**i gerin**, **o cherin**) (circular enclosure), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i cherin**).

CITY **ost** (pl. **yst**) (city/town with wall around). UNDERGROUND

CITY OR STRONGHOLD \***othronn** (pl. **ethrynn** for archaic **öthrynn**) (fortress in a cave or caves). Cited in archaic form **othrond** in the sources (*WJ:414, VT46:12*)

CLAMOUR **caun** (**i gaun**, **o chaun**) (outcry, cry, shout), pl. **coen** (**i choen**), coll. pl. **conath**, the latter often used = "lamentation" (*PM:345, 362*). Note: a homophone of **caun** means "valour".

CLAN **noss** (construct **nos**, pl. **nyss**) (family, house)

CLASP **taew** (**i daew**, **o thaew**) (holder, socket, hasp, staple), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thaew**)

CLAW **gamp** (**i 'amp**) (hook, crook), pl. ?**gaimp** or ?**gemp** (**i ngaimp** = *i ñaimp* or **i ngemp** = *i ñemp*), coll. pl. **gammath**

CLEAN **puig** (tidy, neat); lenited **buig**, no distinct pl. form.

CLEAR (*adj.*) **lim** (sparkling, light), no distinct pl. form. Note: a homophone means "fish".

CLEAR (*verb*, "make clear") \***glanna-** (**i 'lanna**, **in glannar**) (*VT45:13; this is how David Salo would normalize the form "glantha" occurring in the primary source*)

CLEAR **glân** (white), lenited **'lân**, pl. **glain**. (*UT:390, VT45:13*). Note: a homophone means "hem, border".

CLEARED **laden** (plain, flat, wide, open), pl. **ledin** (for "Noldorin" **lhaden** pl. **lhedin**, LR:368 s.v. *LAT*)

CLEARING IN FOREST **lant** (pl. **laint**, coll. pl. **lannath**). Note: a homophone means "fall".

CLEAVER (*sword*) **rist** (cutter), no distinct pl. except with article (**idh rist**). Note: a homophone means "cleft".

CLEAVER †**hâdh** (**i châdh**, **o châdh**, construct **hadh**, pl. **haidh** (**i chaidh**). (*Tolkien's gloss of the word hâdh was illegible [LR:389 s.v. SYAD], but a compound including hâdh is equated with Quenya Sangahyando "Throng-cleaver".*)

CLEAVER **cris** (**i grist**, **o christ**) (sword), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i christ**)

CLEFT (*adj.*) **thanc** (forked, split), pl. **thainc**

CLEFT (*noun*) 1) **rist** (**-ris**), no distinct pl. except with article (**idh rist**). Note: a homophone means "cleaver, cutter", 2) **cirith** (**i girith**, **o chirith**) (cutting, pass), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i**

**chirith**), 3) **cîl** (**i gîl**, **o chîl**) (pass between hills, gorge), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i chîl**), coll. pl. **cîliath**. A homophone means "renewal". 4) **criss** (**i griss**, **o chriss**, construct **cris**) (cut, slash), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i chriss**), 4) **iaw** (gulf, ravine), pl. **ioe**. Note: a homophone means "corn", 5) **rest** (ravine, cut), pl. **rist** (**idh rist**), 6) (*deep cleft*) **falch** (ravine[?]), pl. **felch**

CLENCHED FIST **drambor** (**i dhrambor**) (blow with fist), pl. **dramboer** (**in dramboer**). Archaic \***drambaur** (**dram** + **paur**).

CLEVER **maen** (lenited **vaen**; no distinct pl. form) (skilled)

CLIMB (*noun*): LONG CLIMB **andrath** (high pass), pl. **endraith**,

CLIMBING PATH **rath** (street, course, riverbed), pl. **raist** (**idh raist**) (*UT:255*)

CLOAK **coll** (**i goll**, **o choll**), pl. **cyll** (**i chyll**). Note: homophones mean "hollow" and also "red, scarlet".

CLOSE #**hol-** (**i chôl**, **i chelir**), pa.t. perhaps **holl** as suggested by the passive participle **hollen** "closed" (the only attested form of this verb). Conceivably, **hollen** in the source could be a lenited form of **sollen**, in which case this verb should begin in **s-** rather than **h-** when not mutated.

CLOSED (*adj.*) #**tafnen** (stopped, blocked), lenited #**dafnen**; pl. **tefnin** (*WR:341, isolated from uidavnen, with f rather than v in normalized orthography*); CLOSED (*passive participle*) **hollen**; see CLOSE. TIGHTLY CLOSED HAND **paur** (**i baur**, **o phaur**, also -**bor** in compounds) (fist), pl. **poer** (**i phoer**), coll. pl. **porath**. EVER-CLOSED \***uidafnen** (*WJ:341, where the spelling "uidavnen" is used*), pl. **uidefnin**

CLOTHE 1) **hab-** (**i châb**, **i chebir**), pa.t. **hamp**; 2) **hamma-** (**i chamma**, **i chammar**)

CLOTHING **hammad** (**i chammad**, **o chammad**), pl. **chemmaid** (**i chemmaid**)

CLOUD 1) **fân** (veil, also used of the manifested body of a Vala), construct **fan**, pl. **fain**, 2) **faun** (pl. **foen**, coll. pl. **fonath**)

CLOUDY **fanui**. No distinct pl. form.

CLUB **grond** (**i 'rond**, construct **gron**), pl. **grynd** (**in grynd**), coll. pl. **gronnath**

CO-, COM- (*prefix*) **gwa-** (together)

COAST **falas** (pl. **felais**) (beach, shore, strand, line of surf, foaming shore; the word was especially used of the western seaboard of Beleriand). (*VT42:15*)

COAT (*fur coat*) **helf** (**i chelf**, **o chelf**), pl. **hilf** (**i chilf**), coll. pl. **helvath**

COBWEB \***lhing** (?**i thling** or ?**i ling** – *the lenition product of lh is uncertain*) (spider, spider's web), no distinct pl. form except possibly with article (?**i ling**). – Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **thling**.

COIN (*name of a coin*) **mirian** (**i virian**), pl. **miriain** (**i miriain**)

COLD (*adj.*) **ring** (no distinct pl. form), BITTERLY COLD (*adj.*)

**helch** (lenited **chelch**; pl. **hilch**); COLD POOL/LAKE **rim**; no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rim**), coll. pl. **rimmath**.

Note: a homophone means "crowd, great number, host".

COLLECTION OF FLOWERS **goloth** (**i 'oloth**) (blossom), pl. **gelyth** (**i ngelyth** = *i ñelyth*). Archaic pl. **gölyth**. (*VT42:18*). Also **gwaloth** (**i 'waloth**) (blossom), pl. **gwelyth** (**in gwelyth**). Also **goloth**.

COLLECTION OF LEAVES **golas** (**i 'olas**) (foliage), pl. **gelais** (**i ngelais** = *i ñelais*), coll. pl. **golassath**. Archaic pl. **göleis**.

COME **tol-** (**i dôl**, **i thelir**). The present tense **tôl** is attested (*WJ:254*).

MAKE COME, see FETCH

COMMANDING (?) \***conui** (lenited **gonui**, no distinct pl. form).

SECOND-IN-COMMAND **taid** (**i daid**, **o thaid**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thaid**). The word is also used as adj.

"supporting".

COMPACT 1) **gowest** (**i 'owest**) (contract, treaty), pl. **gewist** (**i ngewist** = *i ñewist*). Archaic pl. **göwist**. 2) **gwaedh** (**i 'waedh**) (bond, troth, oath), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwaedh**)

COMPEL (see MUST); BE COMPELLED TO DO SOMETHING

**heria-** (**i cheria**, **i cheriar**) (have an impulse, begin suddenly and vigorously, set vigorously out to do) (*VT45:22*)

COMPLETE **pant** (lenited **bant**; pl. **paint**) (full, whole);

COMPLETELY, see THROUGH; PREVENT FROM COMING TO COMPLETION **nuitha-** (**i nuitha**, **in nuithar**) (stunt; stop short; not allow to continue) (*WJ:413*)

COMPOSE **partha-** (**i bartha**, **i pharthar**) (arrange)



COMPULSION **thang** (duress, need, oppression, tyranny), pl. **theng** if there is a pl. DRIVEN UNDER COMPULSION **horn** (impelled), lenited **chorn**; pl. **hyrn**

CONCEAL 1) **delia** (**i dhelia, i neliar**), pa.t. **daul** (whence the passive participle **dolen** "concealed"), later pa.t. **deliant**. 2) **doltha-** (**i dholtha, i noltar**). Pa.t. †**daul**, an archaic form that was maybe replaced by **dolthant** later. Passive participle **dolen** (see HIDDEN)

CONCEIVE **nautha-** (**i nautha, in nauthar**)

CONCERN (*vb.*) **pessa-** (**i bessa, i phessar**) (affect) (*VT46:11*)

CONCERNING **o** (about), becoming **o h-** before a vowel, e.g. **o hEdhil** "concerning Elves" (read perhaps **oh Edhil** in Sindarn spelling)

CONFIRM **tangada-** (make firm, establish) (**i dangada, i thangadar**)

CONFUSED NOISE, CONFUSED YELLING OF BEASTS **glam** (**i 'lam**) (din, uproar, tumult; shouting; a body of Orcs), pl. **glaim** (**in glaim**), coll. pl. **glammath**

CONQUER **orthor-** (**i orthor, in ertherir**) for archaic **in örtherir** (master)

CONSTRAIN **baugla-** (oppress) (**i maugla, i mbauglar**)

CONSTRAINER 1) **bauglir** (oppressor, tyrant) (**i mauglir, o mbauglir**), no distinct pl. form except with article: **i mbauglir**. Also in the form **baugron** (oppressor, tyrant) (**i maugron, o mbaugron**), pl. **baugryn** (**i mbaugryn**), coll. pl. **baugronnath**.

CONTINUALLY (*adverb*) **him**, lenited **chim**. Not that homophones include the adjectives "cool" and also "steadfast, abiding". NOT ALLOW TO CONTINUE **nuitha-** (**i nuitha, in nuithar**) (prevent from coming to completion; stop short; stunt) (*WJ:413*)

CONTORTED **norn** (twisted, knotted, crabbed, hard), pl. **nyrn**. Also used as noun = "Dwarf". (*MR:93, WJ:205*)

CONTRACT **gowest** (**i 'owest**) (compact, treaty), pl. **gewist** (**i ngewist** = *i ñewist*). Archaic pl. **göwist**.

CONTRIVANCE **gaud** (**i 'aud**) (contrivance, device), pl. **goed** (**i ngoed** = *i ñoed*), coll. pl. **godath**

CONTROL (*verb*) **tortha-** (**i dortha, i thorthar**) (wield)

CONTROL (*noun*) **tûr** (**i dûr, o thûr**, construct **tur**) (mastery, power; master, victor, lord), pl. **tuir** (**i thuir**), coll. pl. **túrath**

COOKED FOOD **aes** (meat). No distinct pl. form.

COOL **him** (lenited **chim**; no distinct pl. form). Note that homophones include both the adjective "steadfast, abiding" and the adverb "continually".

COPPER **rust**, pl. **ryst** (**idh ryst**) if there is a pl. Possibly also ?**urun** (pl. **yryn** if there is a pl.).

COPPER-COLOURED 1) **gaer** (red, reddish, ruddy); lenited 'aear; no distinct pl. form. (This is a suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **goer**.) Note: homophones mean "dreadful, awful, fearful; holy" and also "sea". 2) **ross** (russet, red-haired, reddish), pl. **ryss**. (*PM:366, VT41:9*) Note: homophones mean ""foam, rain, dew, spray" and also "polished metal, glitter"

CORD **nordh** (pl. **nyrdh**)

CORE 1) **enedh** (middle, center), pl. **enidh**, 2) **nest** (heart, center), pl. **nist**

CORN (*not* = "maize") **iaw**, pl. **ioe** (in "Noldorin" the pl. was **iui**, *VT46:22*). Note: a homophone means "ravine, cleft, gulf".

CORNER **nass** (sharp end, angle, point), construct **nas**, pl. **nais**

CORPSE **daen** (**i naen**, **o ndaen**), same in pl. except with article (**i ndaen**)

CORRUPT **thaw** (rotten), pl. **thoe**

COUNSEL (*verb*) **gor-** (**i 'ôr**, **i ngerir** = *i ñerir*) (warn) (*VT41:11*)

COUNT (*noun*) **genediad** (**i 'enediad**) (reckoning), pl. **genediaid** (**i ngenediaid** = *i ñenediaid*) if there is a pl.

COUNT (*verb*) **nedia-** (reckon, number) (**i nedia**, **in nedar**). Cited in archaic form "**noedia**" = **nödia-** (*LR:378 s.v. NOT*); COUNT UP **gonod-** (**i 'onod**, **i ngenedir** = *i ñenedir*) (reckon, sum up), pa.t. **gonont**

COUNTLESS **aronoded** (endless, innumerable), pl. **erenedid** (archaic **erönödid**)

COUPLET (*verse couplet*) **linnod** (pl. **linnyd**)

COURSE \***ÿr** (construct **yr**; no distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **yrath**). Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **iôr**.

COURSE **rath** (climb, climbing path, street, riverbed), pl. **raist** (**idh raist**) (*UT:255*)

COURTYARD **pand** (**i band**, **o phand**, construct **pan**), pl. **paind** (**i phaind**), coll. pl. **pannath**

COVER (*a cover that hides*) **escal** (screen, veil), pl. **escail**. Also spelt **esgal** (pl. **esgail**).

COVER **toba-** (**i doba, i thobar**) (roof over). Cited as a "Noldorin" infinitive in **-o (tobo)**

CRABBED **norn** (twisted, knotted, contorted, hard), pl. **nyrn**. Also used as noun = "Dwarf". (*MR:93, WJ:205*)

CRAFT **maenas (i vaenas)** (handicraft, art), pl. **maenais (i maenais)**, coll. pl. **maenassath**. Also **curu (i guru, o churu)** (cunning, cunning device, skill), pl. **cyry (i chyry)** (*VT45:24*); MAN OF CRAFT **curunír (i gurunír, o churunír)** (wizard), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i churunír**), coll. pl. **?curuníriath**

CREATURE **ûn** (pl. **uin**). POWERFUL, HOSTILE AND TERRIBLE CREATURE (*demon*) **graug (i 'raug)**, pl. **groeg (in groeg)**, coll. pl. **grogath** (*WJ:415*)

CRESCENT **cû (i gû, o chû)** (arch, bow), pl. **cui (i chui)**;

CRESCENT MOON **\*cúron (i gúron, o chúron)**, pl. **cúroen (i churoen)**. Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **cúran**; compare the Sindarin month-names in **-ron**.

CREST OF A HELMET **amloth** (pl. **emlyth**). Literally "uprising-flower". The source also mentions a dialectal form **althoth**.

CROOK **gamp (i 'amp)** (hook, claw), pl. **?gaimp** or **?gemp (i ngaimp = i ñaimp** or **i ngemp = i ñemp)**, coll. pl. **gammath**

CROOKED **raen** (no distinct pl. form). Note: a homophone means "netted, enlaced".

CROSS (*verb*) **#athra-** (isolated from the gerund **athrad** "crossing") (**i athra, in athrar**), also **athrada-** (traverse) (**i athrada, in athradar**)

CROSSING 1) **athrad** (ford), pl. **ethraid**, 2) **iach** (ford), pl. **iaich**

CROSSWAY **tharbad** (pl. **therbaid**)

CROW **corch (i gorch, o chorch)**, pl. **cyrch (i chyrc)**. Also

**\*craban (i graban, o chraban)**, pl. **crebain (i chrebain)**. Only the pl. **crebain** is attested. The sg. could be either **\*craban, \*creban** or **\*croban**, but the first of these seems the most likely.

CROWD 1) **hoth (i choth, o choth)** (host, horde), pl. **hyth (i chyth)**, 2) **ovras** (heap), pl. **evrais** (archaic **övrais**), coll. pl. **ovrassath**, 3) **rim** (great number, host), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rim**). Note: a homophone means "cold pool or lake".

CROWN **rî** (construct **ri**) (wreath, garland), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rî**)

CROWNED **rîn** (no distinct pl. form). Also used as noun CROWNED WOMAN (= queen): **rîn**, construct **rin**, no distinct pl. form except

with article (**idh rîn**). Note: a homophone means "remembrance".

CROWNED LADY **rîen** (queen), pl. ?**rîn** (**idh rîn**)

CRUEL 1) **balch** (lenited **malch**; pl. **belch**), 2) **baug** (tyrannous, oppressive) (lenited **maug**), pl. **boeg**

CRY (*noun*) **caun** (**i gaun**, **o chaun**) (clamour, outcry, shout), pl. **coen** (**i choen**), coll. pl. **conath**, the latter often used = "lamentation"

(*PM:345, 362*). Note: a homophone of **caun** means "valour". CRY OF ENCOURAGEMENT IN BATTLE **hûl** (**i chûl**, **o chûl**, construct **hul**), pl. **huil** (**i chuil**)

CRY (OUT) 1) #**nalla-** (**i nalla**, **in nallar**). Attested in the 1st person present-tense form **nallon** "I cry". 2) CRY OUT **can-** (**i gân**, **i chenir**) (shout, call). Compare CALL OUT.

CRYSTAL (?) **ivor**, analogical pl. **ivyr**; CRYSTALLINE (?) **ivrin**, no distinct pl. form.

CUNNING (*noun*), CUNNING DEVICE **curu** (**i guru**, **o churu**) (skill, craft), pl. **cyry** (**i chyry**) (*VT45:24*). Similar forms function as adjectives: CUNNING (*adj.*) **coru** (wily), lenited **goru**, analogical pl. **cery**. Archaic **corw** (pl. **cyrw**).

CURSE (*noun*) \***rhach** (?**i thrach** or ?**i rach** – *the lenition product of rh is uncertain*), pl. **rhaich** (?**idh raich**). The word is only attested in mutated form **e'rach** "of the curse" in *MR:373*; David Salo theorizes that this is how a word in **rh-** appears after the genitival article **en** "of the".

CUSTODY **band** (**i mand**, **o mband**; construct **ban**) (prison, safekeeping, duress, doom, hell), pl. **baind** (**i mbaind**), coll. pl. **bannath**.

CUSTOM **haew** (**i chaew**, **o chaew**) (habit), same form in pl. (also with article)

CUT (*noun*) 1) **rest** (ravine, cleft), pl. **rist** (**idh rist**), 2) **criss** (**i griss**, **o chriss**, construct **cris**) (cleft, slash), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i chriss**)

CUT ROUND **osgar-** (**i osgar**, **in esgerir** for archaic **in ösgerir**) (amputate). Also spelt **oscar-**.

CUTLASS **lang** (sword), pl. **laing**

CUTTER (*sword*) **rist** (cleaver), no distinct pl. except with article (**idh rist**). Note: a homophone means "cleft".

CUTTING **cirith** (**i girith**, **o chirith**) (cleft, pass), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i chirith**)

CYCLE **andrann** (age), pl. **endrain**. *Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **anrand**.*

## <D>

DADDY **ada** (pl. **edai**)

DAGGER **sigil** (**i higil**, **o sigil**) (knife), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i sigil**), coll. pl. **sigiliath**. Note: a homophone means "necklace".

DAILY (*adj.*) **ilaurui** (no distinct pl. form)

DAISY **eirien** (pl. **eirin**) (*SD:128:31*)

DAMP **nîd** (wet, tearful); no distinct pl. form

DANGLE \***glinga-** (**i 'linga**, **in glingar**) (hang). Cited as "gling" in the source (LR369 s.v. *LING*)

DARE **bertha-** (**i vertha**, **i merthar**)

DARK BROWN **baran** (swart, dark brown, yellow brown, golden-brown), pl. **berain**

DARK **doll** (dusky, misty, obscure), lenited **noll**, pl. **dyll**. Note: In "Noldorin", this word appeared as **dolt** as well as **doll**, but the latter seems the best form in S.

DARK **dûr** (sombre), lenited **dhûr**, pl. **duir**

DARK ELF

DARK ELF **Mornedhel** (**i Vornedhel**), pl. **Mornedhil** (**i**

**Mornedhil**). Conceivably the entire word could be umlauted in the pl.: **Mernedhil**. (*WJ:409*). Also **Duredhel** (**i Dhuredhel**), pl.

**Duredhil** (**i Núredhil**), also called **Durion** (**i Dhurion**), \*"dark son", pl. **Duryn** (**i Nuryn**), coll. pl. **Durionnath**.

DARK MAGIC, see SORCERY

DARK **môr** (black), lenited **vôr**, pl. **mÿr** (*Letters:382*), also DARK **morn** (black), pl. **myrn**, lenited **vorn**. Note: the latter word is also

used as a noun "darkness, night". (*Letters:386*) DARK **graw** (swart), lenited 'raw, pl. **groe**. (*VT45:16*) DARK PEOPLE **Graurim**

(*VT45:16*); DARK SHADOW **dúath** (**i dhúath**) (nightshade), pl.

**dúraith** (**i núraith**); DARK SORCERY **guldur** (**i nguldur** = *i ñuldur*), pl. **gyldyr** (**in gyldyr** = *i ñgyldyr*)

DARK SHAPE, see SHADOW

DARK SON, see DARK ELF

DARKNESS 1) **dû** (**i dhû**) (night, nightfall, late evening, dusk), pl. **dui** (**i nui**) (*SD:302*), 2) **fuin** (gloom, night, dead of night, nightshade). No distinct pl. form. 3) **môr** (**i vôr**, construct **mor**), pl. **mÿr** (**i mÿr**) if there is a pl. (*Letters:382*); 4) **morn** (**i vorn**) (night), pl. **myrn** (**i myrn**). Note: the word **môr**, **morn** is also used as an adjective "dark, black". (*Letters:386*)

DARTS, THROWER/HURLER OF (= *warrior*) **hadron** (**i chadron**, **o chadron**), pl. **hedryn** (**i chedryn**), coll. pl. **hadronnath**

DAUGHTER 1) **iell** (**-iel**) (girl, maid), pl. **ill**, 2) **sell** (**i hell**) (girl, maid), pl. **sill** (**i sill**), coll. pl. **sellath**. DAUGHTER OF TWILIGHT, see NIGHTINGALE

DAUNTLESS (also used as noun DAUNTLESS MAN) **thalion** (steadfast, strong; hero), pl. **thelyn**.

DAWN **minuial** (**i vinuial**) (morrowdim, twilight), pl. **minuial** (**i minuial**)

DAY **aur** (morning), pl. **oer**. As prefix **or-** in names of weekdays.

ANNIVERSARY DAY \***edinor** (pl. **edinoer**). Archaic **edinaur**. In "Noldorin", the word appeared as **edinar**. DAYTIME **calan** (**i galan**, **o chalan**), pl. **celain** (**i chelain**)

DAZZLING WHITE (or, white as snow) **gloss** (in compounds **-los**), lenited **'loss**; pl. **glyss**

DEAD (*adj.*) 1) **gorth** (lenited **ngorth**; pl. **gyrth**), also **fern**, pl. **firn**. These adjectives may also be used as nouns "dead person(s)".

According to LR:381 s.v. *PHIR*, the word **fern** means "dead" with reference to the (inevitable) death of mortals. Also **gwann** (departed), lenited **'wann**; pl. **gwain**

DEAD PERSON **gorth** (**i ngorth** = *i ñorth*, **o n'gorth** = *o ñgorth*), pl. **gyrth** (**in gyrth** = *i ñgyrth*), coll. pl. **Gorthrim**, the dead as a group (*RC:526*). Note: a homophone means "dread, horror".

DEAD OF NIGHT **fuin** (gloom, darkness, night, nightshade). No distinct pl. form.

DEADLY **delu** (hateful, fell), lenited **dhelu**; analogical pl. **dely**.

Archaic **delw** (the only attested form); DEADLY FEAR **gorgor** (**i ngorgor** = *i ñorgor*, **o n'gorgor** = *o ñgorgor*) (extreme horror), pl. **gergyr** (**in gergyr** = *i ñgergyr*), coll. pl. **gorgorath** (*WJ:415*). Archaic pl. **görgyr**. Also in longer form **gorgoroth** (**i ngorgoroth** = *i ñgorgoroth*, **o n'gorgoroth** = *o ñgorgoroth*) (terror), pl. **gergeryth** (**in gergeryth** = *i ñgergeryth*). Archaic pl. \***görgöryth**.

DEAL WITH **maetha-** (**i vaetha**, **i maethar**) (handle, wield, manage). In earlier material, the verb **maetha-** meant "fight".

DEAR **mail** (lenited **vail**, pl. **mîl**), also **mell** (lenited **vell**; pl. **mill**), also **muin** (lenited **vuin**; no distinct pl. form)

DEATH 1) (*act of dying*) **gwanath** (**i 'wanath**), pl. **gwenaiith** (**in gwenaiith**), 2) (*act of dying, especially the "death" of Elves by fading or weariness*) **gwanu** (**i 'wanu**), analogical pl. **gweny** (**in gweny**).

Archaic **gwanw** (LR:397 s.v. *WAN*), hence coll. pl. ?**gwanwath**. Other words (*rather referring to Death as a state or abstract*): 3) **gûr** (**i ngûr** = *i ñûr*, **o n'gûr** = *o ñgûr*, construct **gur**), pl. **guir** (**in guir** = *i ñguir*), 4) **gurth** (**i ngurth** = *i ñurth*, **o n'gurth** = *o ñgurth*), pl. **gyrth** (**in gyrth** = *i ñgyrth*), 5) **guruth** (**i nguruth** = *i ñuruth*, **o n'guruth** = *o ñguruth*), pl. **gyryth** (**in gyryth** = *i ñgyryth*)

DEATH-HORROR, DREAD OF DEATH **guruthos** (**i nguruthos**, **o n'guruthos**), pl. (if there is a pl.) either **guruthys** (**in guruthys** = *i ñguruthys*) or **gyrythys** (**in gyrythys** = *i ñgyrythys*) with umlaut throughout the word. Coll. pl. **guruthossath**.

DEBATE (*noun*) **athrabeth** (pl. **ethrebith**)

DECEMBER **Girithron** (**na 'Irithron**)

DECLIVITY \***pind** (**i bind**; construct **pin**) (slope), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i phind**), coll. pl. **pinnath** (in the name Pinnath Gelin).

DECLIVITY **pend** (**i bend**, **o phend**; construct **pen**) (fall), pl. **pind** (**i phind**), coll. pl. **pennath**

DEED **cardh** (**i gardh**, **o chardh**), pl. **cerdh** (**i cherdh**). Note: **cardh** may also mean "house, building". ILL DEED \***úgarth** (sin), pl. **úgerth** (*VT44:23*)

DEEP **tofn** (lenited **dofn**; pl. **tyfn**) (low, low-lying), also **nûr** (pl. **nuir**). Note: homophones of the latter mean "sad" and "race". DEEP VALE **im** (dell), no distinct pl. form (though the pl. article **in** will mark the word as pl. when definite). The word typically occurs, not by itself, but in compounds like **imlad**, **imloth**, **imrath**, **imrad** (*VT45:18*, *VT47:19*) DEEP VALLEY (*under or among hills*) **tûm**, **tum-** (**i dûm**, **o thûm**, construct **tum**), pl. **tuim** (**i thuum**) DEEP VALLEY, NARROW VALLEY WITH STEEP SIDES **imlad** (glen), pl. **imlaid**; DEEP CLEFT **falch** (ravine[?]), pl. **felch**; DEEP LORE **angol** (magic), pl. **engyl**. Note: a homophone means "stench". GOING DEEP IN **maeg** (lenited **vaeg**; no distinct pl. form) (sharp,

penetrating). (*WJ:337*); LEARNED IN DEEP ARTS **golwen** (wise), lenited **ngolwen**, pl. **gelwin** (archaic pl. **gölwin**); DEER **aras** (pl. **erai**s, coll. pl. **arassath**) DEFEND **gartha-** (keep) (**i 'artha**, **i ngarthar** = *i ñarthar*) DEFILE (*noun*) **aglonn** (pass between high walls), pl. **eglynn**. DEFINED OR BOUNDED PLACE **gardh** (**i 'ardh**) (region), pl. **gerdh** (**i ngerdh** = *i ñerdh*) DEFORMED AND HIDEOUS CREATURE \***ulunn** (monster), pl. **ylynn**. (*The archaic form **ulund** and the later form **ulun** is cited in LR:396 s.v. ÚLUG*) DELIGHT, EXCLAMATION OF: **elo!** is said to be an exclamation of wonder, admiration, or delight. DELL **im** (deep vale), no distinct pl. form (though the pl. article **in** will mark the word as pl. when definite). The word typically occurs, not by itself, but in compounds like **imlad**, **imloth**, **imrath**, **imrad** (*VT45:18, VT47:19*) DELVED MINE #**sabar** (**i habar**, **o sabar**), pl. **sebair** (**i sebair**). Isolated from the name **Anghabar**, "iron mine". The root *SAPA* "dig, excavate" (QL:82) suggests that this **-habar** is a lenited form of \***sabar**. If the unlenited form is actually \***habar**, read: **habar** (**i chabar**, **o chabar**), pl. **hebair** (**i chebair**). DELVING 1) **grôd** (**i 'rôd**, construct **grod**) (cave, excavation, underground dwelling), pl. **grÿd** (**in grÿd**) (*WJ:414*), 2) **groth** (**i 'roth**) (cave, large excavation), pl. **gryth** (**in gryth**) DEMON **raug** (**-rog** in compounds, as in **Balrog**), pl. **roeg** (**idh roeg**), coll. pl. #**rogath** (isolated from **Balrogath**, MR:79). Also used = "powerful, hostile, and terrible creature". FIRE-DEMON **balrog** (**i valrog**), pl. **balroeg** (**i malroeg**). Coll. pl. **balrogath** is attested. Archaic form \***balraug**. (*MR:79, WJ:415*). The etymological meaning is rather "power-demon". DENIAL **ubed**, pl. **ubid** (*WR:132, 137*) DEPART **gwanna-** (**i 'wanna**, **in gwannar**) (die) DEPARTED 1) (*past participle*) **gwanwen** (lenited **'wanwen**; pl. **gwenwin**), also as noun: a "departed" one, one of the Elves of Aman: **Gwanwen** (**i 'Wanwen**), pl. **Gwenwin** (**in Gwenwin**) (*WJ:378*), 2) **gwann** (dead), lenited **'wann**; pl. **gwain**; DEPARTED SPIRIT **mân** (**i vâ**n, construct **man**), pl. **main** (**i main**)



DEPRIVE (*or, to wrong*) #**neitha-** (**i neitha, in neithar**), isolated from **Neithan** "Wronged" (as participle/derived noun)

DESCENDANT **iôn (-ion)** (son), pl. **ŷn**, coll. pl. #**ionath** isolated from **Hurinionath** (*PM:202-3*) as the name of the House of Húrin. (*MR:373, WJ.337, PM:202-3, 218*)

DESIRE (*vb.*) **aníra-** (**i aníra, in anírar**); SEXUAL DESIRE **îr** (*VT46:23*)

DETESTABLE **thaur** (abhorrent, abominable, foul), pl. **thoer**. Note: a homophone means "fenced".

DETESTATION **delos (i dhelos)** (fear, horror, abhorrence, dread, loathing), pl. **delys (i nelys)**, coll. pl. **delossath**. A side-form ends in **-oth** (pl. **-yth**) instead of **-os (-ys)**.

DEVICE **gaud (i 'aud)** (contrivance, machine), pl. **goed (i ngoed = i ñoed)**, coll. pl. **godath**

DEW 1) **mîdh (i vîdh, construct midh)**, no distinct form in pl. except with article (**i mîdh**), 2) **ross** (construct **ros**) (foam, rain, spray [of fall or fountain]), pl. **ryss (idh ryss)**. (*Letters:282*) Note: homophones mean "reddish, russet, copper-coloured, red-haired" and also "polished metal, glitter".

DIALECT, see TONGUE

DIE 1) **fîr-** (**i fîr, i firir**) (fade), 2) **gwanna-** (**i 'wanna, in gwannar**) (depart)

DIFFICULTY **tarias (i darias, o tharias)** (stiffness, toughness), pl. **teriais (i theriais)** if there is a plural form; coll. pl. **tariassath**

DIM (*verb*) **gwathra-** (**i 'wathra, in gwathrar**) (overshadow, veil, obscure)

DIM (*adj.*) **gwathren** (shadowy), lenited **'wathren**; pl. **gwethrin**. (A lenited pl. is attested in the name *Ered Wethrin*, Shadowy Mountains.); DIM LIGHT **gwâth (i 'wâth; construct gwath)** (shadow, shade), pl. **gwaith (in gwaith)** (*UT:261*); DIM SHAPE **auth** (spectral or vague apparition), pl. **oeth**, coll. pl. **othath**. Note: a homophone means "war, battle".

DIN **glam (i 'lam)** (uproar, tumult, confused yelling of beasts; shouting, confused noise; a body of Orcs), pl. **glaim (in glaim)**, coll. pl. **glammath**

DIRE **goeol** (terrible, fell), lenited **'oeol**; pl. **goeol**. Archaic **\*goeaul**.

DIRTY **gwaur** (soiled), lenited **'waur**, pl. **goer**

DISEASE \***lhîw** (?**i thlîw** or ?**i lîw** – *the lenition product of lh is uncertain*) (sickness), no distinct pl. form except possibly with article (?**i lîw**). – Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" *thliw*, *fliw*.

DISGUST (*noun*) **dêl** (**i dhêl**, construct **del**) (fear, loathing, horror), pl. **dîl** (**i nîl**). FEEL DISGUST AT **fuia-** (**i fuia**, **in fuiar**) (abhor)

DISTANT 1) **hae** (far, on the other side, further); lenited **chae**; no distinct pl. form, 2) \***haer** (far, distant), lenited **chaer**; no distinct pl. form. (*Tentative correction of "haen" in VT45:20; compare Quenya haira.*)

DISTINCT **minai** (single, unique), lenited **vinai**; pl. **mini**

DISTURB **presta-** (**i bresta**, **i phrestar**) (affect); the passive participle *prestannen* is attested.

DIVINE (*adj.*) **bâl**, lenited **vâl**, pl. **bail**. Note: the word can also be used as a noun "divinity, divine power".

DIVINITY **bâl** (**i vâl**, construct **bal**), pl. **bail** (divine power). Note: the word can also be used as an adj. "divine".

DO **car-** (**i gâr**, **i cherir**), pa.t. **agor** (make, build) (*WJ:415*), PRONE (TO DO) (*adj.*) **dadbenn** (downhill, sloping down, inclined), lenited **dhadbenn**, pl. **dedbinn**. Verb SET VIGOROUSLY OUT TO DO **heria-** (**i cheria**, **i cheriar**) (have an impulse, be compelled to do something, begin suddenly and vigorously) (*VT45:22*)

DOER **ceredir** (**i geredir**, **o cheredir**) (maker), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i cheredir**)

DOG **hû** (**i chû**, **o chu**, construct **hu**), pl. **hui** (**i chui**)

DOING #**cared** (**i gared**, **o chared**) (making), pl. **cerid** (**i cherid**). Isolated from **ceredir** "doer, maker", where the word appears in umlauted form (**cared** + **dîr**).

DOME **telu** (**i delu**, **o thelu**) (high roof), pl. **tely** (**i thely**)

DON'T 1) **avo** (+ lenited imperative, e.g. **avo garo** "don't do"); **av-** (prefix added to imperative verbs, followed by lenition: **avgaro!**

"don't do!" as a negative version of **caro!** "do!"), 2) **baw!** (= "no!", as interjection expressing refusal or prohibition)

DOOM (*verb*) **bartha-** (**i martha**, **i mbarthar**)

DOOM (*noun*) 1) **amarth** (fate), pl. **emerth**; 2) **band** (**i mand**, **o mband**; construct **ban**) (custody, prison, safekeeping, duress, hell), pl. **baind** (**i mbaind**), coll. pl. **bannath**. 3) **manadh** (**i vanadh**) (final end, fate, fortune [*usually = final bliss*]), pl. **menaidh** (**i menaidh**)

DOOMED **barad** (lenited **marad**), pl. **beraid**. Note: **barad** is also a noun "fortress, fort, tower", but this is derived from a stem in *b-* and would have different mutations.

DOOR 1) **fend** (threshold), construct **fen**, pl. **find**, coll. pl. **fennath**, 2) **fennas** (gateway), pl. **fennais**, coll. pl. **fennassath**, 3) **annon** (great gate), pl. **ennyn**

DORIATH, PEOPLE OF **Iathrim** ("Fence-people") (*WJ:378*)

DOT **pêg** (**i bêg**, construct **peg**) (small spot), pl. **pîg** (**i phîg**)

DOUBLE (*adj.*) 1) **edaid**; no distinct pl. form, 2) **tadol** (lenited **dadol**, analogical pl. **dedyl**)

DOUGH **maeas** (**i vaeas**), pl. **maeais** (**i maeais**) if there is a pl. (but coll. pl. **maeassath**). Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" *moeas*.

DOVE **cugu** (**i gugu**, **o chugu**), pl. **cygy** (**i chygy**)

DOWN (*adverb*, = DOWNWARD) **dad**; DOWNHILL, SLOPING

DOWN (*adj.*) **dadbenn** (inclined, prone [to do]), lenited **dhadbenn**, pl. **dedbinn**; SLANT DOWN **penna-** (**i benna**, **i phennar**)

DOWN (*noun*) \***torn** (**i dorn**, **o thorn**), pl. **tyrn** (**i thyrn**). Only the pl. **tyrn** is attested, as part of the name Tyrn Gorthad "Barrow-downs".

DRAGON **lhûg** (construct **lhug**; with article ?**i thlûg** or ?**i lûg** – *the lenition product of lh is uncertain*) (snake, serpent), pl. **lhuig** (?**i luig**), also **amlug** (pl. **emlyg**). FISH-DRAGON **limlug** (sea serpent), pl.

**limlyg**

DRAIN (*vb*) **sautha-** (**i hautha**, **i sauthar**)

DRAUGHT \***suith** (**i huith**, **o suith**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i suith**). – Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" *sûth*.

DRAW **teitha-** (**i deitha**, **i theithar**) (write)

DREAD (*noun*) 1) **delos** (**i dhelos**) (fear, horror, abhorrence, detestation, loathing), pl. **delys** (**i nelys**), coll. pl. **delossath**. A side-form ends in **-oth** (pl. **-yth**) instead of **-os** (**-ys**). 2) **gae** (**i 'ae**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i ngae** = *i ñae*), 3) **gôr** (**i ngôr** = *i ñôr*, **o n'gôr** = *o ñgôr*, construct **gor**) (fear, horror), pl. **gôr** (**in gôr** = *i ñgôr*). Note: a homophone means "vigour", but has different mutations. 4) **goroth** (**i ngoroth** = *i ñoroth*, **o n'goroth** = *o ñgoroth*) (horror), pl. **geryg** (**in geryg** = *i ñgeryg*) (*WJ:415*). Archaic pl.

\***göryth**. 5) **gorth** (**i ngorth** = *i ñorth*, **o n'gorth** = *o ñgorth*) (horror), pl. **gyrth** (**in gyrth** = *i ñgyrth*). (*WJ:415*) Note: a homophone means "dead; dead person". 6) **goss** (**i 'oss**, construct **gos**) (horror), pl. **gyss** (**i**

**ngyss** = *i ñyss*). 7) **gost** (**i ngost** = *i ñost*, **o n'gost** = *o ñgost*) (terror), pl. **gyst** (**in gyst** = *i ñgyst*). 8) **achas** (fear), pl. **echais**. It is possible that the word is lenited in the source, and that it should have an initial **g-**; if so read **gachas** (**i 'achas**), pl. **gechais** (**i ngechais** = *i ñechais*), coll. pl. **achassath**. GREAT DREAD **daedhelos** (**i naedhelos**, **o ndaedhelos**), pl. **daedhelys** (**i ndaedhelys**). Coll. pl. **daedhelossath**. A side-form ends in **-oth** instead of **-os**. The word appears in the mutated form "ndaedelos" in LotR Appendix F, but since the second element must be **delos** "abhorrence" and it would surely be lenited following a vowel, this would seem to be one of the cases where Tolkien wrote **d** even though **dh** would be technically correct.

DREAD OF DEATH **guruthos** (**i nguruthos** = *i ñuruthos*, **o n'guruthos** = *o ñguruthos*) (death-horror), pl. (if there is a pl.) either **guruthys** (**in guruthys** = *i ñguruthys*) or **gyrythys** (**in gyrythys** = *i ñgyrythys*) with umlaut throughout the word. Coll. pl. **guruthossath**. DREADFUL 1) **gaer** (awful, fearful; holy); lenited **'aear**; no distinct pl. form. Note: homophones mean "reddish, copper-coloured, ruddy" and also "sea". 2) **naer** (lamentable, woeful, sad); no distinct pl. form. DREAM (*noun*) **ôl** (in compounds **olo-**; pl. **ely** for archaic **öly**). – The pl. **ely** is the suggested Sindarin equivalent of "Noldorin" **elei** (LR:379 s.v. *OLOS*)

DREAM (*verb*) **oltha-** (**i oltha**, **in olthar**)

DREARINESS **muil** (**i vuil**) (twilight, shadow, vagueness), no distinct pl. except with article (**i muil**)

DRINK (*vb.*) **soga-** (3rd person sg. **sôg**, pa.t. **sunc** or **sogant**; passive participle **sogannen**). Hence **i hôg** "who drinks", **?i sogar** "who drink". The form "asogant" in LR:388 s.v. *SUK* is an error for **sogant**, VT46:16. The participle, listed in LR as "sogennen", should apparently read **sogannen**.

DRINKING VESSEL **ylf** (no distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **ylvath**) (*WJ:416*). Note: a homophone means "brand".

DRIVEN UNDER COMPULSION **horn** (impelled), lenited **chorn**; pl. **hyrn**

DRÛ: FAMILY OF THE DRÛ-FOLK **Drúnos** (**i Dhrúnos**), pl. **Drúnys** (**in Drúnys**), coll. pl. **Drúnossath**. See WILD MAN.

DRY **parch** (lenited **barch**; pl. **perch**); VERY DRY **apharch** (pl. **epherch**) (*VT45:5, 36*)

DUNGEON **gador** (**i 'ador**) (prison), analogical pl. **gedyr** (**i ngedyr** = *i ñedyr*). Archaic **gadr**.

DUNLAND, PEOPLE OF **Gwathuirim** (*PM:330*)

DURESS **band** (**i mand**, **o mband**; construct **ban**) (custody, prison, safekeeping, doom, hell), pl. **baind** (**i mbaind**), coll. pl. **bannath**.

DURESS **thang** (compulsion, need, oppression, tyranny), pl. **theng** if there is a pl.

DUSK 1) **moth** (**i voth**), pl. **myth** (**i myth**). David Salo would read \***môth** with a long vowel. 2) **dû** (**i dhû**) (night, nightfall, late evening, darkness), pl. **dui** (**i nui**) (*SD:302*).

DUSK-SINGER (= *nightingale*) **dúlinn** (**i dhúlinn**), same form pl. except with article (**i núlinn**); coll. pl. **dúlinnath** (*SD:302*)

DUSKY **doll** (dark, misty, obscure), lenited **noll**, pl. **dyll**. Note: In "Noldorin", this word appeared as **dolt** as well as **doll**, but the latter seems the best form in S.

DUST 1) **ast** (pl. **aist** if there is a pl.), 2) **lith** (sand, ash) (*Names:178*)

DWARF 1) **hadhod** (**i chadhod**, **o chadhod**), pl. **hedhyd** (**i chedhyd**), coll. pl. **hadhodrim** (*WJ:388*). This was a word borrowed from Dwarvish *Khazâd*. 2) **naug** (in compounds **-nog**), pl. **#noeg**, coll. pl. **naugrim**, **nogrim**. (*WJ:388, 408, 413; VT45:13*). In "Noldorin" the pl. was **nuig**, but the Sindarin pl. form **noeg** is attested in **Nibin-noeg** "Petty-dwarves" (*WJ:187, 420*). Note: **naug** is also used as an adj. "dwarfed, stunted". This word for "dwarf" also appears in a diminutive form: **naugol** (in compounds **naugla-**), coll. pl. **nauglath**.

2) DWARF **nogoth** (pl. **negyth**; coll. pl. **nogothrim**). Archaic pl. "noegyth" = **nögyth** (*WJ:388, 408*) 3) **norn** (pl. **nyrn**, coll. pl.

**nornwaith**). From the adj. **norn** "twisted, knotted, crabbed, hard".

(*MR:93, WJ:205*) 4) **#Gonhir** (**i 'Onhir**), literally "Master of Stone", no distinct pl. form except with article (**i Ngonhir** = *i Ñonhir*, maybe primarily used as a coll. pl. **Gonhirrim** (*WJ:205, there spelt*

"*Gonnhirrim*") The coll. pl. **Dornhoth** ("Thrawn folk") (*WJ:388, 408*) also refers to the Dwarves. PETTY-DWARF \***Niben-naug**, **-nog**; pl. **Nibin-noeg**, coll. pl. **Nibin-nogrim** (*UT:148*)

DWARFED **naug** (stunted), pl. **noeg**. Note: the word is also used as a noun "dwarf".

DWARFLET, see PETTY-DWARF

DWARROWVAULT (a name of Khazad-dûm or Moria)

**Hadhodrond** (**na Chadhodrond**, **o Chadhodrond**) (*WJ:389*)

DWELL **dortha-** (**i northa, i ndorthar**) (stay)  
 DWELLING **bâr** (house, home, family; land, earth) (**i mâr, o mbâr**, construct **bar**), pl. **bair** (*i mbair*). Also **-bar, -mar** at the end of compounds DWELLING PLACE **dôr** (**i nôr**, construct **dor**) (land, region), pl. **dÿr** (**i ndÿr**) (*WJ:413*). ENCLOSED DWELLING **gobel** (**i 'obel**) (walled house or village, "town"), pl. **gebil** (**i ngebil = i ñebil**). Archaic pl. **göbil**. DWELLING UNDERGROUND **\*rhûd** (construct **rhud**, with article ?**i thrûd** or ?**i rûd** – *the lenition product of rh- is uncertain*) (artificial cave, rockhewn hall, mine), pl. **rhuid** (?**idh ruid**) (*PM:365*). UNDERGROUND DWELLING **grôd** (**i 'rôd**, construct **grod**) (cave, delving, excavation), pl. **grÿd** (**in grÿd**) (*WJ:414*)

## <E>

EAGER **bara** (fiery), lenited **vara**, pl. **berai**  
 EAGLE **thoron**, pl. **theryn**, coll. pl. **thoronath**. The sg. may also appear as **thôr** (with stem **thoron-**); **thôr** is also an adjective "swooping, leaping down". In "Noldorin", the pl. was **therein** (*LR:392 s.v. THOR*). GREAT WING (*of eagle*) **roval** (pinion, wing), pl. **rovail** (**idh rovail**). – Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **rhoval** pl. **rhoval**.  
 EAR **lhewig** (?**i thlewig** or ?**i lewig** – *the lenition product of lh is uncertain*). This is a singular formed from the collective EARS (*pair of ears*): **lhaw** (?**i thlaw** or ?**i law**).  
 EARLY NIGHT WITHOUT A MOON **tinnu** (**i dinnu, o thinnu**) (dusk, twilight, starlit evening), pl. **tinny** (**i thynny**) if there is a pl.  
 EARTH 1) **ceven** (**i geven, o cheven**), pl. **cevin** (**i chevin**) (*VT48:23*), 2) (*world*) **Amar** (archaic **Ambar**), pl. **Emair**; 3) **bâr** (dwelling, house, home, family; land) (**i mâr, o mbâr**, construct **bar**), pl. **bair** (*i mbair*). Also **-bar, -mar** at the end of compounds. 4) (*maybe "earth" as substance*) **cae** (**i gae, o chae**). No distinct pl. form even if there is a pl., except with article (**i chae**). For "earth" as a substance, see also SOIL.  
 EARTHEN **cefn** (lenited **gefn**, pl. **cifn**)  
 EARTHENWARE **cefnas** (**i gefnas, o chefnas**), pl. **cefnais** (**i chefnais**) (*VT45:19*)  
 EAST (THE EAST) **Rhûn** (?**na Thrûn**) (maybe primarily "the East" as a region), also **amrûn** (sunrise, orient, uprising). The term

\***Rhúven** (?**na Thrúven**) is maybe primarily "east" as a *direction*; the final element means "way". This word is spelt "rhufen" in the source (LR:384 s.v. *RŌ*), but it would seem that **f** here represents **v**. – EAST (*adjectival prefix*) **rhu-** (as in **Rhudaur** "Eastwood", name of a realm: **rhu-** + **taur** "wood").

EASTERN **rhunen** (lenited ?**thrunen** or ?**runen** – *the lenition product of rh-* is uncertain), pl. **rhúnin**

EAT **mad-** (**i vâd**, **i medir**). HONEY-EATER, see BEAR

EAVESDROP **lathra-** (listen in) (**i lathra**, **i lathrar**), also **lathrada** (**i lathrada**, **i lathradar**)

EAVESDROPPER **lathron** (hearer, listener), pl. **lethryn**, coll. pl. **lathronnath**. This is a masc. form, corresponding to fem. **lethril** (VT45:26), no distinct pl. form, but coll. pl. **lethrillath**.

EBB **dannen** (**i nannen**, **o ndannen**) (low tide), pl. **dennin** (**i ndennin**). (VT48:26) Notice the homophone **dannen** "fallen" (but this past participle has different mutations). (VT48:26)

ECHO (*noun*) **glamor** (**i 'lamor**), banalogical pl. **glemyr** (**in glemyr**). Archaic \***glamr**, **glambr**. ECHO (or, sound of voices) **lammad**, pl. **lemmad**. May also be spelt with a single **m**. ECHOING VOICE **lam**, pl. **laim**, coll. pl. **lammath**.

ECHOING (*adj.*) 1) **glamren** (lenited **'lamren**; pl. **glemrin**), 2)

\***loven**, pl. **lovin** (only attested in North Sindarin form **lómin**)

EDDY (*noun*) **hwind** (**i chwind**, **o chwind**; no distinct pl. form even with article; coll. pl. **hwinnath**) (VT46:22)

EDDY (*verb*) **hwinia-** (**i chwinia**, **i chwiniar**) (twirl, whirl)

EDGE \***rîw** (construct **riw**) (hem, border), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rîw**). Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **rhîf**.

SHARP EDGE **lanc** (sudden end, brink), pl. **lainc**, coll. pl. **langath**.

Note: homophones mean "naked" and also "neck, throat".

EIGHT **toloth**, **tolodh**; EIGHTH **tollui** (lenited **dollui**). (VT42:15;

Tolkien may have abandoned the form [t]**oloth**en occurring in lenited form **doloth**en in an earlier source, SD:129)

ELDA (*Elf of the Great Journey, as opposed to the Avari*) **calben** (**i galben**, **o chalben**), pl. **celbin** (**i chelbin**). The general word for Elves, **Elidh** or **Edhil**, may be used in the sense of Quenya *Eldar* (which itself is often used in a generalized sense: any kind of Elves).

ELDER **einior** (pl. **einioer**). Archaic \***einiaur**.

ELDEST **iarwain** (based on *Iarwain* as a name of Tom Bombadil, perhaps literally "old-new").

ELEPHANT **annabon** (lit. "long-snouted"), pl. **ennebyn**, coll. pl. **annabonnath**.

ELEVEN **minib** (*VT48:6-8*)

ELF **edhel** (pl. **edhil**). Coll. pl. **Edhelrim** (or **Edhellim**) (*UT:318*).

Also †**eledh**, pl. **elidh**, coll. pl. **eledhrim** (*Letters:281*), also **elen**, pl. **elin**, also with coll. pl. **eledhrim** (**elen** + **rim** with the regular change **nr** > **dhr**). (*WJ:363, 377-78*; the shorter coll. pl. **Eldrim** > **Elrim** may also occur). But since **elin** also means "stars", other terms for "Elf"

may be preferred. ELF-MAN **ellon** (pl. **ellyn**), ELF-WOMAN **elleth** (pl. **ellith**) (*WJ:363-64, 377*) ELF OF THE GREAT JOURNEY (*Elda, as opposed to the Avari*) **calben** (**i galben**, **o chalben**), pl. **celbin** (**i chelbin**).

NON-ELDARIN ELF **Avar**, pl. **Evair**, also called ELF

LEFT BEHIND **lefn**, pl. **lifn**. GREEN-ELF **laegel**, pl. **laegil**; coll. pl.

**laegrim** or **laegeldrim** (*WJ:385*). These forms from a late source

would seem to supersede the "N" forms listed in LR:368 s.v. *LÁYAK:*

**Lhoebenidh** or **Lhoebelidh**. The Green-elves of Beleriand were also

called **Lindel** (pl. **Lindil**), also **Lindedhel** (pl. **Lindedhil**) (*WJ:385*).

DARK ELF **Mornedhel** (**i Vornedhel**), pl. **Mornedhil** (**i**

**Mornedhil**). Conceivably the entire word could be unlauted in the

pl.: ?**Mernedhil**. (*WJ:409*) Another term for "Dark Elf" is **Dúredhel**

(**i Dhúredhel**), pl. **Dúredhil** (**i Núredhil**).

GREY-ELF (SINDA)

#**send** (**i hend**, **o send**, construct **sen**) (*probably a term only used by*

*the Noldor, borrowed from Quenya Sinda*), pl. **sind** (**i sind**), coll. pl.

**Sendrim** (the only attested form). FORSAKEN ELVES (the Sindar in

Beleriand), see FORSAKEN. FIRST ELF (*one of the tribe of the*

*Vanyar*) **Miniel** (**i Viniel**), pl. **Mínil** (**i Mínil**), coll. pl. **Miniellath**.

(*WJ:383*) ELF OF AMAN **gwanwel** ("departed" Elf), pl. **gwenwil** (**in**

**gwenwil**), coll. pl. **gwanwellath**. (*WJ:378*) Also **gwanwen**; see

DEPARTED. ELF OF BELERIAND (*literally "West-Elf", including*

*Noldor and Sindar*) **Dúnedhel** (**i Núnedhel**), pl. **Dúnedhil** (**i**

**Ndúnedhil**). (*WJ:378, 386*) HALF-ELF (Elf-mortal hybrid)

\***peredhel** (pl. **peredhil**) (*PM:256, 348*). ELF-FRIEND **elvellon** (pl.

**elvellyn**, coll. pl. **elvellonnath**) (*WJ:412*); ELF-STONE (*a term for*

*beryl*) **edhelharn** (pl. **edhelhern**) (*SD:128-31*).

ELM TREE **lalven** (also spelt **lalwen**), pl. **lelvin** (**lelwin**). Alternative

form **lalorn** (pl. **lelyrn**), also short form **lalf** (pl. **lelf** according to



LR:348 s.v. *ÁLAM*; David Salo would read Sindarin **leilf** to go with **eilph** "swan").

ELVISH **edhellen** (of language apparently = "Sindarin"), pl. **edhellin**  
EMBERS **iûl** (pl. **iuil** unless **iûl** is "inherently" plural, as the gloss might suggest).

EMINENT 1) **orchall** (lofty, superior), pl. **erchail** (for archaic **örchail**), 2) **raud** (high, noble), in compounds **-rod**, pl. **roed**. Also used as noun "champion, eminent man, [a] noble": **raud**, pl. **roed** (**idh roed**), coll. pl. **rodath**.

EMPTY **lost** (pl. **lyst**), also **cofn** (void), lenited **gofn**, pl. **cyfn**

ENCAMPMENT **estolad** (pl. **estelaid**, archaic **estölaid**)

ENCHANTRESS **luithien** (Doriathrin *lúthien*, whence the name *Lúthien*), pl. **luithin**

ENCIRCLING FENCE (*outer fence*) **ephel** (pl. **ephil**)

ENCLOSE \***glenia-** (bound, limit) (**i 'lenia**, **in gleniar**) (*VT42:8; the spelling "gleina-" in the primary source may be an error*)

ENCLOSED DWELLING **gobel** (**i 'obel**) (walled house or village, "town"), pl. **gebil** (**i ngebil** = *i ñebil*). Archaic pl. **göbil**. ENCLOSED GRASSLAND **parth** (**i barth**, **o pharth**) (field, sward), pl. **perth** (**i pherth**)

ENCLOSURE **pêl** (**i bêl**, construct **pel**) (fence, fenced field, garth), pl. **veli** (**i pheli**), the latter forms reflecting the stem **pele-** (root *PEL(ES)*, LR:380). CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE **cerin** (**i gerin**, **o cherin**) (circular raised mound), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i cherin**).

ENCOURAGEMENT: CRY OF ENCOURAGEMENT IN BATTLE **hûl** (**i chûl**, **o chûl**, construct **hul**), pl. **huil** (**i chuil**)

END (*adj.*) **methen** (lenited **vethen**; pl. **methin**) (*VT45:34*)

END (*noun*) 1) **meth** (**i veth**), pl. **mith** (**i mith**). Note: the word is also used as an adjective "last". 2) (*rear, hindmost part*) **tele** (**i dele**, **o thele**), pl. **teli** (**i theli**). In "Noldorin", the pl. was **telei** (LR:392 s.v. *TELES*). 3) (*maybe primarily "last point in line; last of a series of items"*) #**methed** (**i vethed**), pl. **methid** (**i methid**). Isolated from the name **Methedras**, the last in a line of mountain peaks. FINAL END **manadh** (**i vanadh**) (fate, fortune [*usually = final bliss*]), pl. **menaidh** (**i menaidh**). SHARP END **nass** (point, angle, corner), construct **nas**, pl. **nais**. SUDDEN END **lanc** (sharp edge, sudden end, brink), pl. **lainc**, coll. pl. **langath**.

ENDLESS **aronoded** (countless, innumerable), pl. **erenedid** (archaic **erönödid**)

ENDURANCE **bronwe** (**i vronwe**)

ENDURE 1) **brenia-** (**i vrenia, i mreniar**), 2) **dartha-** (**i dhartha, i narthar**) (stay, wait, remain, last) (*VT45:8*) LONG ENDURED, see **brûn** under OLD

ENDURING **bronadui** (lasting). Lenited **vronadui**. No distinct pl. form.

ENEMY 1) **goth** (**i ngoth** = *i ñoth*, **o n'goth** = *o ñgoth*), pl. **gyth** (**in gyth** = *i ñgyth*), 2) **#gûd** (**i ngûd** = *i ñûd*, **o n'gûd** = *o ñgûd*, construct **gud**) (foe), pl. **guid** (**in guid** = *i ñgûd*). Isolated from the name **Thuringud**, Hidden Foe. 3) (*also used* = "enmity") **coth** (**i goth, o choth**), pl. **cyth** (**i chyth**).

ENFOLD **gwaeda-** (*VT46:21*)

ENLACED **raen** (netted). No distinct pl. form. (*VT42:12*)

ENLARGE **panna-** (**i banna, i phannar**) (open). Note: a homophone means "fill".

ENMESH **gonathra-** (entangle) (**i 'onathra, i ngonathrar** = *i ñonathrar*)

ENMITY **coth** (**i goth, o choth**), pl. **cyth** (**i chyth**). Also used = "enemy".

ENOUGH (*adj.*) **farn**

ENOUGH (*adverb*) **far** (sufficient, quite)

ENT **Onod** (pl. *Enyd*, coll. pl. *Onodrim*) (*Names:165, Letters:178*)

ENTANGLE **gonathra-** (enmesh) (**i 'onathra, i ngonathrar** = *i ñonathrar*)

ENTANGLEMENT **gonathras** (**i 'onathras**), pl. **genethrais** (**i ngenethrais** = *i ñenethrais*)

ENTER 1) **minna-** (**i vinna, i minnar**), 2) **neledh-** (**i neledh, i neledhir**) (go in)

ERRATIC **rain** (wandering, free). No distinct pl. form. Note: a homophone means "border". (*VT46:10*)

ERROR **mist** (**i vist**), no distinct pl. except with article (**i mist**); also **\*mistad** (**i vistad**) (straying), pl. **mistaid** (**i mistaid**). The word appears as "mistrad" in the source (LR:373 s.v. *MIS*), but this would seem to be a typo.

ESPECIALLY **edregol**

ESTABLISH **tangada-** (confirm, make firm) (**i dangada, i thangadar**). LONG ESTABLISHED, see **brûn** under OLD ESTĒ **Îdh**

ESTUARY **ethir** (mouth or outflow of a river), no distinct pl. form.

Note: a homophone means "spy".

ETERNAL **uireb** (pl. **uirib**), also **ui** (everlasting); no distinct pl. form. Also used as adverb "ever, always".

ETERNITY **uir**

EVENDIM, see TWILIGHT

EVENING †\***thîn** (no distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **thíniath**). The form cited in LR:392 s.v. *THIN* is not marked as containing a long vowel ("thin"). LATE EVENING **dû** (**i dhû**) (night, nightfall, darkness), pl. **dui** (**i nui**) (*SD:302*). STARLIT EVENING **tinnu** (**i dinnu, o thinnu**) (dusk, twilight, early night without a moon), pl. **tinny** (**i thynny**) if there is a pl. Verb GROW TOWARD EVENING **thinna-** (fade).

EVER **ui** (always); also used as adj. "everlasting, eternal". Also as prefix, as in \***uidafnen** "ever-closed" (*WJ:341, where the spelling "uidavnen" is used*), pl. **uidefnin**

EVERLASTING **ui** (eternal); no distinct pl. form. Also used as adverb "ever, always".

EVIL 1) **ogol** (wicked), pl. **egyl** (archaic **ögyl**) (*VT48:32*), 2) possibly also **um** (bad), pl. **ym** (or **uim**?) (*David Salo would read \*ûm with a long vowel. According to VT46:20, it may be that Tolkien intended um as a primitive base rather than as a "Noldorin" word; the word ogol may therefore be preferred.*) EVIL FATE **úmarth** (pl. **úmerth**).

EVIL KNOWLEDGE **gûl** (**i ngûl = i ñûl, o n'gûl = o ñgûl**, construct **gul**) (magic, sorcery, necromancy), pl. **guil** (**in guil = i ñguil**) (*Silm:App, MR:250, WJ:383*)

EXALTED 1) **arth** (lofty, noble), pl. **erth**; EXALTED **hall** (high); lenited **chall**; pl. **hail**. Note: a homophone means "veiled, hidden, shadowed, shady".

EXCAVATE **rosta-** (hollow out) (**i rosta, idh rostar**)

EXCAVATION 1) **grôd** (**i 'rôd**, construct **grod**) (cave, delving, underground dwelling), pl. **grÿd** (**in grÿd**) (*WJ:414*), 2) **torech** (**i dorech, o thorech**) (lair, hole), pl. **terich** (**i therich**) for archaic **törich** (*RC:490*); LARGE EXCAVATION **groth** (**i 'roth**) (cave, delving), pl. **gryth** (**in gryth**)

EXCEEDINGLY **dae** (very). Lenited **dhae**.

EXCHANGE, ARTICLE FOR **bach** (ware, thing) (**i mach, o mbach**), pl. **baich (i mbaich)**

EXCLUDED **said** (lenited **haid**; no distinct pl. form) (separate, not common, private) (*VT42:20*)

EXILE (= *person who is exiled*) \***Edledhron**, pl. **Edledhryn**, coll. pl. **Edledhronnath**. Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **egledhron**.

GO INTO EXILE **edledh-** (**i edledh, in edledhir**), pa.t. **edlent** or **edledhas**. (*VT45:27*; the "Noldorin" forms have **gl** for Sindarin **dl**), also **edledhia-** (**i edledhia, in edledhiar**). Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **egledhia-**

EXILED **edlenn** (pl. **edlinn**). Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **eglenn**.

EXTENDED POINT AT THE SIDE **rafn** (wing, horn), pl. **raifn (idh raifn)**

EXTREME HORROR **gorgor (i ngorgor = i ñorgor, o n'gorgor = o ñgorgor)** (deadly fear), pl. **gergyr (in gergyr = i ñgergyr)**, coll. pl. **gorgorath (WJ:415)**. Archaic pl. **görgyr**.

EYE **hend (i chend, construct hen)**, pl. **hind (i chind)**, dual **hent** "pair of eyes" (*VT45:22*), coll. pl. **hennath**. Adj. EYED (*having eyes*) #**heneb** (lenited **chebeb**, pl. **henib**). Isolated from **maecheneb** "sharp-eyed" (lenited **vaecheneb**; pl. **maechenib**) (*WJ:337*)

## <F>

FACE 1) **nîf** (construct **nif**) (front). No distinct pl. form. 2) **thîr** (look, expression, countenance) (*VT41:10*)

FADE 1) **fîr-** (**i fîr, i firir**) (die), 2) **pel-** (**i bêl, i phelir**) (wither), 3) **thinna-** (grow toward evening)

FADING (*noun*) 3) \***pelin (i belin)** (withering), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i phelin**), 2) #**peleth (i beleth, o pheleth)** (withering), pl. **pelith (i phelith)**. Isolated from the name of the month **Narbeleth**. SEASON OF FADING **firith** (no distinct pl. form).

FAINTNESS **hwîn (i chwîn, o chwîn)** (giddiness), no distinct pl. form even with article (**i chwîn**); coll. pl. **hwîniath**

FAIR **bain** (beautiful). Lenited **vain**. No distinct pl. form.

FAIR-MINDED **fael** (just, generous). No distinct pl. form. (*PM:352*)

FAITH: The noun **estel** "hope, trust, steady purpose" seems to approach the meaning of "faith" (in the religious sense) (*MR:320*)

FAITHFUL ONE ?**sadron** (**i hadron**, **o sadron**), pl. **sedryn** (**i sedryn**), coll. pl. **sadronnath**. Only attested in the pl.; the singular could be either \***sadron** (as here supposed), \***sodron** or \***sedron**.

FAITHFUL VASSAL **bôr** (**boron-**) (**i vôr**, construct **bor**) (trusty/steadfast man), pl. **bÿr** for older **beryn**, **i meryn** (archaic **böryn**, **i möryn**). In "Noldorin", the older pl. forms were **berain**, **beren**.

FALAS: PEOPLE OF THE FALAS (the western seaboard of Beleriand) **Falathrim** (*WJ:378, PM:386*)

FALL (*noun*) 1) #**lant** (pl. **laint**, coll. pl. **lannath**). This is apparently a Quenya borrowing, **dant** being the native Sindarin word. Note: a homophone means "clearing in forest". 2) **pend** (**i bend**, **o phend**; construct **pen**) (declivity), pl. **pind** (**i phind**), coll. pl. **pennath**. 3)

FALL, FALLING (*noun*) **dant** (**i dhant**) (autumn), pl. **daint** (**i naint**), also (and maybe particularly when the meaning is "autumn") **dannas** (**i dhannas**), pl. **dannais** (**i nannais**) (*PM:135*) WATERFALL **lanthir** (no distinct pl. form). Coll. pl. **lanthiriath**. STEEP FALL **dath** (**i dhath**) (hole, pit, abyss), pl. **daith** (**i naith**) (*VT45:8*).

NIGHTFALL **dû** (**i dhû**) (night, dusk, late evening, darkness), pl. **dui** (**i nui**) (*SD:302*)

FALL (*verb*) ?**danna-** (**i dhanna**, **i nannar**), pa.t. **dant**, past participle ("fallen") **dannen**, pl. **dennin**.

FALLEN **dannen** (lenited **dhannen**, pl. **dennin**); see FALL. Notice the homophone **dannen** "ebb, low tide", which however has different mutations. FALLEN SNOW **loss** (construct **los**; pl. **lyss** if there is a pl.) (*RGEO:61-62, Letters:278, VT42:18*) (Note: homophones mean "flower" [more commonly **loth**] and "wilderness".)

FALLING (*adj.*) **talt** (lenited **dalt**, pl. ?**telt**) (slipping, insecure)

FALLOW 1) \***malu** (lenited **valu**; analogical pl. **mely**) (pale). Cited in archaic form **malw** (LR:386 s.v. *SMAL*). 2) **maidh** (lenited **vaidh**; no distinct pl. form) (pale, fawn)

FAMILY **noss** (construct **nos**, pl. **nyss**) (clan, house), also **nost** (pl. **nyst**) (house) (*PM:360*) or **nothrim** (house) with no distinct pl. form (*PM:360*). Also **bâr** (dwelling, house, home; land, earth) (**i mâr**, **o mbâr**, construct **bar**), pl. **bair** (**i mbair**). The element appears in the forms **-bar**, **-mar** at the end of compounds. FAMILY LINE, FAMILY TREE **nothlir** (no distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **nothliriath**) FAMILY OF

THE DRÛ-FOLK **Drúnos** (**i Dhrúnos**), pl. **Drúnys** (**in Drúnys**), coll. pl. **Drúnossath**

FANE **iaun** (holy place, sanctuary), pl. **ioen**, coll. pl. **ionath**

FANG **carch** (**i garch**, **o charch**) (tooth), pl. **cerch** (**i cherch**)

FANTASTIC **hwiniol** (giddy; literally this is the participle "whirling"), lenited **chwiniol**. It is unclear whether Sindarin participles have any distinct plural forms.

FAR (*adj.*) **\*haer** (remote, distant), lenited **chaer**; no distinct pl. form. (*Tentative correction of "haen" in VT45:20; compare Quenya haira.*)

Also **hae** (remote, distant, on the other side, further); lenited **chae**; no distinct pl. form.

FAR AWAY (*adj.*) **\*gwachae** (remote), lenited **'wachae**, no distinct pl. form. The form occurring in the primary source, **#gwahae**, must represent the late Gondorian pronunciation with **h** for **ch** (*PM:186, isolated from gwahaedir*).

FAR OFF (*adv. prefix*) **palan-** (over a wide area)

FARTHING **canath** (**i ganath**, **o chanath**) (fourth part), pl. **cenaith** (**i chenaith**). As coin, the fourth part of a **mirian**. (*PM:45*)

FASHION (*verb*) **echad-** (**i echad**, **in echedir**) (make, shape), pa.t. **echant** (*VT45:19*)

FAST (= *not moving*) **avorn** (staying), pl. **evyrn**. For "fast = quick", see QUICK, RAPID, SWIFT.

FASTEN **taetha-** (tie) (**i daetha**, **i thaethar**)

FAT **tûg** (lenited **dûg**, pl. **tuig**) (thick)

FATE **amarth** (doom), pl. **emerth**; also **manadh** (**i vanadh**) (doom, final end, fortune [*usually = final bliss*]), pl. **menaidh** (**i menaidh**);

EVIL FATE **úmarth** (pl. **úmerth**)

FATED **amarthan** (pl. **emerthain**)

FATHER (hypocoristic, "daddy") **ada** (pl. **edai**)

FATHER **adar** (pl. **edair**); FATHER OF MEN **Adanadar**, normally pl. **Edenedair** "Fathers of Men", the early Edain.

FATHOM (*noun*) **raew** (no distinct pl. form). Note: a homophone means "net" (but for that meaning, the distinct form **raef** may also be used).

FAWN **maidh** (lenited **vaidh**; no distinct pl. form) (fallow)

FĚANTURI (the Valar Mandos and Lórien) pl. **i Fenny** (sg.

**Fannor**)

FEAR (*noun*) 1) **achas** (dread), pl. **echais**. It is possible that the word is lenited in the source, and that it should have an initial **g**-; if so read **gachas** (**i 'achas**), pl. **gechais** (**i ngechais** = *i ñechais*), 2) **dêl** (**i dhêl**, construct **del**) (disgust, loathing, horror), pl. **dîl** (**i nîl**), 3) **delos** (**i dhelos**) (horror, abhorrence, dread, detestation, loathing), pl. **delys** (**i nelys**), coll. pl. **delossath**. Note: a side-form ends in **-oth** (pl. **-yth**) instead of **-os** (**-ys**). 4) **gôr** (**i ngôr** = *i ñor*, **o n'gôr** = *o ñgôr*, construct **gor**) (dread, horror), pl. **gÿr** (**i ngÿr** = *i ñÿr*). Note: a homophone means "vigour" but has different mutations. 5) **niphred** (pallor); pl. **niphrid**. GREAT FEAR **daedhelos** (**i naedhelos**, **o ndaedhelos**), pl. **daedhelys** (**i ndaedhelys**). Coll. pl. **daedhelossath**. A side-form ends in **-oth** instead of **-os**. The word appears in the mutated form "ndaedelos" in LotR Appendix F, but since the second element must be **delos** "abhorrence" and it would surely be lenited following a vowel, this would seem to be one of the cases where Tolkien wrote **d** even though **dh** would be technically correct. Another term for GREAT FEAR is **goe** (**i 'oe**) (terror), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i ngoe** = *i ñoe*). DEADLY FEAR **gorgoroth** (**i ngorgoroth** = *i ñorgoroth*, **o n'gorgoroth** = *o ngorgoroth*) (terror), pl. **gergeryth** (**in gergeryth** = *i ñgergeryth*). Archaic pl. **görgöryth**. Also in shorter form **gorgor** (**i ngorgor** = *i ñorgor*, **o n'gorgor** = *o ñgorgor*) (extreme horror), pl. **gergyr** (**in gergyr** = *i ñgergyr*), coll. pl. **gorgorath** (*WJ:415*). Archaic pl. **\*görgöryr**.

FEAR (*verb*), see *FEEL TERROR*. FEAR EXCEEDINGLY **gosta-** (**i 'osta**, **i ngostar** = *i ñostar*)

FEARFUL **gaer** (dreadful, awful; holy); lenited **'aear**; no distinct pl. form. Note: homophones mean "reddish, copper-coloured, ruddy" and also "sea".

FEAST **mereth** (**i vereth**) (festival), pl. **merith** (**i merith**). Note: In the *Etymologies*, Tolkien changed the relevant root from *MER* to *MBER* so that **mereth** became **bereth**, but names occurring in Tolkien's narratives (Mereth Aderthad, Merethrond) were not changed, so this revision was never fully implemented.

FEBRUARY **Nínui**

FEEL (*vb.*) **matha-** (**i vatha**, **i mathar**) (stroke, handle; wield). FEEL DISGUST AT **fuia-** (**i fuia**, **in fuiar**) (abhor). FEEL TERROR **groga-** (**i 'roga**, **in grogar**) (*WJ:415*). FEEL WITH THE HAND (*pass the sensitive palm over a surface*) **plada-** (**i blada**, **i phladar**) (*VT47:9*)

FELL 1) **delu** (hateful, deadly), lenited **dhelu**; analogical pl. **dely**. Archaic **delw** (the only attested form). 2) **goeol** (terrible, dire), lenited **'oeol**; pl. **goeol**. Archaic **\*goeaul**.

FEMALE **inu** (analogical pl. **iny**)

FENCE (*verb*) **\*thora-** (the curious form "thoro-" occurs in the primary source, LR:393 s.v. *THUR*). The passive participle **thoren** "fenced, guarded, hidden" is cited (pl. **thorin**).

FENCE (*noun*) 1) **iâth** (construct **iath**, pl. **iaith**) (*WJ:370, 378*), also **?iâd** (construct **iad**), pl. **iaid**. 2) **lest** (girdle, boundary), pl. **list**, 3) (*outer/encircling fence*) **ephel** (pl. **ephil**), 4) (*with spikes and sharp stakes*) **cail** (**i gail**, **o chail**) (palisade); no distinct pl. form except with article (**i chail**). SHIELD FENCE **thangail** (shield wall). No distinct pl. form? (*UT:281*) FENCE, FENCED FIELD **pêl** (**i bêl**, construct **pel**) (enclosure, garth), pl. **pele** (**i pheli**), the latter forms reflecting the stem **pele-** (root *PEL(ES)*, LR:380)

FENCED **thoren** (guarded, hidden), pl. **thorin**; also **thaur**, pl. **thoer**. Note: a homophone means "detestable, abhorrent, abominable, foul".

FENLAND **lô** (shallow lake), pl. **lÿ**

FESTIVAL **mereth** (**i vereth**) (feast), pl. **merith** (**i merith**). Note: In the *Etymologies*, Tolkien changed the relevant root from *MER* to *MBER* so that **mereth** became **bereth**, but names occurring in Tolkien's narratives (Mereth Aderthad, Merethrond) were not changed, so this revision was never fully implemented.

FESTIVE **meren** (lenited **veren**; pl. **merin**) (gay, joyous). Note: In the *Etymologies*, Tolkien changed the relevant root from *MER* to *MBER* so that **meren** became **beren**, but names occurring in Tolkien's narratives (Mereth Aderthad, Merethrond) were not changed, so this revision was never fully implemented. (If **meren** were to become **beren**, the related word **mereth** "feast" would also become **bereth**.)

FETCH (*make come*) **toltha-** (**i doltha**, **i tholthar**)

FIELD 1) **parth** (**i Barth**, **o pharth**) (sward, enclosed grassland), pl. **perth** (**i pherth**), 2) (*low, flat field, or wetland*) **talf** (**i dalf**, **o thalf**), pl. **telf** (**i thelf**), coll. pl. **talvath**. (*Names:195*). Note: a homophone means "palm". 3) **sant** (**i hant**, **o sant**) (garden, yard, or other privately owned place), pl. **saint** (**i saint**) (*VT42:20*) SOWN FIELD **rîdh** (acre); no distinct pl. form except possibly with article (**idh rîdh**)

FIERCE **braig** (wild), lenited **vraig**. No distinct pl. form. (*VT45:34*)



FIERCENESS **bregolas** (**i vregolas**), pl. **bregolais** (**i mregolais**) if there is a pl. Archaic **\*bregaulas**.

FIERY 1) **bara** (eager), lenited **vara**, pl. **berai**, 2) **nóruí** (sunny). No distinct pl. form. FIERY RED **ruin** (burning); no distinct pl. form.

Also used as noun "red flame, blazing fire". (*Silm app, entry ruin; PM:366*) Note: a homophone means "slot, spoor, track, footprint".

FIERY SPIRIT **hûr** (**i chûr**, **o chûr**, construct **hur**) (readiness for action, vigour), pl. **huir** (**i chuir**) if there is a pl.

FIFTH **lefnui**

FIGHT (*noun*) (*of two or a few, not a general host*) **maeth** (**i vaeth**) (battle), no distinct pl. except with article (**i maeth**)

FIGHT (*verb*) **maetha-** (**i vaetha**, **i maethar**). A later source defines **maetha-** as "handle, wield, manage, deal with" (*VT47:6*)

FILAMENT (*spider filament*) **\*lhê** (?**i thlê** or ?**i lê** – *the lenition product of lh is uncertain*) (fine thread), pl. **lhî** (?**i lî**). – Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **thlê**.

FILL **pathra-** (**i bathra**, **i phathrar**). Also **panna-** (**i banna**, **i phannar**), but **pathra-** may be preferred for clarity since **panna-** also means "open, enlarge".

FINAL END **manadh** (**i vanadh**) (fate, fortune [*usually = final bliss*]), pl. **menaidh** (**i menaidh**)

FIND A WAY **rada-** (make a way) (**i rada**, **idh radar**)

FINE 1) **brand** (high, lofty, noble), lenited **vrand**, pl. **braind**, 2) **trîw** (lenited **drîw**; no distinct pl. form) (slender), 3) **\*lhind** (slender), lenited ?**thlind** or ?**lind** (*the lenition product of lh is uncertain*); no distinct pl. form. Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **thlind**.

FINE PIERCED HOLE **tess** (**i dess**, construct **tes**), pl. **tiss** (**i thiss**).

Older **ters** (*VT46:18*). FINE THREAD **\*lhê** (?**i thlê** or ?**i lê** – *the lenition product of lh is uncertain*) (spider filament), pl. **lhî** (?**i lî**). Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **thlê**.

FINGER **leber** (pl. **lebir**) (*VT47:10, 23, 24; VT48:5*). This may replace "Noldorin" **lhebéd**, which we would otherwise update to Sindarin as **lebed**. For names of specific fingers, see INDEX

FINGER, LITTLE FINGER, MIDDLE FINGER, RING FINGER, THUMB.

FIRE 1) **naur** (in compounds **nar-**, **-nor**) (flame, sun), pl. **noer**, coll. pl. **norath**; 2) **ûr** (heat), pl. **uir**. Notice the homophone **ûr** "wide".

BLAZING FIRE **ruin** (no distinct pl. form except with article: **idh**

**ruin** (red flame). Also used as an adj. "fiery red, burning". (*Silm app, entry ruin; PM:366*) WILDFIRE **bregeður** (**i vredeður**), pl. **bregeðyr** (**i mredeðyr**) FIRE-DEMON **balrog** (**i valrog**), pl. **balroeg** (**i malroeg**), coll. pl. **balrogath** (MR:79). Archaic form \***balraug**. FIRE-SIGN (= *beacon*) **nathan**, pl. **nerthain** (VT45:20) FIRM (*adj.*) **tanc** (lenited **danc**; pl. **tainc**) FIRM 1) **thala** (steady, stalwart), pl. ?**theili**, 2) **thand** (true, abiding), pl. **thaind** (VT46:16; notice that the forms "thenid" and "thenin" in LR:388 s.v. *STAN* represent misreadings of Tolkien's manuscript). MAKE FIRM **tangada-** (confirm, establish) (**i dangada**, **i thangadar**) FIRST 1) **minui** (lenited **vinui**; no distinct pl. form), 2) **mîn** (lenited **vîn**; no distinct pl. form) (isolated, towering). Note: homophones include the noun "peak" and the number "one"; 3) **erui** (single, alone). No distinct pl. form. Some would argue that Tolkien abandoned **erui** as a word for "first". FIRST ELF (= *Vanya*) **Miniel** (**i Viniel**), pl. **Mînil** (**i Mînil**), coll. pl. **Miniellath**. (WJ:383) FISH (*noun*) **hâl** (**i châh**, **o châh**, construct **hal**), pl. **hail** (**i chail**) (VT45:20); also **lim** (no distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **limmath**). Note: a homophone means "clear, sparkling, light". FISH-DRAGON **limlug** (sea serpent), pl. **limlyg**. FISH-WATCHER, see KINGFISHER FIST 1) **dond** (**i dhond**; construct **don**) (hand), pl. **dynd** (**i nynd**), coll. pl. **donnath** (VT47:23). 2) **paur** (**i baur**, **o phaur**, also **-bor** in compounds) (tightly closed hand), pl. **poer** (**i phoer**), coll. pl. **porath**. CLENCHED FIST or BLOW WITH FIST **drambor** (**i dhrambor**), pl. **dramboer** (**in dramboer**). Archaic \***drambaur** (**dram** + **paur**). FIT **maer** (lenited **vaer**, no distinct pl. form) (useful, good [*of things*]) FIVE **leben**; FIFTH **lefnui** FIX **penia-** (**i benia**, **i pheniar**) (set); FIXED BOARD IN A FLOOR **pân** (**i bâh**, **o phâh**, construct **pan**) (plank), pl. **pain** (**i phain**). Not to be confused with the adj. \***pân** "all". FLAME (*noun*) 1) **lach** (leaping flame), pl. **laich**; 2) **naur** (in compounds **nar-**, **-nor**) (fire, sun), pl. **noer**, coll. pl. **norath**, 3) **rill** (construct **ril**) (brilliance, glittering reflected light), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rill**). RED FLAME **ruin** (no distinct pl. form except with article: **idh ruin**) (blazing fire). Also used as an adj. "fiery red, burning". (*Silm app, entry ruin; PM:366*) FLAME-EYED (*adjective describing an Elf who had lived in the Blessed Realm*) \***lachenn**, pl. **lachinn** (WJ:384, there cited in archaic form **lachend**).

FLAME (*verb*) \***lacha-** (**i lacha, i lachar**). Only the imperative form **lacho** is attested.

FLAP **blab-** (**i vlâb, i mlebir**) (beat), pa.t. **blamp**

FLAT 1) **laden** (plain, wide, open, cleared), pl. **ledin** (for "N" **lhaden** pl. **lhedin**, LR:368 s.v. *LAT*), 2) \***talû** (lenited **dalû**, analogical pl.

**tely**). Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **dalw** (LR:353 s.v. *DAL*; notice how **dalath** from the same root was changed to **talath** in

Sindarin). FLAT SURFACE **talath** (**i dalath, o thalath**) (plane, flatlands, plain, [wide] valley), pl. **telaith** (**i thelaith**). *Tolkien*

*changed this word from "Noldorin" dalath, LR:353 s.v. DAL.*

*Compare the Talath Dirnen or "Guarded Plain" mentioned in the Silmarillion. FLAT OF THE HAND, see PALM.*

FLATLANDS **talath** (**i dalath, o thalath**) (flat surface, plane, plain, [wide] valley), pl. **telaith** (**i thelaith**). *Tolkien changed this word from "Noldorin" dalath, LR:353 s.v. DAL. Compare the Talath Dirnen or "Guarded Plain" mentioned in the Silmarillion.*

FLEE \***drega-** (**i dhrega, in dregar**). Only the imperative **drego** is attested, so conceivably this could be a consonant stem #**dreg-** as well (**i dhrêg, in dregir**).

FLESH **rhaw** (?**i thraw** or ?**i raw** – *the lenition product of rh is uncertain*) (body), pl. **rhoe** (?**idh roe**). Note: a homophone means "wild, untamed". (*MR:350*)

FLET (*high platform used in trees in Lothlorien*) **talán** (**i dalán**), pl. **telain** [UT:245] (**i thelain**)

FLING **rib-** (**i rîb, idh ribir**) (fly, rush)

FLOAT **loda-** (**i lôd, i lodar**) (*VT45:29*)

FLOOD-WATER (or "wash") **iôl** (pl. **ÿl**) (*RC:334, VT48:33*)

FLOOR 1) **talaf** (**i dalaf, o thalaf**) (ground), pl. **telaif** (**i thelaif**); coll. pl. **talavath**. *The "Noldorin" plural form listed in LR:390 s.v.*

TALAM, **teleif**, *may be seen as archaic Sindarin.* 2) **panas** (**i banas, o phanas**, pl. **penais** (**i phenais**), coll. pl. **panassath**. FIXED BOARD

IN A FLOOR **pân** (**i bân, o phân**, construct **pan**) (plank), pl. **pain** (**i phain**). Not to be confused with the adj. \***pân** "all".

FLOW (*vb.*) **siria-** (**i hiria, i siriár**). FLOW LIKE A TORRENT **rimma-** (**i rimma, idh rimmar**)

FLOWER **loth**, pl. **lyth** (but **loth** is also glossed "blossom" and may itself function as a collective term: all the flowers of a plant. For individual flowers cf. the following:) SINGLE FLOWER **lotheg**,

**lothod** ("singulars" derived from the more collective term **loth**; it is unclear whether **lotheg**, **lothod** can themselves have "plural" forms. If so it would be **lethig**, **lethyd**, for archaic **löthig**, **löthyd**.) (*VT42:18*, *VT45:29*) Another word for a single flower is **elloth** (pl. **ellyth**) (*VT42:18*). An alternative to **loth** is **loss** (construct **los**; pl. **lyss**), but the form **loth** seems to be more common (and **loss** also means "fallen snow" and "wilderness"). COLLECTION OF FLOWERS **gwaloth** (i' **waloth**) (blossom), pl. **gwelyth** (in **gwelyth**). Also **goloth** (i' **oloth**) (blossom), pl. **gelyth** (i' **ngelyth** = *i ñelyth*). Archaic pl. **gölyth**. (*VT42:18*). Specific flowers, see DAISY, GLADDEN, SNOWDROP, FLOWER OF GOLD, HORNFLOWER.

FLOWER (*verb*) #**edlothia-** (i' **edlothia**, in **edlothiar**) (to blossom); FLOWERING (*noun*) **edlothiad** (blossoming), pl. **edlothiaid** if there is a pl.

FLOWER OF GOLD (*a species of flower growing in Lebennin*) **mallos** (i' **vallos**), pl. **mellys** (i' **mellys**)

FLOWERING VALLEY **imloth** (pl. **imlyth**) (*VT42:18*)

FLOWING (*adj., used of water*) **cell** (running), lenited **gell**, pl. **cill**  
FLOWING (*noun*) **sirith** (i' **hirith**, o' **sirith**) (stream), no distinct pl. except with article (i' **sirith**)

FLY 1) **renia-** (sail, wander, stray) (i' **renia**, idh **reniar**), 2) FLY **rib-** (i' **rîb**, idh **ribir**) (rush, fling)

FLYING (*adj.*) **rimp** (rushing), no distinct pl. form

FOAM (*verb*) **faltha-** (i' **faltha**, i' **falthar**)

FOAM 1) **gwing** (i' **wing**) (spindrift, spume, spray blown off wave-tops), no distinct pl. form except with article (in **gwing**), 2) **ross** (construct **ros**) (rain, dew, spray [of fall or fountain]), pl. **ryss** (idh **ryss**) (*Letters:282*). Note: homophones mean "reddish, russet, copper-coloured, red-haired" and also "polished metal, glitter", 3) **falf** (breaker), pl. **felf**, coll. pl. **falvath**

FOAMING SHORE **falas** (pl. **felais**) (beach, coast, strand, line of surf; the word was especially used of the western seaboard of Beleriand). (*VT42:15*)

FOE **gûd** (i' **ngûd** = *i ñûd*, o' **n'gûd** = *o ngûd*, construct **gud**) (enemy), pl. **guid** (in **guid** = *i ñgûd*)

FOG 1) **hîth** (i' **chîth**) (mist), no distinct pl. form, not even with article (i' **chîth**), 2) \***hithu** (i' **chithu**), analogical pl. **hithy** (i' **chithy**). Cited in archaic form *hithw* (LR:364 s.v. *KHIS*, *KHITH*), so the coll. pl. is

likely **hithwath**. WHITE FOG **mith (i vith)** (wet mist), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i mith**). David Salo would read **mîth** with a long vowel. Note: a homophone is the adjective "pale grey".

FOGGY 1) **hithui** (misty), lenited **chithui**; no distinct pl. form. 2)

\***hethu** (obscure, vague), analogical pl. **hethy**; lenited **chethu**. Cited in archaic form **hethw** (LR:364 s.v. *KHIS, KHITH*).

FOLIAGE **golas (i 'olas)** (collection of leaves), pl. **gelais (i ngelais = i ñelais)**, coll. pl. **golassath**. Archaic pl. **göleis**.

FOLK, see *PEOPLE*. THRAWN FOLK (*a term for the Dwarves*)

**Dornhoth** (*WJ:388, 408*)

FOLLOW **aphada- (i aphada, in aphadar)** (*WJ:387*) FOLLOWER

\***bÿr** (vassal; construct **byr**). No distinct pl. form except with article (**i mÿr**). Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **bior, beor**.

FOLLOWER (used as a term for Mortal Man, the "follower" of the Elves): **Aphadon** (pl. **Ephedyn**, coll. pl. **Aphadrim**) (*WJ:387*). Also **echil** (no distinct pl. form); coll. pl. **?echillath**

FOOD **mann (i vann, construct man)**, pl. **main (i main)** (*VT45:35*).

LIQUID FOOD **salph (i halph, o salph)** (soup, broth), pl. **seilph** (if the word goes like **alph** "swan"), with article **i seilph**. COOKED

FOOD **aes** (meat). No distinct pl. form.

FOOT (*body-part and unit of measure*) **tâl (i dâl [LR:298], o thâl)**, also **-dal** in compounds; pl. **tail (i thail)**. In *LR:390 s.v. TAL*, the plural is cited in archaic form **teil**.

FOOT (*of animal*) **pôd (i bôd, o phôd, construct pod)**, pl. **pÿd (i phÿd)**. SOLE OF THE FOOT

\***telluin (i delluin, o thelluin)**, pl. **tellyn (i thellyn)**. Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **telloein, tellen** (*LR:384 s.v. RUN*)

FOOTPRINT \***ruin** (slot, spoor, track), pl. **rÿn (idh rÿn)**. –

Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" "rhoein" = **rhöin**, *LR:364 s.v. RUN*. Note: a homophone means "blazing fire, red flame" and also "fiery red, burning" as an adj.

FOOTSTOOL **tharas** (hassock), pl. **therais**, coll. pl. **tharassath**

FOR (*prep.*) **an** (+ nasal mutation), with article **'ni** "for the" (+ nasal mutation in plural). FOR THE **'ni** (to the). Apparently representing **an** (for) + **i** (the). FOR US **ammen** (to us).

FOR (*adverbial prefix*) **an-**

FORD **athrad**, pl. **ethraid**

FOREST 1) **taur (i daur, o thaur)** (great wood), pl. **toer (i thoer)**, coll. pl. **torath**. Note: homophones mean "king (of a people)" and also

(as adj.) "lofty, high, sublime, noble" etc. 2) **tawar** (**i dawar, o thawar**) (wood [as material]), pl. **tewair** (**i thewair**). (SMALL) FOREST **glâd** (**i 'lâd**, construct **glad**) (wood), pl. **glaid** (**in glaid**) FORESTER **tauron** (**i dauron, o thauron**), pl. **tauryn** (**i thauryn**) FOREST-PEOPLE (*Silvan Elves*) **Tawarwaith** (UT.256) FORGIVE 1) **gohena-** (**i 'ohena, i ngohenar** = *i ñohenar*).

Apparently this refers to forgiveness between equals. (VT44:23), 2) (*of a superior to an inferior*) **dihena-** (**i nihena, i ndihenar** if the first element represents a stem in *ND-*; cf. the derivation of **dî, di** cited in VT45:37)

FORKED **thanc** (cleft, split), pl. **thainc**

FORMED \***cadu** (shaped) (lenited **gadu**, analogical pl. **cedy**). Also -**gadu** at the end of compounds. Attested in archaic form *cadw*.

FORMER **iaur** (**ior-, iar-**) (ancient, old), pl. **ioer**

FORSAKE **awartha-** (abandon) (**i awartha, in awarthar**)

FORSAKEN **eglan**, pl. **eglain** also used for "the forsaken Elves" (coll. pl. **Egladhrim**), i.e. the Sindar or Falathrim that were left i Beleriand. (WJ:379, VT45:12) This people could also be referred to as the **Eglath** (a coll. pl.), apparently with no singular (?**Egol**), though **Egla-** appears at the beginning of compounds (e.g. **Eglador** = land of the Eglain or Eglath).

FORT, FORTRESS 1) **garth** (**i 'arth**) (stronghold), pl. **gerth** (**i ngerth** = *i ñerth*), 2) **ost** (city, stronghold), pl. **yst** (WJ:414). The word may appear as **os-** or **oth-** before certain consonants in compounds, e.g. **Osgiliath** "Citadel (Fortress) of the Stars" (*LotR*), **ostirion** (q.v.), **Othram** "fortress-wall" (WR:288). 3) **barad** (fortress, tower) (**i varad**), pl. **beraid** (**i meraid**). Note: **barad** is also an adjective "doomed", but this is derived from a stem in *mb-* and would have different mutations. FORTRESS WITH A WATCHTOWER **ostirion** (pl. **ostiryn**). FORTRESS IN A CAVE/CAVES \***othronn** (pl. **ethrynn** for archaic **öthrynn**) (underground stronghold or city). Cited in archaic form *othrond* in the source (WJ:414).

FORTH (*adv. pref.*) **e, ed** (out, away); also as adjectival prefix "outer" and preposition "out from, out of" (WJ:367)

FORTUNE (*usually = final bliss*) **manadh** (**i vanadh**) (doom, final end, fate), pl. **menaidh** (**i menaidh**). Cf. DOOM.

FOUL **thaur** (detestable, abhorrent, abominable), pl. **thoer**. Note: a homophone means "fenced".

FOUR **canad**; FOURTH \***cannui**. *The reading in VT42:25 is "canthui", but the phonology presupposed in LotR would require \*cannui. David Salo regards "canthui" as a dialectal form.* FOURTH PART **canath (i ganath, o chanath)** (farthing), pl. **cenaith (i chenaith)**. As coin, the fourth part of the more valuable coin called **mirian**. (*PM:45*)

FOX **rusc**, pl. **rysc (idh rysc)**

FRAGILE **nind** (thin, slender); no distinct pl. form

FRAIL (and small) **nimp**, no distinct pl. form (*VT48:18*)

FRAIL **mîw** (tiny, small), lenited **vîw**, no distinct pl. form.

FREE, FREED 1) **lain**; no distinct pl. form. Note: a homophone means "thread". 2) FREE **rain** (wandering, erratic). No distinct pl. form. Note: a homophone means "border" (*VT46:10; suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" rhain*)

FREE (*vb.*, = "to release") **adleitha- (i adleitha, in adleithar)**, also †**adleg- (i adleg, in edlegir)**, pa.t. **adlenc**, pp. **adlengen**, pl. **edlengin**. SET FREE **leitha- (i leitha, i leithar)**

FREEING **leithian** (release), pl. **leithiain**

FREQUENT 1) **laew** (many); no distinct pl. form. 2) **rem** (numerous), pl. **rim**. (Note: a homophone is the noun "mesh, net".)

FRESH 1) **cîw** (lenited **gîw**; no distinct pl. form) (new), 2) **laeb** (no distinct pl. form). Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **lhoeb** (*LR:368 s.v. LÁYAK*) 3) **laeg** (green), no distinct pl. form. (Note: a homophone means "keen, sharp, acute".) In the Woodland dialect **lêg**, whence **leg-** in the name **Legolas** "Greenleaf" (*Letters:282, 386*).

FRESHET **celos (i gelos, o chelos)** (water falling swiftly from a spring), pl. **celys (i chelys)**

FRIEND 1) (*masc.*) **mellon (i vellon)** (lover), pl. **mellyn (i mellyn)**, coll. pl. **mellonnath**. Also **meldir (i veldir)**, no distinct pl. form except with article (**i meldir**). Also **seron (i heron, o seron)**, pl. **seryn (i seryn)**, coll. pl. **seronnath**. 2) (*fem.*) **meldis (i veldis)**, no distinct pl. form except with article (**i meldis**), coll. pl. **meldissath**.

FRIENDLY **milui** (lenited **vilui**; no distinct pl. form) (loving, kind)

FRIENDSHIP **gwend (i 'wend, construct gwen)** (bond), pl. **gwind (in gwind)**, coll. pl. **gwennath**. Note: a homophone means "maiden".

FROG **cabor** (**i gabor**, **o chabor**), analogical pl. **cebyr** (**i chebyr**).  
Archaic **cabr**.

FROM (*also used* = OF) **o (od)**, followed by hard mutation. With article **uin** "from the, of the" (followed by "mixed" mutation according to David Salo's reconstructions). (*WJ:366*). Not to be confused with **o** "about, concerning".

FRONT **nîf** (construct **nif**) (face). No distinct pl. form.

FULL OF YEARS **iphant** (aged, long-lived), pl. **iphaint**. The spelling used in the source is "ifant" (LR:400 s.v. *YEN*), but since the **f** arises from earlier (*n > m +*) **p** via nasal mutation, it should be written **ph** according to the spelling conventions described in LotR Appendix E.

FULL **pant** (lenited **bant**; pl. **paint**) (complete, whole)

FULLNESS **pathred** (**i bathred**, **o phathred**), pl. **pethrid** (**i phethrid**)

FUNGUS **hwand** (**i chwand**, **o chwand**, construct **hwan**) (sponge), pl. **hwaind** (**i chwaind**)

FUR, FUR COAT **helf** (**i chelf**, **o chelf**), pl. **hilf** (**i chilf**), coll. pl. **helvath**

FURTHER (*adj.*) **hae** (far, distant, on the other side, further); lenited **chae**; no distinct pl. form.

## <G>

GAP 1) **dîn** (**i dhîn**) (opening, mountain pass), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i nîn**); coll. pl. **dîniath**. Note: a homophone means "silence". 2) **gass** (**i 'ass**, construct **gas**) (hole), pl. **gais** (**i ngais** = *i ñais*)

GARDEN **sant** (**i hant**, **o sant**) (field, yard, or other privately owned place), pl. **saint** (**i saint**) (*VT42:20*)

GARLAND **rî** (construct **ri**) (wreath, crown), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rî**); GARLANDED MAIDEN #**riel** (princess), pl. ?**rîl** (**idh rîl**). Isolated from the name *Galadriel*.

GARMENT **hamp** (**i champ**, **o champ**), pl. **haimp** (**i chaimp**), coll. pl. **hammath** coinciding with the coll. pl. of **ham** "chair".

GARTH **pêl** (**i bêl**, construct **pel**) (fence, fenced field, enclosure), pl. **pelî** (**i phelî**), the latter forms reflecting the stem **pele-** (root *PEL(ES)*, LR:380)

GASPING **faug** (thirsty, choking), pl. **foeg**



GATE **!and** (door), pl. **aind**, coll. pl. **annath**. Note that **and** is more commonly the adj. "long". GREAT GATE **annon** (door), pl. **ennyn**

GATEWAY **fennas** (door), pl. **fennais**, coll. pl. **fennassath**

GAY **meren** (lenited **veren**; pl. **merin**) (festive, joyous). Note: In the *Etymologies*, Tolkien changed the relevant root from *MER* to *MBER* so that **meren** became **beren**, but names occurring in Tolkien's narratives (Mereth Aderthad, Merethrond) were not changed, so this revision was never fully implemented. (If **meren** were to become **beren**, the related word **mereth** "feast" would also become **bereth**.)

GAZE 1) **tir-** (*cited in the form **tiri**, a "Noldorin" infinitive in -i*) (**i dîr**, **i thirir**) (guard, watch over, look at, look towards). The imperative **tiro** and passive participle [**t**]irnen are attested, the latter in lenited form **dirnen**. 2) **tiria-** (watch, guard, look toward) (**i diria**, **i thiriar**)

GENEROUS **fael** (just, fair-minded). No distinct pl. form (*PM:352*). Note: a homophone means "gleaming brilliance".

GERM **eredh** (seed), pl. **eridh**

GIANT (*noun*) **noroth** (pl. **neryth**, archaic **nöryth**) (*VT46:6*)

GIDDINESS **hwîn** (**i chwîn**, **o chwîn**) (faintness), no distinct pl. form, not even with article (**i chwîn**); coll. pl. **hwîniath**

GIDDY **hwiniol** (fantastic, mad; literally this is the participle "whirling"), lenited **chwiniol**. It is unclear whether Sindarin participles have any distinct plural forms.

GIFT **ant**, pl. **aint**, coll. pl. **annath**. Also **ann** (**-an** at the end of compounds), pl. **ain**.

GIRDLE **lest** (boundary, fence), pl. **list**

GIRL 1) **iell** (**-iel**) (daughter, maid), pl. **ill**; 2) **sell** (**i hell**) (daughter, maid), pl. **sill** (**i sill**), coll. pl. **sellath**. 3) (*girl in her teens, approaching the adult*) **neth** (also used = "sister"), pl. **nith** (*VT47:14-16, 33; VT48:6*). Notice the homophone **neth** "young". – The final element **-wen** in names means "girl, maiden, virgin".

GIVE **anna-** (**i anna**, **in annar**), pa.t. **?aun** (with endings **one-**)

GIVER (*fem.*) **#oneth** pl. **\*onith**. Isolated from the following:

BREAD-GIVER **bassoneth** (lady) (**i massoneth**, **o mbassoneth**), pl. **bassonith** (**i mbassonith**). Archaic **\*bassauneth**.

GIVING (act or fact of giving) **!anneth**, pl. **ennith**

GLADDEN (*noun*, the flower yellow-flag) **ninglor** (pl. **ningloer**).  
Archaic \***ninglaur**. HAVING GLADDEN-FLOWERS ?**ningloron**  
(pl. **ningloryn** if this is really an adjective)

GLANCE (*noun*) **!glind** (**i 'lind**), no distinct pl. form except with  
article (**in glind**), coll. pl. **glinnath**. (*WJ:337; the spelling used in the  
primary source is "glinn".*)

GLANCE (*noun*) **tîr** (**i dîr**, also **-dir** at the end of compounds)  
(looking, glance) (view, looking), no distinct pl. form except with  
article (**i thîr**), coll. pl. ?**tîriath**. Note: a homophone means "straight,  
right" (adj.)

GLANCE AT (*verb*) **glinna-** (**i 'linna**, **in glingar**). *This is David  
Salo's suggested normalized form of a word that actually appears as  
glintha- in the primary source (WJ.337).*

GLASS **heledh** (**i cheledh**, **o cheledh**), pl. **helidh** (**i chelidh**) if there  
is a pl.

GLEAMING BRILLIANCE **fael**. No distinct pl. form. Note: a  
homophone means "fair-minded, generous, just".

GLEN **imlad** (deep valley, narrow valley with steep sides), pl. **imlaid**

GLINT (*vb.*) \***tinna-** (cited as a "Noldorin" infinitive **tinno**) (**i dinna**,  
**i thinnar**). Noun SILVER GLINT **gîl** (**i ngîl** = *i ñîl*, **o n'gîl** = *o ñgîl*,  
construct **gil**) (star, bright spark), no distinct pl. form except with  
article (**in gîl** = *i ñgîl*), coll. pl. **giliath** (*RGEO, MR:388*)

DUSK **tinnu** (**i dinnu**, **o thinnu**) (twilight, starlit evening, early night  
without a moon, starry twilight), pl. **tinny** (**i thynny**) if there is a pl.

GLISTEN **thilia-** (glisten); GLISTENING SILVER (*adj.*) **thilion**, pl.  
**thilyn**

GLISTER **thilia-** (glisten)

GLITTER †**ross** (polished metal), pl. **ryss** (**idh ryss**). Note:  
homophones mean "reddish, russet, copper-coloured, red-haired" and  
also "spray, foam, rain, dew".

GLITTER **aglar** (brilliance, glory), pl. **eglair** if there is a pl.

GLITTERING (*adj.*) **gael** (pale), lenited 'ael; no distinct pl. form.

GLITTERING WHITE (*like a Silmaril*) **silivren** (lenited **hilivren**; pl.  
**silivrin**).

GLITTERING REFLECTION **galad** (**i ngalad** = *i ñalad*), (bright  
light, sunlight, brilliance, radiance), pl. **gelaid** (**in gelaid** = *i ñgelaid*).

GLITTERING (REFLECTED) LIGHT **rill** (construct **ril**) (brilliance,  
flame), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rill**).

GLOBE **coron** (**i goron, o choron**) (ball, mound), pl. **ceryn** (**i cheryn**)

GLOBED **corn** (round, circular), lenited **gorn**, pl. **cyrn**. The word is also used as a noun "circle".

GLOOM 1) **daw** (**i dhaw**) (nighttime), pl. **doe** (**i noe**), coll. pl. **?dawath** or **?doath**; 2) **dim** (**i dhim**) (sadness), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i nim**). Note: a homophone means "stair". 3) **fuin** (darkness, night, dead of night, nightshade). No distinct pl. form. 4) **maur** (**i vaur**), pl. **moer** (**i moer**) (*VT45:35*)

GLOOMY 1) **dem** (sad), lenited **dhem**, pl. **dhim**; 2) **dofn** (lenited **dhofn**; pl. **dyfn**), 3) **duvui** (lenited **dhuvui**, no distinct pl. form)

GLORIFY **egleria-** (**i egleria, in egleriar**) (praise)

GLORIOUS **aglareb** (pl. **eglerib**)

GLORY **agar** (brilliance, glitter), pl. **eglair** if there is a pl. Also **claur** (**i glaur, o chlaur**) (splendour), pl. **cloer** (**i chloer**), coll. pl. **clorath**.

GNASHING OF TEETH (in grief) **naeth** (biting, woe); no distinct pl. form.

GO #**bad-** (**i vâd, i medir**), pa.t. **bant**. Isolated from **trevad-** "traverse".

GO IN **neledh-** (**i neledh, i neledhir**) (enter)

GO INTO EXILE \***edledh-** (**i edledh, in edledhir**), pa.t. **edlent** or **edledhas**. (*VT45:27; the "Noldorin" forms have gl for Sindarin dl*)

GOBLET **sûl** (**i hûl, o sûl**), pl. **suil** (**i suil**). Note: a homophone means "wind".

GOD (*the One*) #**Eru**, isolated from **Eruchin** "children of the One" (= Elves and Men; sg. \***Eruchen**).

GOING DEEP IN **maeg** (lenited **vaeg**; no distinct pl. form) (sharp, penetrating). (*WJ:337*)

GOING UP (*adjectival prefix*) **am-**

GOLD (*as metal*) 1) **malad** (**i valad**), pl. **melaïd** (**i melaïd**) if there is a pl. 2) **malt** (**i valt**), pl. **melt** (**i melt**) if there is a pl. (*VT42:27*).

"Gold" in extended senses: **glawar** (**i 'lawar**) (sunlight, radiance of the Golden Tree Laurelin), pl. **glewair** (**in glewair**) (*VT41:10*) GOLD

(COLOUR?) \***mall** (**i vall**), pl. **mail** (**i mail**) if there is a pl. –

Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **malt**.

GOLDEN 1) (*of gold*) **malthen** (**melthin-** in compounds; lenited **valthen**; pl. **melthin**), 2) (*shining with golden light*) **glóren** (**glórin-**), lenited **'lóren**; pl. **glórin**, 3) **mallen** (lenited **vallen**; pl. **mellin**).

GOLDEN LIGHT **glaur** (i 'laur), pl. **gloer** (in **gloer**)

GOLDEN-BROWN **baran** (swart, dark brown, yellow brown), pl. **berain**

\*GOLDEN-TREE (*a species of tree specific to Middle-earth, apparently beech-like*) **mallorn** (i **vallorn**), pl. **mellyrn** (i **mellyrn**).

GONDOLIN, PEOPLE OF: **Gondolindrim**. Adj. "of or related to Gondolin": **Gondolindren** (pl. **Gondolindrin**; lenited 'Ondolindren)

GONE #**bannen** (pl. **bennin**). Isolated from **govannen** "met", based on the assumption that this past participle includes a form of the verb #**bad-** "go".

GOOD ("useful" of things – not of moral qualities) **maer** (lenited **vaer**, no distinct pl. form) (fit, useful). For "good" as an adjective describing human qualities, the word **fael** "fair-minded, just, generous" may be considered.

GOOSE **gwaun** (i 'waun), pl. **goen** (i **ngoen** = *i ñoen*). Coll. pl. ?**gonath**. – In "Noldorin", the pl. form was **guin**.

GORE 1) **naith** (spearhead, wedge, point, promontory); no distinct pl. form; 2) **cên** (i **gên**, o **chên**, construct **cen**) (wedge), pl. **cîn** (i **chîn**). Alternative sg. form **cîn** (i **gîn**, o **chîn**, construct **cin**), no distinct pl. form except with article (i **chîn**) (*VT45:20*)

GORGE **cîl** (i **gîl**, o **chîl**) (pass between hills, cleft), no distinct pl. form except with article (i **chîl**), coll. pl. **cîliath**. A homophone means "renewal".

GORSE **aeglos** (pl. **aeglys**). The relevant plant is said (in UT:148) to be similar to gorse, but larger and with white flowers. Note: the word **aeglos** is also used for "icicle".

GRASP \***mab-**[or \***maba-**?] (i **vâb**, i **mebir**) (seize). Only the "Old Noldorin" form *map-* is cited in the source (LR:371 s.v. *MAP*)

GRASS **glae** (i 'lae), no distinct pl. form except with article (in **glae**).

STIFF GRASS **thâr**, pl. **thair** if there is a pl; coll. pl. **tharath**.

GRASSLAND: 1) (*enclosed grassland*) **parth** (i **barth**, o **pharth**) (field, sward), pl. **perth** (i **pherth**), 2) (*wide grassland*) **nand** (construct **nan**) (valley, land at the foot of hills with many streams), pl. **naind**, coll. pl. **nannath** (*VT45:36*)

GRAVE (*noun*) 1) **sarch** (i **harch**, o **sarch**), pl. **serch** (i **serch**), 2) **haudh** (i **chaudh**, o **chaudh**) (burial mound, barrow, tomb), pl. **hoedh** (i **choedh**), coll. pl. **hodhath**

GRAVEL **brith** (**i vrith**), no distinct pl. form expect with article (**i mrith**) if there is a pl.

GREAT #**dae** (lenited **nae**, no distinct pl. form). Isolated from **daedhelos** "great fear". Note: Homophones mean "shadow, shade" and also "very, exceedingly".

GREAT **beleg** (mighty), lenited **veleg**, pl. **belig**

GREAT **daer** (large), lenited **dhaer**, no distinct pl. form. Note: a homophone means "bridegroom", but has a different lenited form.

GREAT FEAR **goe** (**i 'oe**) (terror), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i ngoe** = *i ñoe*); GREAT FEAR/DREAD **daedhelos** (**i naedhelos**, **o ndaedhelos**), pl. **daedhelys** (**i ndaedhelys**). Coll. pl. **daedhelossath**. A side-form ends in **-oth** instead of **-os**. The word appears in the mutated form "ndaedelos" in LotR Appendix F, but since the second element must be **delos** "abhorrence" and it would surely be lenited following a vowel, this would seem to be one of the cases where Tolkien wrote **d** even though **dh** would be technically correct. GREAT GATE **annon** (door), pl. **ennyn**. GREAT HALL **thamas**, pl. **themais**, coll. pl. **thamassath**. GREAT NUMBER **lae** (no distinct pl. form) (*VT45:27*), also **rim** (crowd, host), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rim**), coll. pl. **rimmath**. Note: a homophone means "cold pool or lake". GREAT OCEAN **Aearon**, also **Gaearon** (**i 'Aearon**), pl. **Gaearyn** (**i Ngaearyn** = *i Ñaearyn*). Also short form **Gaeron** (**i 'Aeron**), pl. **Gaeryn** (**i Ngaeryn** = *i Ñaeryn*). Coll. pl. **Gaearonnath**, **Gaeronnath**. GREAT PROVINCE **ardhon** (great region, world), pl. **erdhyn**, coll. pl. **ardhonnath**. GREAT RIVER **sirion** (**i hirion**, **o sirion**), pl. **sirynd** (**i sirynd**). GREAT STONE **gond** (**i 'ond**, construct **gon**) (rock), pl. **gynd** (**i ngynd** = *i ñynd*), coll. pl. **gonnath** (*Letters:410*). GREAT WATCHTOWER **tirion** (**i dirion**, **o thirion**), pl. **tirynd** (**i thirynd**). GREAT WING (*of eagle*) \***roval** (pinion, wing), pl. **rovail** (**idh rovail**); this is a suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **rhoval** pl. **rhovel**. GREAT WOOD **taur** (**i daur**, **o thaur**) (forest), pl. **toer** (**i thoer**), coll. pl. **torath**. Note: homophones mean "king (of a people)" and also "lofty, high, sublime, noble" etc.

GREEDY **melch** (lenited **velch**, pl. **milch**)

GREEN 1) (*etymologically "bright"*) **calen** (lenited **galen**), pl. **celin** (attested in lenited form in the name **Pinnath Gelin**, "Green Ridges").

2) **laeg** (fresh), no distinct pl. form. (Note: a homophone means "keen,

sharp, acute".) In the Woodland dialect **lêg**, whence **leg-** in the name **Legolas** "Greenleaf" (*Letters*:282, 386). LEAF-GREEN **lasgalen** (pl. **lesgelin**). GREEN-ELF **laegel**, pl. **laegil**; coll. pl. **laegrim** or **laegeldrim** (*WJ*:385). These forms from a late source would seem to imply that Tolkien had abandoned the "Noldorin" forms listed in LR:368 s.v. *LÁYAK*: **Lhoebenidh** or **Lhoebelidh**. A member of the tribe in question could also be called **Lindel** (pl. **Lindil**), also **Lindedhel** (pl. **Lindedhil**) (*WJ*:385), though these terms do not mean "Green-elf/-elves" as such.

GREET **suilanna-** (**i huilanna**, **i suilannar**). The pa.t. may be **\*suilaun** > **\*suilon** if the last element is **anna-** "give".

GREETING **suilad** (**i huilad**, **o suilad**), pl. **suilaid** (**i suilaid**)

GREY 1) **\*mithren** (lenited **vithren**, pl. **mithrin**). 2) **thind** (pale); no distinct pl. form. 3) (*pale grey*) **mith** (lenited **vith**; no distinct pl. form). David Salo would read **mîth** with a long vowel. Note: a homophone means "white fog, wet mist".

GREY-ELF #**send** (**i hend**, **o send**, construct **sen**) (*probably a term only used by the Noldor, borrowed from Quenya Sinda*), pl. **sind** (**i sind**), coll. pl. **Sendrim**.

GRIEF, GNASHING OF TEETH IN **naeth** (biting, woe); no distinct pl. form.

GROSS **host** (**i chost**, **o chost**) (a hundred and forty-four), pl. **hyst** (**i chyst**)

GROUND **talaf** (**i dalaf**, **o thalaf**) (floor), pl. **telaif** (**i thelaif**); coll. pl. **talavath**. *The "Noldorin" plural form listed in LR:390 s.v.*

TALAM, **teleif**, *may be seen as archaic Sindarin.*

GROUP OF HUNTERS (?) **faroth** (pl. **feryth**)

GROW **gala-** (**i 'ala**, **i ngalar** = *i ñalar*)

GROWTH **galas** (**i 'alas**) (plant), pl. **gelais** (**i ngelais** = *i ñelais*), coll. pl. **galassath**

GUARD (*verb*) 1) **tir-** (*cited in the form tiri, a "Noldorin" infinitive in -i*) (**i dîr, i thirir**) (watch over, gaze, look at, look towards). The imperative **tiro** and passive participle [**t**]irnen are attested, the latter in lenited form **dirnen**. 2) **tiria-** (watch, gaze, look toward) (**i diria, i thiriar**)

GUARD, GUARDING (*abstract noun*) **tirith** (**i dirith, o thirith**) (guard, guarding, vigilance), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thirith**)

GUARDED **thoren** (fenced, hidden), pl. **thorin**

GUESS (*noun*) **inc** (idea, notion), no distinct pl. form (though the pl. article **in** will mark the word as pl. when definite)

GUESTHOUSE **sennas** (**i hennas**), pl. **sennais** (**i sennais**), coll. pl. **sennassath** (*RC:523*)

GUILTY **crumguru** ("having a cunning left hand" = wily, guilty), lenited **grumguru**, pl. **crumgyry** (or **crymgyry** if the entire word is unlauded, but this may be unlikely) (*VT45:24*)

GULF 1) **iâ** (chasm, void, abyss), pl. **iai** (*LR:400, RS:437, Letters:383*), 2) **iaw** (cleft, ravine), pl. **ioe**. Note: a homophone means "corn".

GULL 1) **maew** (**i vaew**), no distinct pl. except with article (**i maew**), coll. pl. **maewrim**; 2) **grael** (**i 'wael**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in grael**), 3) **mÿl** (**i vÿl**, construct **myl**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i mÿl**). SMALL GULL 1) **\*paen** (**i baen, o phaen**) (petrel), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i phaen**). Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **poen**, *VT45:24*. 2) **cuen** (**i guen, o chuen**) (petrel), pl. **?cuin** (**?i chuin**) (*VT45:24*)

## <H>

HABIT **haew** (**i chaew, o chaew**) (custom), same form in pl. (also with article)

HACK THROUGH **hasta-** (**i chasta, i chastar**)

HAIL! (interjection) **ai!** (*according to one interpretation of Glorfindel's cry ai na vedui, Dúnadan!*)

HAIR 1) (*a single hair*) **fin** (construct **fin**), no distinct pl. form. (*PM:362*), 2) (*lock of hair, tress*) **find** (construct **fin**), no distinct pl. form, coll. pl. **finnath**. SHAGGY HAIR **fast** (pl. **faist** if there is a pl.).

BRAIDED TRESS OF HAIR **finnel** (pl. **finnil**). Archaic †**findel** (pl. †**findil**).

HALF (*adj. prefix*) **per-**. HALF-ELF 1) \***peredhel** (pl. **peredhil**) (*PM:256, 348*), 2) (*actually "Half-Noldo"*) **peringol** (**i beringol**, **o pheringol**), pl. **peringyl** (**i pheringyl**), coll. pl. ?**peringollath**

HALFLING (*hobbit*) **perian** (**i berian**, **o pherian**), pl. **perian**, coll. pl. **periannath** (also attested in nasal-mutated form **pheriannath**) (*RGEO, Letters:426*)

HALL **tham**, pl. **thaim**, coll. pl. **thammath**; GREAT HALL **thamas**, pl. **themais**, coll. pl. **thamassath**; ROCKHEWN HALL \***rhûd**

(construct **rhud**, with article ?**i thrûd** or ?**i rûd** – *the lenition product of rh-* is uncertain) (dwelling underground, artificial cave, mine), pl.

**rhuid** (?**idh ruid**). (*PM:365*); HALL WITH VAULTED ROOF **rond** (construct **ron**) (cave, cavern, vault, vaulted ceiling), pl. **rynd** (**idh rynd**), coll. pl. **ronnath**

HALT (*noun*) **post** (**i bost**, **o phost**) (pause, rest, cessation, respite), pl. **pyst** (**i physt**)

HALT (*verb, used intransitively in the LotR*), **dar-** (**i dhâr**, **i nerir**) (stop). The imperative **daró!** is attested.

HAMMER (*noun*) 1) **dam** (**i nam**, **o ndam**), pl. **daim** (**i ndaim**), coll. pl. **dammath**, 2) **dring** (**i dhring**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in dring**).

HAMMER (*verb*) **damma-** (**i namma**, **i ndammar**), pa.t. **dammant** (*VT45:37*)

HAND 1) **cam** (**i gam**, **o cham**), pl. **caim** (**i chaim**), coll. pl. **cammath**; 2) **mâb** (**i vâb**; construct **mab**), pl. **maib** (**i maib**). 3)

Archaic †**maw** (**i vaw**), pl. **moe** (**i moe**). A homophone means "soil, stain". (*VT47:6*) 4) (fist) **dond** (**i dhond**; construct **don**), pl. **dynd** (**i nynd**), coll. pl. **donnath** (*VT47:23*). RIGHT HAND **fuir**, pl. **fÿr**. Also used as adj. "right, north" (*VT42:20*). In "Noldorin" the word appeared as ("foeir" =) **föir**, **feir** (LR:382 s.v. *PHOR*). LEFT HAND **crûm** (**i grûm**, **o chrûm**, construct **crum**), pl. **cruim** (**i chruim**), coll. pl. **crummath**. Also \***hair** (**i chair**), no distinct pl. form (not even with article). Note: **hair** is also used = "left" as adjective. Cited in archaic form **heir** (LR:365 s.v. *KHYAR*).

PALM (or FLAT) OF THE HAND **camlann** (**i gamlann**, **o chamlann**), pl. **cemlain** (**i chemlain**).

TIGHTLY CLOSED HAND **paur** (**i baur**, **o phaur**, also **-bor** in



compounds) (fist), pl. **poer** (**i phoer**), coll. pl. **porath**. RIGHT-HANDED **forgam** (pl. **fergaim**, for archaic **förgeim**)

LEFT-HANDED **crumui** (lenited **grumui**; no distinct pl. form), also **hargam** (lenited **chargam**, pl. **hergaim**). ONE-HANDED **erchamion** (pl. **erchemyn**). ONE-HANDED MAN \***erchammon** (pl. **erchemmyn**). The spelling used in the source is "erchamon" (*VT47:7*)

HANDICRAFT **maenas** (**i vaenas**) (craft, art), pl. **maenais** (**i maenais**), coll. pl. **maenassath**.

HANDLE (*vb.*) 1) **matha-** (**i vatha**, **i mathar**) (stroke, feel; wield); 2) **maetha-** (**i vaetha**, **i maethar**) (wield, manage, deal with). In Tolkien's earlier material, the verb **maetha-** meant "fight".

HANDY **maed** (lenited **vaed**; no distinct pl. form) (skilled). Note: a homophone means "shapely".

HANG \***glinga-** (**i 'linga**, **in glingar**) (dangle). Cited as "gling" in the source (LR369 s.v. *LING*)

HANGING (*adj.*) #**gling** (lenited **'ling**; no distinct pl. form). Isolated from **Glingal**, Hanging Gold, as a name of Laurelin.

HARASS **trasta-** (**i drasta**, **i thrastar**) (trouble)

HARBORAGE **hobas** (**i chobas**, **o chobas**), pl. **hebys** (**i chebys**), coll. pl. **hobassath**

HARBOUR 1) **hûb** (**i chûb**, **o chûb**, construct **hub**) (harbour, haven, small landlocked bay), pl. **huib** (**i chuib**), 2) **lond** (haven, pass, strait; narrow path), pl. **lynd**, coll. pl. **lonnath** (as in the name **Lonnath Ernin**, WR:294); 3) HARBOUR **lorn** (anchorage, haven, quiet water), pl. **lyrn** (*VT45:29*)

HARD **norn** (twisted, knotted, crabbed, contorted), pl. **nyrn**. Also used as noun = "Dwarf". (*MR:93*, *WJ:205*)

HARP (*noun*) **gannel** (**i ngannel** = *i ñannel*, **o n'gannel** = *o ñgannel*), pl. **gennil** (**in gennil** = *i ñgennil*), coll. pl. **gannellath**. Archaic †**gandel**.

HARP (*verb*, *play a harp*) **ganna-** (**i nganna** = *i ñanna*, **in gannar** = *i ñgannar*); also **gannada** (**i ngannada** = *i ñannada*, **in gannadar** = *i ñgannadar*).

HARPER **talagan** (**i dalagan**, **o thalagan**), pl. **telegain** (**i thelegain**), coll. pl. **talagannath**. *The exact form listed in LR:377 s.v. ÑGAN, talagand, may be seen as archaic.*

HASP **taew** (**i daew**, **o thaew**) (holder, socket, clasp, staple), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thaew**)

HASSOCK **tharas** (footstool), pl. **therais**, coll. pl. **tharassath**  
HASTY **gorn** (vigorous, impetuous); lenited **'orn**; pl. **gyrn**. Note: a homophone means "valour".

HAT **carab** (**i garab**, **o charab**), pl. **ceraib** (**i cheraib**) (*WJ:187*)

HATEFUL **delu** (deadly, fell), lenited **dhelu**; analogical pl. **dely**.  
Archaic **delw** (the only attested form).

HAVE AN IMPULSE **heria-** (**i cheria**, **i cheriar**) (be compelled to do something, begin suddenly and vigorously, set vigorously out to do) (*VT45:22*)

HAVE **gar-** (**i 'âr**, **i ngerir** = *i ñerir*) (hold, possess; be able, can);  
pa.t. **garant**. (*AI:92*, *VT45:14*)

HAVEN **círbann** (**i gírbann**, **o chírbann**, construct **círban**), pl. **círbain** (**i chírbain**).

HAVEN **hûb** (**i chûb**, **o chûb**, construct **hub**) (harbor, small landlocked bay), pl. **huib** (**i chuib**)

HAVEN **lond** (harbour, pass, strait; narrow path), pl. **lynd**, coll. pl. **lonnath** (as in the name **Lonnath Ernin**, *WR:294*)

HAVEN **lorn** (anchorage, harbour, quiet water), pl. **lyrn** (*VT45:29*)

HAWTHORN, see LOW-GROWING TREE

HE 1) **e** (*SD:128-31*), 2) **ho**, **hon**, **hono**. (*The distinctions between these forms are unclear. Possibly ho is the nominative "he", whereas hon is the accusative "him". Hono could be an emphatic form. It may be that all of these pronouns, except e, are "Noldorin" and were not maintained in Sindarin proper.*)

HEAD **dôl** (**i dhôl**, construct **dol**) (hill), pl. **dÿl** (**i nÿl**). Note: In the *Etymologies*, this word was derived from a root with initial *nd-* (*NDOL*), which would make the mutations different (**i nôl**, pl. **i ndÿl**). However, the later name **Fanuidhol** "Cloudyhead" apparently indicates that the lenited form of this **d** was later to be **dh** (whereas it would be **n** if the former derivation had been maintained).

HEADLAND **cast** (**i gast**, **o chast**) (cape), pl. **caist** (**i chaist**)

HEAL #**nesta-** (**i nesta**, **in nestar**), only attested as a derived noun (gerund): HEALING **nestad** (pl. **nestaid** if there is a pl.) Adj. OF (RELATED TO) HEALING **nestadren**, pl. **nestedrin**

HEAP 1) **cûm** (**i gûm**, **o chûm**, construct **cum**) (mound), pl. **cuim** (**i chuim**). 2) **ovras** (crowd), pl. **evrais** (archaic **övrais**), coll. pl. **ovrassath**

HEARER **lathron** (listener, eavesdropper), pl. **lethryn**, coll. pl. **lathronnath**. This is a masc. form, corresponding to fem. **lethril** (*VT45:26*), no distinct pl. form, but coll. pl. **?lethriliath**.

HEART 1) (*physical heart*) **hûn** (**i chûn**, **o chûn**, construct **hun**), pl. **huin** (**i chuin**), 2) (*inner mind*) **gûr** (**i 'ûr**, construct **gur**), pl. **guir** (**i nguir** = *i ñuir*). Note: A homophone means "death", but has different mutations. (*VT41:11*). 3) **ind** (inner thought, mind, meaning), no distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **innath**. 4) **nest** (core, center), pl. **nist**. Also notice the prefix **hû-** apparently meaning "heart"..

HEAT **ûr** (fire), pl. **uir**. Notice the homophone **ûr** "wide".

WHITE HEAT **brass** (**i v rass**, construct **bras**), pl. **brais** (**i mrais**) if there is a pl.

HEAVEN **menel** (**i venel**), pl. **menil** (**i menil**)

HEAVY **long** (pl. **lyng**); HEAVY BURDEN **caul** (**i gaul**, **o chaul**) (affliction), pl. **coel** (**i choel**), coll. pl. **colath**; HEAVY STROKE **dram** (**i dhram**) (blow), pl. **draim** (**in draim**)

HEDGE **cai** (**i gai**, **o chai**), pl. **cî** (**i chî**); HEDGE OF SPIKES **caraes** (**i garaes**, **o charaes**). No distinct pl. form except with article (**i charaes**).

HEIGHT **taen** (**i daen**, **o thaen**) (summit of high mountain), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thaen**). Note: a homophone means "long (and thin)".

HEIR 1) **#hîl** (**i chîl**), same forms in pl., also with article (**i chîl**), coll. pl. **hîliath**. Isolated from the name **Eluchîl**, heir of Elu (*WJ:350*). 2) **rêd** (construct **red**), pl. **rîd** (**idh rîd**). The word is presented as a borrowing from Beorian, so it may not be the normal Sindarin word for "heir".

HELL 1) **band** (**i mand**, **o mband**; construct **ban**) (custody, prison, safekeeping, duress, doom), pl. **baind** (**i mbaind**), coll. pl. **bannath**. 2) **Udûn** (= *Utumno, stronghold of Melkor*), pl. **Uduin** if there is a pl. (which is unlikely if **Udûn** is a proper name)

HELM **thôl** (construct **thol**, pl. **thÿl**, coll. pl. **?tholath**)

HELMET **harn** (**i charn**, **o charn**), pl. **hern** (**i chern**). Note: this is a homophone of two unrelated adjectives **harn**, one meaning "southern" and the other "wounded". CREST OF A HELMET **amloth** (pl. **emlyth**). Literally "uprising-flower". The source also mentions a dialectal form **almoth**.

HEM 1) **glân** (i 'lân, construct **glan**) (border), pl. **glain** (in **glain**) (VT42:8). Note: a homophone means "white, clear". 2) \***rîw** (construct **riw**) (edge, border), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rîw**). – Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **rhîf**.

HER: As the accusative (object) form of "she", see SHE. As the genitive form of "she", possibly **dín**, or **ín** when "her" refers to the subject of the sentence. These terms are only attested with masculine meaning ("his"), but may be gender-neutral. As for HER, HERS as a genitive pronoun, see HIS.

HERB **salab** (i **halab**, o **salab**), pl. **selaib** (i **selaib**). – In "N", the pl. was **seleb**, LR:385 s.v. *SALÁK-(WĒ)*.

HERE **sí**

HERO 1) **callon** (i **gallon**, o **challon**), pl. **cellyn** (i **chellyn**), coll. pl. **callonnath**; 2) **thalion** (dauntless man), pl. **thelyn**. Also used as an adj. "dauntless, steadfast, strong".

HEW **drava-** (i **dhrava**, in **dravar**), pa.t. †**dramp**, later apparently **dravant**; passive participle **drammen** (VT45:8)

HEWN (*adj.*) †**drafn** (lenited **dhrafn**, pl. **drefn**), also used as noun HEWN LOG or HEWN STONE (**drafn**, i **dhrafn**; pl. **dhrefn**, in **drefn**). HEWN STONE also **gondrafn**, **gondram** (i 'ondrafn, -ram), pl. **gendraim** (-raim). Archaic pl. **göndreim**.

HIDDEN 1) **dolen** (secret), lenited **dholen**, pl. **dolin**. Archaic **daulen**. 2) **hall** (veiled, shadowed, shady); lenited **chall**; pl. **hail**. Note: a homophone means "high, exalted", 3) **thoren** (guarded, fenced), pl. **thorin**, 4) **thurin** (secret); no distinct pl. form

HIDE, see *CONCEAL*. COVER THAT HIDES **escal** (screen, veil), pl. **escail**. Also spelt **esgal** (pl. **esgail**).

HIDEOUS **uanui** (monstrous); no distinct pl. form. Also prefix **ul-** (ugly) (*only found as initial element of names, like **Ulwarth***).

DEFORMED AND HIDEOUS CREATURE \***ulunn** (monster), pl. **ylynn**. (*The archaic form **ulund** and the later form **ulun** is cited in LR:396 s.v. **ÚLUG***)

HIGH (*see also TALL*) 1) **brand** (lofty, noble, fine), lenited **vrand**, pl. **braind**. 2) **hall** (exalted); lenited **chall**; pl. **hail**. Note: a homophone means "veiled, hidden, shadowed, shady". 3) **raud** (eminent, noble), in compounds -**rod**, pl. **roed**. Also used as noun "champion, eminent man, [a] noble". 4) **taur** (also **tor-**, **tar-** in compounds) (lofty, high, sublime, noble; vast, masterful, mighty, overwhelming, huge, awful),

lenited **daur**, pl. **toer**. Note: homophones mean "king (of a people)" and also "great wood, forest". HIGH (*adjectival pref.*) **or-** (above, over), also **ar-** (noble, royal). In the form **ar(a)-** this is an element in the names of the kings of Arnor and Arthedain. Nouns: HIGH PASS **andrath** (literally "long climb"), pl. **endraith**. HIGH ROOF **telu (i delu, o thelu)** (dome), pl. **tely (i thely)**. HIGH TIDE **duinen (i dhuinen)**, pl. **duinin (i nuinin)**. (*VT48:26*). HIGHWAY (*raised stone highway*) **gondrath (i 'ondrath)** (street of stone, causeway), pl. **gendraith (i ngendraith = i ñendraith)**. Archaic pl. **göndreith**. (*WJ:340*). Possibly the pl. can also be **gondraith**, without umlaut of the first element.

HILL 1) **amon** (pl. **emyn**) (steep-sided mount), 2) **dôl (i dhôl, construct dol)** (head), pl. **dÿl (i nÿl)**. Note: In the *Etymologies*, this word was derived from a root with initial *nd-* (*NDOL*), which would make the mutations different (**i nôl**, pl. **i ndÿl**). However, the later name **Fanuidhol** "Cloudyhead" apparently indicates that the lenited form of this **d** was later to be **dh** (whereas it would be **n** if the former derivation had been maintained). 3) **tund (i dund, o thund, construct tun)** (mound), pl. **tynd (i thynd)**, coll. pl. **tunnath**. PASS BETWEEN HILLS **cîl (i gîl, o chîl)** (cleft, gorge), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i chîl**), coll. pl. **cîliath**. . A homophone means "renewal".

HIM, see HE

HINDMOST PART **tele (i dele)** (rear, end), pl. **teli (i theli)**. In "Noldorin", the pl. was **telei** (LR:392 s.v. *TELES*).

HIS (OWN) **ín** (pronoun referring to the subject, e.g. **\*i venn sunc i haw ín** "the man drank his [own] juice", as opposed to **\*i venn sunc i haw dín** "the man drank his [= another's] juice")

HIS **\*tín** (only attested in lenited form **dín**, following a noun with article). Possibly, the word also covers "her(s)" and "its" as a general 3rd person form. If "his" refers to the same person as the subject, the form **ín** is used instead (e.g. **\*i venn sunc i haw ín** "the man drank his (own) juice", but **\*i venn sunc i haw dín** "the man drank his (somebody else's) juice").

HISTORICAL **gobenathren** (lenited **'obenathren**; pl. **gebenethrin**, for archaic **\*göbennethrin**)

HISTORY 1) **gobennas (i 'obennas)**, pl. **gebennais (i ngebennais = i ñebennais)**, collective pl. **gobennassath**. (Archaic pl. **\*göbennais**.)

2) **pennas** (**i bennas**, **o phennas**) (account), pl. **pennais** (**i phennais**), coll. pl. **pennassath**

HITHER (*adj. pref.*) **nev-** (near, on this side). Also used as a preposition **nef** "on this side of".

HOBBIT, see HALFLING

HOLD ALLEGIANCE TO **buia-** (serve) (**i vuia**, **i muiar**)

HOLD **gar-** (**i 'âr**, **i ngerir** = *i ñerir*) (have, possess; be able, can); pa.t. **garant**. (*AI:92*, *VT45:14*)

HOLDER **taew** (**i daew**, **o thaew**) (socket, hasp, clasp, staple), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thaew**)

HOLE 1) **dath** (**i dhath**) (pit, steep fall, abyss), pl. **daith** (**i naith**) (*VT45:8*), 2) **gass** (**i 'ass**, construct **gas**) (gap), pl. **gais** (**i ngais** = *i ñais*), 3)

HOLE **torech** (**i dorech**, **o thorech**) (lair, excavation), pl. **terich** (**i therich**) for archaic **törich**. FINE PIERCED HOLE **tess** (**i dess**, construct **tes**), pl. **tiss** (**i thiss**). Archaic **ters** (*VT46:18*)

HOLLOW (*adj.*) 1) \***naw** (attested in the form **nov-** as part of the name **Novrod**, Hollowbold), pl. **noe**. (*WJ:414*) Note: a homophone is the noun "idea". 2) **coll** (lenited **goll**; pl. **cyll**). (*WJ:414*) Note: homophones mean "red, scarlet" and also "cloak". 3) **raudh** (cavernous), pl. **roedh**

HOLLOW OUT **rosta-** (excavate) (**i rosta**, **idh rostar**)

HOLLY **rêg** (construct **reg**) (thorn), pl. **rîg** (**idh rîg**). See also LOW-GROWING TREE

HOLY **gaer** (awful, fearful); lenited **'aear**; no distinct pl. form. Note: homophones mean "reddish, copper-coloured, ruddy" and also "sea".

HOLY PLACE **iaun** (fane, sanctuary), pl. **ioen**, coll. pl. **ionath**

HOME **bâr** (dwelling, house, family; land, earth) (**i mâr**, **o mbâr**, construct **bar**), pl. **bair** (*i mbair*). Also **-bar**, **-mar** at the end of compounds.

HONEY **glî** (**i 'lî**); HONEYCOMB **nîdh** (construct **nidh**; no distinct pl. form) (*VT45:38*). HONEY-EATER, see BEAR

HOOK 1) **gamp** (**i 'amp**) (claw, crook), pl. ?**gaimp** or ?**gemp** (**i ngaimp** = *i ñaimp* or **i ngemp** = *i ñemp*), coll. pl. **gammath**

2) (*hook-like diacritic added to a letter to indicate a following S*) **gammas** (**i 'ammas**), pl. **gemmais** (**i ngemmais** = *i ñemmais*) (*VT45:14*)

HOP **laba-** (**i laba**, **i labar**)

HOPE 1) (*based on reason*) **amdir** (no distinct pl. form). Literally an "up-looking". 2) (*closer in meaning to "faith"*) **estel** (trust, steady purpose), pl. **estil**, 3) (*noun*) **harthad** (**i charthad**, **o charthad**), pl. **herthaid** (**i cherthaid**)

HOPE (*verb*) #**hartha-** (**i chartha**, **i charthar**). Verbal stem isolated from the apparent gerund **harthad**, "hope" as noun.

HORDE **hoth** (**i choth**, **o choth**) (crowd, host), pl. **hyth** (**i chyth**)

HORN 1) **rom** (trumpet), pl. **rym** (**idh rym**), coll. pl. **rommath**. (Cf. also **romloth** "horn-flower", tobacco.) 2) **rass** (mountain peak), pl. #**rais** (**idh rais**). The pl. is attested in the name Ered Nimrais. Side-form **rasc**, **rasg**. 3) **rafn** (wing, extended point at the side), pl. **raifn** (**idh raifn**); 4) **tarag** (**i darag**, **o tharag**), pl. **teraig** (**i therraig**). The word may be used of a "steep mountain peak" (VT46:17; "steep mountain path" in LR:391 is a misreading). SHARP HORN **till** (**i dill**, **o thill**, construct **til**; also **-dil**, **-thil** at the end of compounds) (tine, point, sharp-pointed peak), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thill**). Archaic †**tild**. SOUND OF HORNS †**rû**, pl. **rui** (**idh rui**), also **romru**, pl. **remry** (**idh remry**) for archaic **römry**

HORRIBLE 1) **deleb** (abominable, loathsome), lenited **dheleb**; pl. **delib**. 2) **gortheb** (lenited **ngortheb**; pl. **gerthib**; archaic pl. \***görthib**).

HORROR 1) **angos** (pl. **engys**) (VT45:15), 2) **dêl** (**i dhêl**, construct **del**) (disgust, fear, loathing), pl. **dîl** (**i nîl**), 3) **delos** (**i dhelos**) (fear, abhorrence, dread, detestation, loathing), pl. **delys** (**i nelys**), coll. pl. **delossath**. A side-form ends in **-oth** (pl. **-yth**) instead of **-os** (**-ys**). 4) **girith** (**i 'irith**) (shuddering), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i ngirith** = *i ñirith*), 5) **gôr** (**i ngôr** = *i ñôr*, **o n'gôr** = *o ñgôr*, construct **gor**) (fear, dread), pl. **gôr** (**in gôr** = *i ñgôr*). Note: a homophone means "vigour" but has different mutations. 6) **gorog** (**i ngorog** = *i ñorog*, **o n'gorog** = *o ñgorog*), pl. **geryg** (**in geryg** = *i ñgeryg*) (WJ:415).

Archaic pl. **göryg**. 7) **goroth** (**i ngoroth** = *i ñoroth*, **o n'goroth** = *o ñgoroth*) (dread), pl. **geryg** (**in geryg** = *i ñgeryg*) (WJ:415). Archaic pl. **göryth**.

8) **gorth** (**i ngorth** = *i ñorth*, **o n'gorth** = *o ñgorth*) (dread), pl. **gyrth** (**in gyrth** = *i ñgyrth*). (WJ:415) Note: a homophone means "dead; dead person", 9) **goss** (**i 'oss**, construct **gos**) (dread), pl. **gyss** (**i ngyss** = *i ñyss*). EXTREME HORROR **gorgor** (**i ngorgor** = *i ñorgor*, **o n'gorgor** = *o ñgorgor*) (deadly fear), pl. **gergyr** (**in gergyr** = *i ñgergyr*), coll. pl. **gorgorath** (WJ:415). Archaic pl. \***görgyr**.

HORSE (*swift horse for riding*) **roch**, pl. **rych** (**idh rych**)  
(*Letters:282*)

HORSE **lobor**, analogical pl. **lebyr** (*VT45:28*)

HORSE-LORD **rochir** (knight, rider), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rochir**), coll. pl. **rochirrim** (*UT:318, Letters:178, 282*)

HOST (*noun*) 1) **hoth** (**i choth, o choth**) (crowd, horde), pl. **hyth** (**i chyth**). 2) **rim** (great number, crowd), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rim**), coll. pl. **rimmath**. Note: a homophone means "cold pool or lake". 3) **gwaith** (**i 'waith**) (manhood, manpower, troop of able-bodied men, regiment, people, region; wilderness), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwaith**). – WOLF-HOST, see under WEREWOLF (concerning **gaurhoth**).

HOSTILE, POWERFUL AND TERRIBLE CREATURE **graug** (**i 'raug**), pl. **groeg** (**in groeg**), coll. pl. **grogath** (*WJ:415*). See DEMON.

HOT 1) **úrui** (no distinct pl. form), 2) **born** (red), lenited **vorn**, pl. **byrn**. WHITE-HOT **brassen** (lenited **vrasen**, pl. **bressin**)

HOUND OF CHASE **rÿn** (construct **ryn**; no distinct pl. form except with article: **idh rÿn**)

HOUSE (*building, dwelling-place*) 1) **car** or **cardh** (**i gar[dh], o char[dh]**) (building), pl. **cerdh** (**i cherdh**) *or cair* (**i chair**). Note: **cardh** also means "deed, feat". Therefore, the form **car** may be preferred for clarity. 2) **adab** (building), pl. **edaib**. In "*Noldorin*", the plural was **edeb**. 3) HOUSE **bâr** (dwelling, home, family; land, earth) (**i mâr, o mbâr**, construct **bar**), pl. **bair** (**i mbair**). Also **-bar, -mar** at the end of compounds. WALLED HOUSE (OR VILLAGE) **gobel** (**i 'obel**) (enclosed dwelling, "town"), pl. **gebil** (**i ngebil = i ñebil**).

Archaic pl. \***göbil**. GUESTHOUSE **sennas** (**i hennas**), pl. **sennais** (**i sennais**), coll. pl. **sennassath** (*RC:523*)

HOUSE (*family*) 1) **noss** (construct **nos**, pl. **nyss**) (family, clan), 2) **nost** (pl. **nyst**) (family) (*PM:360*), 3) **nothrim** (family); no distinct pl. form (*PM:360*)

HOUSEHOLD **herth** (**i cherth, o cherth**) (troop under a *hîr* = lord), pl. **hirth** (**i chirth**)

HOWL (*verb*) **gawa-** (**i ngawa = i ñawa, in gawar = i ñgawar**)

HOWLING **gawad** (**i ngawad = i ñawad**), pl. **gewaid** (**in gewaid = i ñgewaid**) if there is a pl. Cf. also WOLF-HOWL **gaul** (**i ngaul = i**



*ñaul*), pl. **goel** (**in goel** = *i ñgoel*), coll. pl. **golath**. Note: A homophone means "light", but has different mutations.

HUGE **taur** (also **tor-**, **tar-** in compounds) (lofty, high, sublime, noble; vast, masterful, mighty, overwhelming, awful), lenited **daur**, pl. **toer**. Note: homophones mean "king (of a people)" and also "great wood, forest".

HUMAN (= *mortal*) **firen** (pl. **firin**); MORTAL HUMANS **Firiath** (*a coll. pl.*, *WJ:219, 387*)

HUMMOCK **gwastar** (**i 'wastar**), pl. **gwestair** (**in gwestair**)

HUMP **tump** (**i dump**, **o thump**), pl. **tymp** (**i thymp**), coll. pl. **tummath**

HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR **host** (**i chost**, **o chost**) (gross), pl. **hyst** (**i chyst**)

HUNT (*verb*) **fara-**

HUNT, HUNTING (*noun*) 1) **faras**, pl. **ferais**, 2) **rui** (**ruiw**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rui**, **idh ruiw**), 3) **#farad**, isolated from the compound **faradrim** \*"hunting-people" = hunters.

HUNTER 1) **feredir**, (coll.) pl. **faradrim**; 2) **faron** (pl. **feryn**, coll. pl. **faronnath**, but the following attested form may be used instead):

HUNTERS **faradrim** (\*"hunting-people", a coll. pl.). The word **faroth** (pl. **feryth**) possibly refers to a group of hunters.

HURL **had-** (**i châd**, **i chedir**), pa.t. **hant**, with endings **hanni-** as in **hennin** \*"I hurled".

HURLER (*thrower of spears or darts; warrior*) **hadron** (**i chadron**, **o chadron**), pl. **hedryn** (**i chedryn**), coll. pl. **hadronnath**

HUSBAND 1) **hervenn** (**i chervenn**, **o chervenn**), pl. **hervinn** (**i chervinn**); 2) (*archaic*) **benn** (**i venn**, construct **ben**), pl. **binn** (**i minn**). Later used = "man" in general.

HYMN **aerlinn** (no distinct pl. form). It is unclear whether the literal meaning is "sea-song" (because the Elves made pilgrimages to the towers of Emyr Beraid near the sea) or "holy-song"; it depends on whether **aer** is interpreted as "sea" or "holy".

## <I>

I (*pron.*) **im**, but as subject usually simply the ending **-n**, as in **ónen** "I gave". Accusative **nin** "me", genitive **nín** "my", dative **anim** or **enni** "to me, for me".

ICE 1) **heleg** (**i cheleg**, **o cheleg**), pl. **helig** (**i chelig**), 2) (*a mass of ice*) **gochel** (**i 'ochel**), pl. **gechil** (**i ngechil** = *i ñechil*), coll. pl. **gochellath**. Archaic pl. **\*göchil**.

ICICLE **aeglos** (pl. **aeglys**). The word is also used for a plant similar to > GORSE.

IDEA 1) **inc** (guess, notion), no distinct pl. form (though the pl. article **in** will mark the word as pl. when definite); coll. pl. **ingath**; 2) **naw** (pl. **noe**). In "Noldorin", the pl. form was **nui**. Coll. pl. **?nawath** or **?noath**.

ILL **\*lhaew** (sick, sickly), lenited **?thlaew** or **?laew** (*the lenition product of lh is uncertain*); no distinct pl. form. Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" *thloew*, *flaew*.

ILL DEED **\*úgarth** (sin), pl. **úgerth** (VT44:23)

ILMEN (*Quenya: the region of stars*) **Gilwen**, also **Gilith**. In one late source, Tolkien cited the relevant root as *ÑGIL* (MR:388) and the lenited form would then be **Ngilwen** (**Ngilwith**). (In the *Etymologies*, the root was given as *GIL*, and the lenited form would then be **'Ilwen** / **'Ilwith**.)

IMMORTAL **alfirin** (no distinct pl. form). Note: the word **alfirin** is also used as name of a flower.

IMPELLED **horn** (driven under compulsion), lenited **chorn**; pl. **hyrn**

IMPETUOUS 1) **alag** (rushing), pl. **elaig**; 2) **ascar** (rushing, violent), pl. **escair**. Also spelt **asgar** (pl. **esgair**), 3) **gorn** (vigorous, hasty); lenited **'orn**; pl. **gyrn**. Note: a homophone means "valour".

IMPETUS **gorf** (**i 'orf**) (vigour), pl. **gyrf** (**i ngyrf** = *i ñyrf*), coll. pl. **gorvath**

IMPULSE, HAVE AN **heria-** (**i cheria**, **i cheriar**) (be compelled to do something, begin suddenly and vigorously, set vigorously out to do) (VT45:22)

IN (*prep.*) 1) **vi** (VT44:23), with article **vin**; 2) **ne**, **ned** (*used of time in the source*), possibly followed by hard mutation (*SD:129*); 3) **dî**, unstressed **di** (beneath, under) (VT45:37). Note: a homophone means "bride, lady".

IN, INSIDE **ne-** (*prefix*) (mid-)

IN THE REAR OF (*prep.*) **adel**, probably followed by soft mutation

INCLINE (*noun*) **talad** (**i dalad**, **o thalad**) (slope), pl. **telaïd** (**i thelaïd**)

INCLINED (*adj.*) **dadbenn** (downhill, sloping down, prone [to do]), lenited **dhadbenn**, pl. **dedbinn**

INDEX FINGER **lebdas**, pl. **lebdais**, coll. pl. **lebdassath** (VT48:5). In children's play also called **emig** "little mother" (VT48:6, 17). **Nobad**, the dual form of **naub** "thumb", is used of the thumb and the index grouped together in the act of picking something (VT48:5, 6)

INNER MIND **gûr** (**i 'ûr**, construct **gur**) (heart), pl. **guir** (**i nguir** = *i ñuir*). Note: A homophone means "death", but has different mutations. (VT41:11)

INNER THOUGHT **ind** (mind, meaning, heart), no distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **innath**

INNUMERABLE **aronoded** (countless, endless), pl. **erenedid** (archaic **erönödid**)

INSECURE (*adj.*) **talt** (lenited **dalt**, pl. ?**telt**) (falling, slipping)

INSERT **nestag-** (**i nestag**, **in nestegir**) (stick in), pa.t. **nestanc**

INSTEAD **sennui** (rather) (SD:128-31)

INSULT (*vb.*) **eitha-** (prick with a sharp point, stab, treat with scorn) (**i eitha**, **in eithar**); INSULT (*noun*) **eithad**, pl. **eithaid**

INTELLIGENT **hand** (lenited **chand**, pl. **haind**)

INTEND ?**thel-** (mean, purpose, resolve, will)

INTER-, see BETWEEN

IRE \***ruith** (anger), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh ruith**) if there is a pl. – Suggested standard Sindarin form of Doriathrin Sindarin **rûth** (q.v. in Silm app)

IRMO, see LÓRIEN

IRON **ang**; adj. OF IRON **angren** (pl. **engrin**); IRON-BOND (= *chain*) **angwedh** (pl. **engwidh**)

ISLAND **toll** (**i doll**, **o tholl**, construct **tol**), pl. **tyll** (**i thyll**)

ISOLATED 1) **ereb** (lonely), pl. **erib**, 2) **mîn** (lenited **vîn**; no distinct pl. form) (first, towering). Note: homophones include the noun "peak" and the numeral "one".

ISSUE OF WATER **eithel** (spring, well), pl. **eithil**

IT **ha**, **han**, **hana**. (*The distinctions between these forms are unclear. Possibly ha is the nominative, whereas han is the accusative. Hana could be an emphatic form. It may be that these pronouns as "N" rather than Sindarin proper.*)

ITS, see HIS

## <J>

JANUARY **Narwain**

JAW **anc** (row of teeth), pl. **ainc**, coll. pl. **angath**.

JAW **naew**; no distinct pl. form; JAWS (*set of jaws*) **carach** (**i garach, o charach**), pl. **ceraich** (**i cheraich**)

JERK (*noun*) **rinc** (twitch, trick, sudden move), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rinc**); coll. pl. **ringath**.

JERK (*verb*) **ritha-** (twitch, snatch) (**i ritha, idh rithar**)

JEWEL **mîr** (**i vîr**, construct **mir**) (precious thing, treasure), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i mîr**), coll. pl. **mîriath**. GREAT

JEWEL (*Silmaril*) **Mirion** (**i Virion**), pl. **Mîryn** (**i Mîryn**). (LR:373 s.v. *MIR* lists the archaic "Noldorin" plural *Miruin*.) NOLDO-JEWEL

(= *Silmaril*) **Golovir** (**i Ngolovir** = *i Ñolovir*, **o N'golovir** = *o Ñgolovir*), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in Golovir** = *i Ñgolovir*).

Adj. JEWEL-LIKE **mîriel** (lenited **vîriel**, pl. **mîril**)

(sparkling like a jewel) JEWEL-SMITH **mîrdan** (**i vîrdan**), pl.

**mîrdain** (*i mîrdain*)

JOURNEY **lend** (way), pl. **lind**, coll. pl. **lennath**. Note: a homophone means "tuneful, sweet". JOURNEY-BREAD **lembas** (way-bread), pl.

**lembais**

JOY 1) **glass** (**i 'lass**, construct **glas**), pl. **glais** (**in glais**), 2) **gell** (**i 'ell**) (triumph), pl. **gill** (**i ngill** = *i ñill*).

JOYOUS **meren** (lenited **veren**; pl. **merin**) (gay, festive). Note: In the *Etymologies*, Tolkien changed the relevant root from *MER* to *MBER*

so that *meren* became *beren*, but names occurring in Tolkien's narratives (Mereth Aderthad, Merethrond) were not changed, so this

revision was never fully implemented. (If *meren* were to become

*beren*, the related word *mereth* "feast" would also become *bereth*.)

JUBILATION **gellam** (**i 'ellam**), pl. **gellaim** (**i ngellaim** = *i ñellaim*)

JUDGE **badhron** (**i vadhron**), pl. **bedhryn** (**i medhryn**); also

**badhor** (**i vadhhor**), analogical pl. **bedhryr** (**i medhryr**)

JUDGMENT **baudh** (sentence) (**i vaudh**), pl. **boedh** (**i moedh**)

JUICE 1) **saw** (**i haw, o saw**), pl. **soe** (**i soe**). In "Noldorin", the pl.

was *sui* (LR:385 s.v. *SAB*). 2) \***paich** (**i baich, o phaich**) (syrup), pl.

**pîch** (**i pîch**). The source (LR:382 s.v. *PIS*) cites the archaic form

*peich*.

JUICY \***pihen** (lenited **bihen**; pl. **pihin**). – Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **pichen** (LR:382 s.v. *PIS*).

JULY **Cerveth** (**na Gerveth, o Cherveth**), also **Cadlaer**

JUNE **Nóruí**

JUST **fael** (fair, generous). No distinct pl. form (*PM:352*). Note: a homophone means "gleaming brilliance".

## <K>

KEEN **laeg** (sharp, acute). No distinct pl. form. Note: a homophone means "fresh, green".

KEEP (*verb*) 1) **heb-** (**i chêb, i chebir**) (retain); 2) **gartha-** (defend) (**i 'artha, i ngarthar** = *i ñarthar*). Noun SAFEKEEPING **band** (**i mand, o mband**; construct **ban**) (custody, prison, duress, doom, hell), pl. **baind** (**i mbaind**), coll. pl. **bannath**.

KILLER, see BANE

KIND (*adj.*) **milui** (lenited **vilui**; no distinct pl. form) (loving, friendly)

KINDLE **nartha-** (**i nartha, in narthar**) (*VT45:37*)

KINDLER (*feminine*) **#thoniel** (pl. **thonil**). Isolated from Varda's title **Gilthoniel**, Star-kindler.

KINDNESS **mîl** (**i vîl**) (affection, kindness), no distinct form in pl. except with article (**i mîl**), coll. pl. **mîliath**

KING 1) (*king of a region*) **aran** (pl. **erain**). Coll. pl. **aranath**. Also †**âr** with stem-form **aran-** (also with pl. **erain**; the longer form **aran** may be a back-formation from this plural). 2) (*king of a people*) †**taur** (**i daur, o thaur**) (said in LR:389 s.v. *TĀ* to refer to "legitimate kings of the whole tribes"), pl. **toer** (**i thoer**), coll. pl. **torath**.

KINGDOM **arnad** (pl. **ernaid**) (*VT44:23*)

KINGFISHER (*bird*) **heledir** (**i cheledir, o cheledir**), no distinct pl. form, not even with article (**i cheledir**). Since the final element is derived from primitive *-tirno*, it may be that the otherwise lost final *n* would be preserved in the coll. pl. **?heledirnath**. The literal meaning of the word is "fish-watcher".

KINGSFOIL (*a healing plant brought to Middle-earth by the Númenoreans*) **athelas** (pl. **ethelais**)

KINSMAN, KINSWOMAN **gwanur** (**i 'wanur**) (brother), pl. **gwenyr** (**in gwenyr**). Note: a homophone of the sg. means "pair of twins".

KNIFE **sigil** (**i higil**, **o sigil**) (dagger), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i sigil**), coll. pl. **sigiliath**. Note: a homophone means "necklace".

KNIGHT **rochir** (rider, horse-lord), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rochir**), coll. pl. **rochirrim** (*UT:318, Letters:178, 282*)

KNOB (*round knob*) **dolt** (**i dholt**) (boss), pl. **dylt** (**i nylt**)

KNOCK **tamma-** (**i damma**, **i thamar**). *The form listed in LR:287 s.v. TAM is erroneously cited with "mn" instead of "mm", cf.*

*VT46:17*

KNOT **nardh** (pl. **nerdh**)

KNOTTED **norn** (twisted, crabbed, contorted, hard), pl. **nyrn**. Also used as noun = "Dwarf". (*MR:93, WJ:205*)

KNOWLEDGE **ist** (lore); no distinct pl. form. HAVE KNOWLEDGE **ista-** (**i ista**, **in istar**), pa.t. **sint** or **istas** (*VT45:18*). EVIL

KNOWLEDGE **gûl** (**i ngûl** = *i ñûl*, **o n'gûl** = *o ñgûl*, construct **gul**) (magic, sorcery, necromancy), pl. **guil** (**in guil** = *i ñguil*) (*Silm:App, MR:250, WJ:383*)

## <L>

LABOUR (*verb.*) **muda-** (**i vuda**, **i mudar**) (toil), pa.t. **mudas**

LACKING (= prep. "without") **pen** (lenited **ben**) (without, -less) (*WJ:375*) Not to be confused with the pronoun **pen** "one, somebody, anybody".

LADY 1) **heryn** (**i cheryn**, **o cheryn**), no distinct pl. form, not even with article (**i cheryn**), 2) **hiril** (**i chiril**, **o chiril**), no distinct pl. form even with article (**i chiril**), coll. pl. **hirillath**. 3) **brennil** (**i vrennil**), pl. same as sg. except with article: **i mrennil**. Coll. pl. **brenillath**. 4) **bassoneth** (bread-giver) (**i massoneth**, **o mbassoneth**), pl. **bassonith** (**i mbassonith**). Archaic \***bassauneth**. 5) **dî** (**i nî**, **o ndi**) (bride), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i ndî**). CROWNED LADY **riên** (queen), pl. **?rîn** (**idh rîn**)

LAIR 1) **caew** (**i gaew**, **o chaew**) (resting place). No distinct pl. form except with article (**i chaew**). 2) **torech** (**i dorech**, **o thorech**) (hole, excavation), pl. **terich** (**i therich**) for archaic **törich**.

LAKE 1) **lîn** (pool), no distinct pl. form, but coll. pl. **#liniath** (isolated from **Hithliniath**, *WJ:194*). 2) **ael** (**aelin-**, pl. **aelin**) (pool, mere). In "Noldorin" **oel**, pl. **oelin**. 3) **nên** (water, pool, stream, waterland),

construct **nen**, pl. **nîn**. SHALLOW LAKE **lô** (fenland), pl. **lÿ**. COLD POOL OR LAKE **rim**; no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rim**), coll. pl. **rimmath**. Note: a homophone means "crowd, great number, host".

LAMENT (*noun*) \***noe** (no distinct pl. form). Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **nui**. WOEFUL LAMENT **naergon** (pl. **naergoen**)

LAMENTABLE **naer** (dreadful, sad, woeful); no distinct pl. form.

LAMENTATION 1) **nirnaeth** (literally "tear-gnashing"); no distinct pl. form. 2) The collective plural **conath** (**i chonath**), formed from **caun** "outcry, clamour, cry, should", was used = "lamentation" (*PM:345, 362*)

LAMP #**calar** (**i galar**, **o chalar**), pl. **clair** (**i chclair**). *Isolated from the pl. compound celerdain "lampwrights", sg. \*calardan.*

LAMPWRIGHT **calardan** (**i galardan**, **o chalardan**), pl. **celerdain** (**i chclerdain**)

LAND 1) **dôr** (**i nôr**, construct **dor**) (dwelling place, region), pl. **dÿr** (**i ndÿr**), coll. pl. **dorath** (*WJ:413*), 2) **bâr** (dwelling, house, home, family; earth) (**i mâr**, **o mbâr**, construct **bar**), pl. **bair** (**i mbair**). Also **-bar**, **-mar** at the end of compounds. ENCLOSED GRASSLAND **parth** (**i barth**, **o pharth**) (field, sward), pl. **perth** (**i pherth**); WIDE GRASSLAND (*land at the foot of hills with many streams*) **nand** (construct **nan**) (valley), pl. **naind**, coll. pl. **nannath** (*VT45:36*); FENLAND **lô** (shallow lake), pl. **lÿ**; HEADLAND **cast** (**i gast**, **o chast**) (cape), pl. **caist** (**i chaist**); WATERLAND **nên** (water, lake, pool, stream), construct **nen**, pl. **nîn**; LOWLAND **lâd** (valley, plain), construct **lad**, pl. **laid**

LANDLOCKED BAY (*small*) **hûb** (**i chûb**, **o chûb**, construct **hub**) (harbour, haven), pl. **huib** (**i chuib**)

LANGUAGE, see TONGUE

LARGE **daer** (great), lenited **dhaer**, no distinct pl. form. Note: a homophone means "bridegroom", but has a different lenited form.

LARGE EXCAVATION **groth** (**i 'roth**) (cave, delving), pl. **gryth** (**in gryth**); LARGE RIVER **duin** (**i dhuin**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i nuin**), coll. pl. **duinath** (*Names:179, PM:54*)

LAST (*adjective*) 1) **medui** (lenited **vedui**; no distinct pl. form), 2) **meth** (lenited **veth**, pl. **mith**). Note: the word is also used as a noun "end". LAST DAY OF THE YEAR \***penninor** (**i benninor**, **o**

**phenninor**), pl. **penninoer (i phenninoer)**. Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **penninar** (LR:400 s.v. *YEN*).

LAST (*verb*) 1) **brona-** (survive) (**i vrona, i mronar**), 2) **dartha-** (**i dhartha, i narthar**) (stay, wait, remain, endure) (*VT45:8*)

LASTING **bronadui** (enduring). Lenited **vronadui**. No distinct pl. form.

LATE EVENING **dû (i dhû)** (night, nightfall, darkness), pl. **dui (i nui)** (*SD:302*)

LAUGH (*verb*) **gladha-** (**i 'ladha, in gladhar**)

LAUGHTER **lalaith**; no distinct pl. form..

LAURELIN, RADIANCE OF **glawar (i 'lawar)** (sunlight, gold), pl. **glewair (in glewair)** (*VT41:10*)

LAY **glîr (i 'lîr, construct glir)** (poem, song), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in glîr**), coll. pl. **glîriath**; LONG LAY **glaer (i 'laer)** (narrative poem), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in glaer**)

LEAD **tog-** (**i dôg, i thegir, archaic i thögir**), pa.t. **tunc (i thyngir)** (bring)

LEAF **lass** (pl. **#lais**). (*Letters:282, PM:135*). COLLECTION OF LEAVES **golas (i 'olas)** (foliage), pl. **gelais (i ngelais = i ñelais)**, coll. pl. **golassath**. Archaic pl. **gôleis**. "LEAF-WITHERING" (= autumn)

**lasbelin** (no distinct pl. form). LEAF-GREEN **lasgalen** (pl. **lesgelin**)

LEAGUE (*a distance of about 3 miles / 4.8 kilometers*) **daur (i dhaur)** (pause, stop), pl. **doer (i noer)**, coll. pl. **dorath**

LEAN (*adjective*) **\*lhain** (thin, meager), lenited **?thlain** or **?lain** (*the lenition product of lh is uncertain*), pl. **lîn**. Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **thlein**, corresponding to archaic Sindarin **\*lhein**, classical **\*lhain**.

LEAP (*vb.*) **cab-** (**i gâb, i chebir**), pa.t. **camp**; LEAP (*noun*) **cabed (i gabed, o chabed)**, pl. **cebid (i chebid)**

LEAPING DOWN **thôr (adj.)** (swooping), pl. **thÿr**. Also used as a noun = "eagle".

LEAPING FLAME **lach** (pl. **laich**)

LEARNED IN DEEP ARTS **golwen** (wise), lenited **ngolwen**, pl. **gelwin** (archaic pl. **\*gölwin**)

LEARNED **istui**; no distinct pl. form.

LEFT (*adj.*) **hair** (lenited **chair**; no distinct pl. form); also used as noun LEFT HAND (**\*hair, o chair, i chair**, no distinct pl. form even



with article; cited in archaic form *heir*, LR:365 s.v. *KHYAR*). Adj. LEFT also **crum** (lenited **grom**, pl. **crym**), with corresponding noun LEFT HAND **crûm** (**i grûm**, **o chrûm**, construct **crum**), pl. **cruim** (**i chruim**), coll. pl. **crumath**. HAVING A CUNNING LEFT HAND (= *wily, sinister, guilty*) **crumguru**, lenited **grumguru**, pl. **crumgyry** (or **crymgyry** if the entire word is unlauded, but this may be unlikely) (*VT45:24*)

LEFT HAND, LEFT SIDE **harvo**, pl. **harvoe** (*VT47:6*), also **hair** and **crum** (see LEFT above). LEFT-HANDED **crumui** (lenited **grumui**; no distinct pl. form), also **hargam** (lenited **chargam**, pl. **hergaim**) LEFT (*noun, the direction*) **hâr** (**i châr**) (south).

LEFT BEHIND **lefn** (pl. **lifn**), also used as noun = ELF LEFT BEHIND (Avar).

-LESS **pen** (lenited **ben**) (without, lacking) (*WJ:375*) The phrase **ben-adar** "without father, fatherless" is treated as an adjective and lenited following a noun (**Iarwain ben-adar**, Iarwain the Fatherless or Iarwain without father). Not to be confused with the pronoun **pen** "one, somebody, anybody".

LETTER **têw** (**i dêw**, **o thêw**, construct **tew**) (sign, tengwa), pl. **tîw** (**i thîw**), coll. pl. **téwath**

LEVEL **land** (open space), pl. **laind**, coll. pl. **lannath**. Also used as adj. "wide, plain". LEVEL PLACE \***pathu** (**i bathu**) (sword), analogical pl. **pethy** (**i phethy**). Cited in archaic form **pathw** in the source (LR:380 s.v. *PATH*); hence the coll. pl. is likely **pathwath**. In the *Etymologies* as printed in LR, the gloss is "level space", but according to *VT46:8*, the proper reading is "level place".

LICK **lav-** (**i lâf**, **i levir**)

LIFE **cuil** (**i guil**, **o chuil**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i chuil**)

LIFT **hal-** (**i châl**, **i chelir**), pa.t. **haul** (*VT45:20*)

LIGHT (*noun*) 1) **calad** (**i galad**, **o chalad**), pl. **celaid** (**i chelaid**), 2) **gaul** (**i 'aul**), pl. **goel** (**i ngoel** = *i ñoel*), coll. pl. **golath**. Note: A homophone means "wolf-howl", but has different mutations. 3)

(*bright light*) **galad** (**i ngalad** = *i ñalad*), (sunlight, brilliance, radiance, glittering reflection), pl. **gelaid** (**in gelaid** = *i ñgelaid*). 4) **gâl** (**gal-**, **-al** in compounds, with article **i 'âl**), pl. **gail** (**i ngail** = *i ñail*).

DIM LIGHT **gwâth** (**i 'wâth**; construct **gwath**) (shadow, shade), pl. **gwaith** (**in gwaith**) (*UT:261*). GLITTERING (REFLECTED) LIGHT

**rill** (construct **ril**) (brilliance, flame), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rill**). GOLDEN LIGHT **glaur** (**i 'laur**), pl. **gloer** (**in gloer**). SUNLIGHT **glawar** (**i 'lawar**) (gold, radiance of the Golden Tree Laurelin), pl. **glewair** (**in glewair**) if there is a pl. (*VT41:10*) LIGHT (*adjective*) 1) **gail** (bright), lenited **ngail**, no distinct pl. form (*VT45:18*), 2) **lim** (clear, sparkling), no distinct pl. form. Note: a homophone means "fish". SHINING WITH GOLDEN LIGHT (*adj.*) **glóren** (**glórin-**) (golden), lenited **'lóren**; pl. **glórin** LIKE (*prep.* "as, like") 1) **sui** (*VT44:23*), 2) **#be** (as, according to) Followed by lenition? With article **ben** (followed by "mixed mutation" according to David Salo's reconstruction) LIMIT (*noun*) **taeg** (**i daeg, o thaeg**) (boundary line), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thaeg**) LIMIT (*verb*) **\*glenia-** (enclose, bound) (**i 'lenia, in gleniar**) (*VT42:8; the spelling "gleina-" in the primary source may be an error*) LINE 1) **lîr** (row), no distinct pl. form, but coll. pl. **líriath**. 2) **tê** (**i dê, o thê**) (way), pl. **tî** (**i thî**), coll. pl. **?teath**, 3) **tî** (**i dî, o thî**) (row), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thî**), coll. pl. **tíath**. FAMILY LINE **nothlir** (family tree); no distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **nothliriath**. LINE OF PEAKS **tílias** (**i dílias, o thílias**), pl. **tíliais** (**i thíliais**), coll. pl. **tíliassath**. BOUNDARY LINE **taeg** (**i daeg, o thaeg**) (limit, boundary), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thaeg**). LINE OF SURF **falas** (pl. **felais**) (beach, shore, coast, strand, foaming shore; the word was especially used of the western seaboard of Beleriand). (*VT42:15*) LINK **#lîf**, isolated from **molif** "wrist", literally "hand-link" (*VT47:6*) LION **\*raw** (pl. **roe, idh roe**). Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **rhaw**, pl **rhui**. Homophones mean "bank" (of river) and also "rush, roaring noise". LIQUID FOOD **salph** (**i halph, o salph**) (soup, broth), pl. **seilph** (if the word goes like **alph** "swan"), with article **i seilph**. LISTEN **lasta-** (**i lasta, i lastar**), LISTEN IN **lathra-** (eavesdrop) (**i lathra, i lathrar**), also **lathrada** (**i lathrada, i lathradar**) LISTENER **lathron** (hearer, eavesdropper), pl. **lethryn**, coll. pl. **lathronnath**. This is a masc. form, corresponding to fem. **lethril** (*VT45:26*), no distinct pl. form, but coll. pl. **lethrillath**.

LITTLE 1) **tithen** (lenited **dithen**, pl. **tithin**) (tiny), 2) **pîn** (lenited **bîn**; no distinct pl. form) (*RC:536*). LITTLE FINGER **niged** (pl. **nigid**) (*VT48:5*), also called **lebig** (no distinct pl. form) (*VT48:5, 15*). LITTLE BABY **gwenig** (**i ’wenig**, no distinct pl. form except with article: **in gwenig**). Also used (in children’s play) as a name of the little finger. (*VT48:6, 16-17*) LITTLE BROTHER **honeg** (**i choneg**), pl. **honig** (**i chonig**). Also used (in children’s play) as a name of the middle finger (*VT47:6, 16-17*) LITTLE FATHER **atheg** (pl. **ethig**). The word was also used in children’s play for ”thumb”. (*VT48:6, 17*) LIVE #**cuia-** (**i guia**, **i chuia**; the attested form is the imperative **cuio**). Also **cuina** (**i guina**, **i chuinar**). LONG-LIVED **iphant** (aged, literally ”year-full”), pl. **iphaint**. The spelling used in the source is ”ifant” (LR:400 s.v. *YEN*), but since the **f** arises from earlier ( $n > m +$ ) **p** via nasal mutation, it should be written **ph** according to the spelling conventions described in LotR Appendix E.

LIVELY **brêg** (sudden, quick), lenited **vrêg**, pl. **brîg**

LOAD **cûl** (**i gûl**), pl. **cuil** (**i chuil**) (*RC:536*)

LOAF **basgorn** (**i masgorn**), pl. **besgyrn** (**i mbesgyrn**). Literally ”round bread”.

LOATHING (*noun*) 1) **delos** (**i dhelos**) (fear, horror, abhorrence, dread, detestation), pl. **delys** (**i nelys**), coll. pl. **delossath**. A side-form ends in **-oth** (pl. **-yth**) instead of **-os** (**-ys**). 2) **dêl** (**i dhêl**, construct **del**) (disgust, fear, horror), pl. **dîl** (**i nîl**)

LOCK OF HAIR **find** (tress). Construct **fin**; no distinct pl. form; coll pl. **finnath**

LOCK OF HAIR **fiŋg** (no distinct pl. form)

LODE **rant** (watercourse, water-channel, stream; vein), pl. **raint** (**idh raint**), coll. pl. **rannath**

LOFTY 1) **arth** (noble, exalted), pl. **erth**, 2) **brand** (high, noble, fine), lenited **vrand**, pl. **braind**, 3) **orchall** (superior, eminent), pl. **erchail** (for archaic **örchail**), 4) **taur** (also **tor-**, **tar-** in compounds) (high, sublime, noble; vast, masterful, mighty, overwhelming, huge, awful), lenited **daur**, pl. **toer**. Note: homophones mean ”king (of a people)” and also ”great wood, forest”.

LOG (*hewn log*) **drafn** (**i dhrafn**) (also used = hewn stone), pl. **i drefn** (**in drefn**)

LONE (*adjectival prefix*) **er-** (alone, one)

LONELY **ereb** (isolated), pl. **erib**

LONG (*adjective*) **and** (pl. **aind**), LONG (AND THIN) **taen** (lenited **daen**, no distinct pl. form). Note: a homophone means "height, summit of high mountain". LONG CLIMB **andrath** (high pass), pl. **endraith**. LONG ENDURED/ESTABLISHED/IN USE **brûn** (old), lenited **vrûn**, pl. **bruin**; LONG LAY **glaer** (**i 'laer**) (narrative poem), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in glaer**); LONG MARK **andaith** (no distinct pl. form). The word refers to an accent-like mark used to indicate long vowels in Tengwar modes that employ separate vowel letters, like the Mode of Beleriand. LONG RUNE-ROW (a certain system of runes) **Angerthas** (**and** + **certhas**). LONG YEAR (Valian year) **ennin**. No distinct pl. form, but coll. pl. **enniniath**. LONGBEARD (*a member of a certain tribe of Dwarves*) **Anfang**, pl. **Enfeng**, coll. pl. **Anfangrim** (*WJ:10, 108, 205*) LONG-LIVED **iphant** (aged, literally "year-full"), pl. **iphaint**. The spelling used in the source is "ifant" (LR:400 s.v. *YEN*), but since the **f** arises from earlier ( $n > m +$ ) **p** via nasal mutation, it should be written **ph** according to the spelling conventions described in LotR Appendix E. LONG-SNOUTED ONE (= elephant), **annabon**, pl. **ennebyn**, coll. pl. **annabonnath**. (*Archaic form **andabon**.*)

LONG (*adverb*, = "for a long time") **anann**

LOOK (*noun*) **thîr** (face, expression, countenance) (*VT41:10*) See also LOOKING.

LOOK TOWARD (*verb*) **tiria-** (watch, guard, gaze) (**i diria**, **i thiriar**), LOOK AT, LOOK TOWARD **tir-** (*cited in the form **tiri**, a "Noldorin" infinitive in -i*) (**i dîr**, **i thirir**) (watch over, guard, gaze). The imperative **tiro** and passive participle [**t]irnen** are attested, the latter in lenited form **dirnen**.

LOOKING (*noun*) **tîr** (**i dîr**, also **-dir** at the end of compounds) (view, glance), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thîr**), coll. pl. **tîriath**. Note: a homophone means "straight, right" (adj.)

LORD 1) **hîr** (**i chîr**, **o chîr**; also **hir-**, **her-** at the beginning of compounds) (master), no distinct pl. form, not even with article (**i chîr**), coll. pl. **hîriath** (*Letters:282, 386; VT41:9*); 2) **heron** (**i cheron**, **o cheron**) (master), pl. **heryn** (**i cheryn**), coll. pl. **heronnath** (*VT45:22*). Since the pl. **heryn** clashes with the fem. sg. **heryn** "lady", other words for "lord" may be preferred. 3) **brannon** (**i vrannon**), pl. **brennyn** (**i mrennyn**), coll. pl. **brannonnath**; 4) **tûr** (**i dûr**, **o thûr**, construct **tur**) (mastery, power, control; master, victor), pl. **tuir** (**i**

**thuir**), coll. pl. **túrath**. HORSE-LORD **rochir** (knight, rider), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rochir**), coll. pl. **rochirrim** (*UT:318, Letters:178, 282*)

LORE **ist** (knowledge); no distinct pl. form. SECRET LORE **golu** (**ingolu** = *i ñolu*, **on'golu** = *o ñgolu*), analogical pl. **gely** (**ingely** = *i ñgely*) if there is a pl. Archaic **golw**, hence **golwath** as the likely coll. pl.

LÓRIEN (the Vala Irmo) \***Luien** (suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **Lhuien**)

LOUD **brui** (noisy), lenited **vrui**. No distinct pl. form.

LOVE (*noun*) **meleth** (**iveleth**), pl. **melith** (**imelith**)

LOVE (*vb.*) **mela-** (**ivelela**, **imelar**), pa.t. **melant** (*VT45:34*)

LOVE **mîl** (**ivîl**) (affection, kindness), no distinct form in pl. except with article (**imîl**), coll. pl. **mîliath**

LOVER 1) (*fem.*) **melethril** (**ivelethril**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**imelethril**), coll. pl. **melethrilath**. 2) (*masc.*)

**melethron** (**ivelethron**), pl. **melethryn** (**imelethryn**), coll. pl.

**melethronnath**. Also (when lover = "friend") **mellon** (**ivellon**), pl. **mellyn** (**imellyn**). Coll. pl. **mellonnath**.

LOVING **milui** (lenited **vilui**; no distinct pl. form) (friendly, kind)

LOW, LOW-LYING **tofñ** (lenited **dofñ**; pl. **tyfñ**) (deep); LOW-

GROWING TREE (*bush*) **toss** (**idoss**, **othoss**, construct **tos**), pl. **tyss** (**ithyss**). Tolkien mentioned "maple, hawthorn, blackthorn, holly, etc." as examples of the low-growing trees covered by this word.

LOWLAND **lâd** (valley, plain), construct **lad**, pl. **laid**. LOW TIDE **dannen** (**inannen**, **ondannen**) (ebb), pl. **dennin** (**indennin**).

(*VT48:26*) Notice the homophone **dannen** "fallen" (but this past participle has different mutations).

LUST **mael** (**ivael**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**imael**).

Note: a homophone means "stain, stained".

LUSTFUL **maelui** (lenited **maelui**; no distinct pl. form)

LYING IN BED (*noun*) **cael** (sickness) (**igael**, **ochael**). Same form in the pl. except with article (**ichael**).

## <M>

MACHINE **gaud** (**igaud**) (contrivance, machine), pl. **goed** (**ingood** = *i ñoed*), coll. pl. **godath**

MAD (see VT46:16 for this gloss) **hwiniol** (fantastic, giddy; literally this is the participle "whirling"), lenited **chwiniol**. It is unclear whether Sindarin participles have any distinct plural forms.

MADE OF STONE **gondren** (stony), lenited **'ondren**, pl. **gendrin**. Archaic pl. **göndrin**. (TI:270)

MAGIC 1) **gûl** (**i ngûl** = *i ñûl*, **o n'gûl** = *o ñgûl*, construct **gul**) (sorcery, necromancy, evil knowledge), pl. **guil** (**in guil** = *i ñguil*) (*Silm:App*, *MR:250*, *WJ:383*), 2) **angol** (deep lore), pl. **engyl**. Note: a homophone means "stench". DARK MAGIC, see SORCERY.

MAGICIAN **gollor** (**i ngollor** = *i ñollor*, **o n'gollor** = *o ñgollor*), analogical pl. **gellyr** (**in gellyr** = *i ñgellyr*). Archaic **\*gollr**.

MAID 1) **iell** (-iel) (girl, daughter), pl. **ill**, 2) **sell** (**i hell**) (daughter, girl), pl. **sill** (**i sill**), coll. pl. **sellath**

MAIDEN **gwend** (**i 'wend**, construct **gwen**) (friendship), pl. **gwind** (**in gwind**), coll. pl. **gwennath**. Note: a homophone means "bond, friendship". GARLANDED MAIDEN **#riel** (princess), pl. **?rîl** (**idh rîl**). Isolated from the name **Galadriel**. – The final element **-wen** in names means "girl, maiden, virgin".

MAKE 1) **car-** (**i gâr**, **i cherir**), pa.t. **agor** (do, build) (*WJ:415*), 2) **echad-** (**i echad**, **in echedir**) (fashion, shape), pa.t. **echant** (*VT45:19*)

MAKE A WAY **rada-** (find a way) (**i rada**, **idh radar**)

MAKE CLEAR **\*glanna-** (**i 'lanna**, **in glannar**) (*VT45:13*; *this is how David Salo would normalize the form "glantha-" occurring in the primary source*)

MAKE FIRM **tangada-** (confirm, establish) (**i dangada**, **i thangadar**)

MAKER 1) **?tân** (**i dân**, **o thân**), only attested as **-dan** or **-than** as the final element of compounds, e.g. **Círdan** "Ship-maker"). Construct **tan**, pl. **tain** (**i thain**), 2) MAKER **ceredir** (**i geredir**, **o cheredir**) (doer), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i cheredir**)

MAKING **#cared** (**i gared**, **o chared**) (doing), pl. **cerid** (**i cherid**). Isolated from **ceredir** "doer, maker", where the word appears in unlauded form (**cared** + **dîr**).

MALE (*adj.*) **\*anu**, analogical pl. **eny**. (Archaic **anw**, pl. **?einw**)

MAN 1) (*adult male of any speaking race*) **dîr** (**dír-**, also agentive ending **-dir** or **-nir**; with article, **i nîr**, hard mutation as in **o ndîr**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i ndîr**); coll. pl. **díriath**. Also **benn** (**i venn**, construct **ben**), pl. **binn** (**i minn**). The latter is in archaic language used = "husband" (the etymological meaning). The

ending **-we** in names may also express "being, man, person". 2) (*mortal human as opposed to Elf*) **Adan** (pl. **Edain**; the coll. pl. **Adanath** is attested). The word **Adan** came to be used primarily of a member of the Three Houses of the Edain, not of the mortal race of Men in general. MORTAL MAN **firion** (pl. **firynd**). FATHER OF MEN **Adanadar**, normally pl. **Edenedair** "Fathers of Men", term used of the early Edain. For other terms for "Men" as opposed to Elves, see FOLLOWER. ELF-MAN **ellon** (pl. **ellyn**) (*WJ:363-64, 377*). MAN OF THE WEST (*Númenórean*) **Dúnadan** (**i Núnadan**), pl. **Dúnedain** (**i Ndúnedain**) (*WJ:378, 386*). WILD MAN (*non-Edain human*) **rhavan** (**?i thravan** or **?i ravan** – *the lenition product of rh is uncertain*), pl. **rhevain** (**?idh revain**) (*WJ:219*). – The following terms apparently apply to "men" of any speaking race: DAUNTLESS MAN **thalion** (hero), pl. **thelyn**. Also used as an adj. "dauntless, steadfast, strong". MAN OF CRAFT **curunír** (**i gurunír, o churunír**) (wizard), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i churunír**), coll. pl. **?curuníriath**. TRUSTY MAN **bôr** (**boron-**) (**i vôr**, construct **bor**) (steadfast man, faithful vassal), pl. **bÿr** for older **beryn, i meryn** (archaic **böryn, i möryn**). In "Noldorin", the older pl. forms were **berain, beren**.

STEADFAST MAN **bôr** (**boron-**) (**i vôr**, construct **bor**) (trusty man, faithful vassal), pl. **bÿr** (**i mÿr**) for older **beryn, i meryn** (archaic **börin, i mörin**). In "Noldorin", the older pl. forms were **berain, beren**.

KINSMAN (or KINSWOMAN) **gwanur** (**i 'wanur**) (brother), pl. **gwenyr** (**in gwenyr**). Note: a homophone of the sg. means "pair of twins". TROOP OF ABLE-BODIED MEN **gwaith** (**i 'waith**) (manhood, manpower, host, regiment, people, region; wilderness), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwaith**).

MANAGE **maetha-** (**i vaetha, i maethar**) (handle, wield, deal with). In earlier material, the verb **maetha-** meant "fight".

MANDOS (the Vala Námo) **Bannos** (**na Mannos, o Mbannos**), also called **Gurfannor** (**na Ngurfannor, o N'gurfannor**)

MANHOOD **gwaith** (**i 'waith**) (manpower, troop of able-bodied men, host, regiment, people, region; wilderness), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwaith**)

MANIFESTED BODY OF A VALA **fân** (veil, cloud), construct **fan**, pl. **fain**

MANPOWER **gwaith** (**i 'waith**) (manhood, troop of able-bodied men, host, regiment, people, region; wilderness), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwaith**)

MAN-SPEARHEAD (*wedge-formation in battle*) **dírnaith** (**i nírnaith, o ndírnaith**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i ndírnaith**). (*UT:282*)

MANWĒ was called **Manwe** in Sindarin as well (**na Vanwe**), or he may be referred to as **Aran Einior** "the Elder King".

MANY **laew** (frequent); no distinct pl. form.

MAPLE, see LOW-GROWING TREE

MARCH **Gwaeron** (**na 'Waeron**)

MARK (*noun*) **taith** (**i daith, o thaith**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thaith**). Archaic **teith**. LONG MARK **andaith** (no distinct pl. form). The word refers to an accent-like mark used to indicate long vowels in Tengwar modes that employ separate vowel letters.

MARKER #**tagol** (**i dagol, o thagol**), pl. **tegyl** (**i thegyl**). Isolated from **glandagol** "boundary mark" (*VT42:8*). BOUNDARY MARKER **glandagol** (**i 'landagol**), pl. **glendegyl** (**in glendegyl**).

MARKING (A BOUNDARY) #**taig** (lenited **daig**, no distinct pl. form). *This is a hypothetical interpretation of the initial element of the river-name **Teiglin**, since **taig** would represent older **teig**.*

MASS OF ICE **gochel** (**i 'ochel**), pl. **gechil** (**i ngechil = i ñechil**), coll. pl. **gochellath**. Archaic pl. \***göchil**.

MAST (*of a beech, not on a ship*) †**fêr** (**feren-**, pl. **ferin**) (beech)

MASTER (*vb.*) **orthor** (**i orthor, in ertherir** for archaic **in örtherir**) (conquer)



MASTER (*noun*) 1) **herdir** (**i cherdir**), no distinct pl. form, not even with article (**i cherdir**). Possibly used = "Mr." (**i cherdir Perhael** "the Master Samwise" or \*"Mr. Samwise"). (*SD:128-31*). Coll. pl.

?**herdiriath**. 2) **heron** (**i cheron**, **o cheron**) (lord), pl. **heryn** (**i cheryn**), coll. pl. **heronnath**. (*VT45:22*). Since the pl. **heryn** clashes with the fem. sg. **heryn** "lady", other words for "lord, master" may be preferred. 3) **hîr** (**i chîr**, **o chîr**; also **hir-**, **her-** at the beginning of compounds) (lord), no distinct pl. form even with article (**i chîr**).

(*Letters:282, 386; VT41:9*) 4) (also used = "mastery") **tûr** (**i dûr**, **o thûr**, construct **tur**) (victory, power, control; victor, lord), pl. **tuir** (**i thuir**), coll. pl. **tûrath**

MASTER OF STONE (= *Dwarf*) #**Gonhir** (**i 'Onhir**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i Ngonhir** = *i Ñonhir*), maybe primarily used as a coll. pl. **Gonhirrim** (*WJ:205, there spelt "Gonhirrim"*)

MASTER, MASTERY **tûr** (**i dûr**, **o thûr**, construct **tur**) (victory, power, control; victor, lord), pl. **tuir** (**i thuir**), coll. pl. **tûrath**

MASTERFUL **taur** (also **tor-**, **tar-** in compounds) (lofty, high, sublime, noble; vast, mighty, overwhelming, huge, awful), lenited **daur**, pl. **toer**. Note: homophones mean "king (of a people)" and also "great wood, forest".

MASTERY **tûr** (**i dûr**, **o thûr**, construct **tur**) (victory, power, control; victor, lord), pl. **tuir** (**i thuir**), coll. pl. **tûrath**

MAY **Lothron**

MAYOR **condir** (**i gondir**, **o chondir**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i chondir**), coll. pl. ?**condiriath**

ME (*object form of "I"*) **nin**; as indirect object **anim** or **enni** "for myself, (to) me".

MEAGER \***lhain** (thin, lean), lenited ?**thlain** or ?**lain** (*the lenition product of lh is uncertain*), pl. **lîn**. Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **thlein** (pl. **thlîn**), corresponding to archaic Sindarin \***lhein**, later \***lhain**.

MEAN (*adj.*) **faeg** (poor, bad); no distinct pl. form. Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **foeg**.

MEAN (*verb*) ?**thel-** (intend, purpose, resolve, will)

MEANING **ind** (inner thought, mind, heart), no distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **innath**

MEAT **aes** (cooked food). No distinct pl. form.

MEET \***govad-** (**i 'ovad**, **i ngevedir** = *i ñevedir*), pa.t. **govant**, past participle **govannen** "met". (*The latter is the only attested form.*)

MERE **ael** (**aelin-**, pl. **aelin**) (lake, pool). In "Noldorin" **oel**, pl. **oelin**.

MERRY (*attested as the S equivalent of the name Merry*) **gelir** (lenited **'elir**; no distinct pl. form).

MESH **rem** (net), pl. **rim** (**idh rim**), coll. pl. **remmath**

MET **govannen** (see MEET); WELL MET (*as greeting*) **mae govannen**.

METAL **tinc** (**i dinc**, **o thinc**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thinc**), coll. pl. **tingath**. The word **rhaud** "metal" occurring in the *Etymologies* would normally be "updated" to Sindarin in the form

**raud**, but since **raud** appears with different meanings in later sources (see EMINENT), Tolkien may have abandoned this word (or **tinc** should at least be preferred for clarity).

POLISHED METAL †**ross** (glitter), pl. **ryss** (**idh ryss**). Note: homophones mean "reddish, russet, copper-coloured, red-haired" and also "spray, foam, rain, dew".

For concrete metals, see COPPER, GOLD, IRON, SILVER. Unidentified metals: 1) **mithril** (**i vithril**, no distinct pl. form except with article [**i mithril**], coll. pl. ?**mithrillath**). The description of mithril may seem to fit titanium.

2) **galvorn** (**i 'alvorn**, pl. **gelvyrn** [**in ngelvyrn**] if there is a pl.), a black metal made by the Dark Elf Eöl. (*WJ:322*)

2) **ithildin** "moon-star" (no distinct pl. form), magic metal that only mirrors starlight and moonlight.

MID- **ne-** (*prefix*) (in, inside)

MIDDLE **enedh** (core, center), pl. **enidh**

MIDDLE FINGER 1) **lebededh** (pl. **lebenidh**) (*VT48:5*), 2) **tolch** (**i dolch**, **o tholch**), pl. **tylch** (**i thylch**) (*VT48:6-12*). Also called **honeg**

(**i choneg**, **o choneg**), pl. **honig** (**i chonig**). The word **honeg** means "little brother", but was used in children's play for the middle finger.

MIDDLE-EARTH **Ennor**, also in coll. pl. **ennorath** = lands of Middle-earth (*RGEO, Letters:384*). Apparently less usual is the term **Emerain**.

MIDYEAR **enedhin** (*VT45:27*)

MIGHTY 1) **beleg** (great), lenited **veleg**, pl. **belig**; 2) **taur** (also **tor-**, **tar-** in compounds) (lofty, high, sublime, noble; vast, masterful, overwhelming, huge, awful), lenited **daur**, pl. **toer**. Note: homophones mean "king (of a people)" and also "great wood, forest".

MIND **ind** (inner thought, meaning, heart), no distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **innath**. INNER MIND **gûr** (**i 'ûr**, construct **gur**) (heart), pl. **guir** (**i nguir** = *i ñuir*). Note: A homophone means "death", but has different mutations. (*VT41:11*) FAIR-MINDED **fael** (just, generous). No distinct pl. form (*PM:352*). Note: a homophone means "gleaming brilliance".

MINE 1) (*delved mine*) #**sabar** (**i habar**, **o sabar**), pl. **sebair** (**i sebair**). Isolated from the name **Anghabar**, "iron mine". The root *SAPA* "dig, excavate" (*QL:82*) suggests that this **-habar** is a lenited form of \***sabar**. If the unlenited form is actually \***habar**, read: **habar** (**i chabar**, **o chabar**), pl. **hebair** (**i chebair**). 2) MINE \***rhûd** (construct **rhud**, with article ?**i thrûd** or ?**i rûd** – *the lenition product of rh- is uncertain*) (dwelling underground, artificial cave, rockhewn hall), pl. **rhuid** (?**idh ruid**). (*PM:365*).

MIRROR **enedril** (**i genedril**, **o chenedril**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i chenedril**), coll. pl. **enedrillath**. Literally "looking-glass" (**ened** + **rill**).

MIST **hîth** (**i chîth**) (fog), no distinct pl. form, not even with article (**i chîth**). WET MIST **mith** (**i vith**) (white fog), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i mith**). David Salo would read **mîth** with a long vowel. Note: a homophone is the adjective "pale grey". \*MIST-THREAD **hithlain**, name of a fiber made in Lórien.

MISTY 1) **doll** (dark, dusky, obscure), lenited **noll**, pl. **dyll**. Note: In "Noldorin", this word appeared as **dolt** as well as **doll**, but the latter seems the best form in Sindarin. 2) **hithui** (foggy), lenited **chithui**; no distinct pl. form.

MOCKING (*noun*) **iaew** (scorn); no distinct pl. form.

MOISTEN \***limmida-** (**i limmida**, **i limmidar**), pa.t. **limmint**. (*The "N" form in the source [LR:369 s.v. LINKWI] is **lhimmid**; not everybody will agree that a final -a should be supplied in Sindarin.*)

MOM, see MOTHER

MONSTER 1) \***ulunn** (deformed and hideous creature), pl. **ylynn**. (*The archaic form **ulund** and the later form **ulun** is cited in LR:396 s.v. ÚLUG*), 2) **úan** (pl. **úain**), 3) **urug** (bogey, orc), pl. **yryg**

MONSTROUS **uanui** (hideous); no distinct pl. form

MONTH, see MOON

MOON 1) **Ithil** (= "the sheen"); 2) (apparently also used = "month") **raun** (pl. **roen**, **idh roen**), coll. pl. **ronath**. Cf. the ending **-ron** at the

end of month-names. **Raun** is basically the adj. "straying, wandering" used as a noun, hence identifying the Moon as "the Wanderer". – The "Noldorin" form **rhân** presupposes a different primitive form and may not correspond to S \***rân** as would normally be supposed.

MOON-STAR ("magic" metal that only mirrors starlight and moonlight) **ithildin**

MORNING **aur** (day), pl. **oer**; MORROWDIM **minuial** (**i minuial**) (dawn, twilight), pl. **minuail** (**i minuail**)

MORTAL ?**firin**. No distinct pl. form.

MORTAL (*adj. and noun*) **fireb** (pl. **fīrib**), coll. pl. **firebrim**. The literal meaning is "apt to die" (*WJ:387*). MORTAL MAN (*human*) **fair** (**fīr-**), pl. **fīr**, coll. pl. **firiath**. Archaic sg. **feir** (*WJ:387*). Whereas the above-mentioned terms are apparently gender-neutral, the following are gender-specific: MORTAL MAN **firion** (pl. **firynd**) and MORTAL WOMAN **firieth** (pl. **firith**).

MOTHER **naneth** (pl. **nenith**). Hypocoristic form ("mom") **nana**, pl. **nenai** (but this word is probably rarely pluralized). In a higher style also †**emil**. No distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **emillath**. Variant form **emel** (pl. **emil**), also spelt **emmel** (pl. **emmil**). (*VT48:17*) LITTLE

MOTHER **emig** (no distinct pl. form except with article: **in emig**). Also used (in children's play) as a name for the index finger (*VT48:6, 17*)

MOUND 1) **coron** (**i goron, o choron**) (globe, ball), pl. **ceryn** (**i cheryn**), 2) **cûm** (**i gûm, o chûm**, construct **cum**) (heap), pl. **cuim** (**i chuim**). BURIAL MOUND **haudh** (**i chaudh, o chaudh**) (barrow, grave, tomb), pl. **hoedh** (**i choedh**), coll. pl. **hodhath**. CIRCULAR RAISED MOUND **cerin** (**i gerin, o cherin**) (circular enclosure), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i cherin**).

MOUNTAIN 1) **orod** (pl. **ered, eryd**; coll. pl. #**orodrim** isolated from **Thangorodrim**), 2) **ôr** (stem **orod-**), also with pl. **eryd, ered**.

(*Names:178*). Archaically, the plural forms were **öryd, öröd**. STEEP-SIDED MOUNT **amon** (hill), pl. **emyn**.

MOUNTAIN PASS **dîn** (**i dhîn**) (opening, gap), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i nîn**); coll. pl. **dîniath**. Note: a homophone means "silence".

MOUNTAIN PEAK **aegas** (pl. **aegais**) (*suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" oeg, pl. oeges*). RANGE OF MOUNTAIN PEAKS **aeglir** (no distinct pl. form). See also HORN.

MOUNTAIN STREAM **oll** (torrent), pl. **yll**. (The source also cites the archaic form **old**.)

MOUNTAINEER (*one living in the mountains*) **orodben**, pl. **erydbin** or **orodbin** (*WJ:376*). Archaic pl. "oerydbin" = **örydbin**.

MOUTH OF A RIVER **ethir** (outflow of a river, estuary), no distinct pl. form, but coll. pl. **ethiriath**. Note: a homophone means "spy".

MOVE (*noun*): SUDDEN MOVE **rinc** (twitch, jerk, trick), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rinc**), coll. pl. **ringath**. NOT

MOVING (*adj.*) **avorn** (staying, fast), pl. **evyrn**

MR., see MASTER

MUSCLE **tû** (**i dû**, **o thû**) (sinew; vigour, physical strength), pl. **tui** (**i thui**), coll. pl. **túath**

MUST may be rendered by the impersonal verb **boe** "it is necessary, one must, one is compelled to". \***Boe ammen maethad** "it compels [is necessary] for us to fight" = we must fight. (**Boe** is a suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **bui**, LR:372 s.v. MBAW)

MY **nín** (following a noun with article: **i adar nín**, "my father"). Not to be confused with **nîn** "watery, wet" or as noun "tear", or the pl. form of **nên** "water". – In a very few attested cases, the pronoun "my" appears as an ending **-en** added to a noun (**lammen** "my tongue", **guren** "my heart").

<N>

NAIL **taes** (**i daes**, **o thaes**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thaes**).

NAKED 1) **hell** (lenited **chell**; pl. **hill**), 2) **lanc** (pl. **lainc**). Note: homophones means "neck, throat" and also "sharp edge, sudden end, brink".

NAME (*verb.*) **esta-** (call) (**i esta**, **in estar**)

NAME (*noun*) **eneth** (pl. **enith**)

NÁMO, see MANDOS

NANDOR (*a tribe of Elves*) **Danwaith** ("Dan-folk"), lenited **Nanwaith** (*WJ:385*). Also called, by confusion with the name of their leader Denwe, **Denwaith** ("People of Denwe") (*WJ:385*)

NARRATIVE POEM **glaer** (**i 'laer**) (long lay), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in glaer**)

NARRATOR **pethron** (**i bethron**, **o phethron**), pl. **pethryn** (**i phethryn**), coll. pl. **pethronnath**

NARROW **agor** (analogical pl. **egyr**). In archaic S **agr**. NARROW VALLEY (*long narrow valley with a road or watercourse running through it lengthwise*) **imrath** (pl. **imraith**), NARROW VALLEY WITH STEEP SIDES **imlad** (glen, deep valley), pl. **imlaid**.

NARROW PATH **lond** (harbour, haven, pass, strait), pl. **lynd**, coll. pl. **lonnath** (as in the name **Lonnath Ernin**, WR:294).

NEAR (*adj. pref.*) **nev-** (hither, on this side). Also used as a preposition **nef** "on this side of".

NEAR (*as preposition*, = "at, by") **na** (followed by lenition), with article **nan** (followed by "mixed mutation", according to David Salo's reconstruction). The preposition has various meanings: "with, by, near" and also "to, toward, at; of"

NEAT **puig** (tidy, clean); lenited **buig**, no distinct pl. form.

NECESSARY, see MUST

NECK 1) **iaeth**; no distinct pl. form. 2) **lanc** (throat), pl. **lainc**, coll. pl. **langath**. Note: homophones mean "naked" and also "sharp edge, sudden end, brink".

NECKLACE **sigil** (**i higil**, **o sigil**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i sigil**), coll. pl. **sigiliath**. (*WJ:258*) Note: a homophone means "knife, dagger".

NECROMANCY **gûl** (**i ngûl** = *i ñûl*, **o n'gûl** = *o ñgûl*, construct **gul**) (magic, sorcery, evil knowledge), pl. **guil** (**in guil** = *i ñguil*) (*Silm:App*, MR:250, WJ:383)

NEED 1) **baur** (**i maur**, **o mbaur**), pl. **boer** (**i mboer**), 2) **thang** (compulsion, duress, oppression, tyranny), pl. **theng** if there is a pl.

NEIGHBOUR **sammar** (**i hammar**, **o sammar**), pl. **semmair** (**i semmair**). Also **ahamar** (pl. **ehemair**). Dual **samarad**, 2 neighbours (*VT48:20*)

NESSA **Neth**, also called **Díneth** "the young bride" (**na Nineth**)

NET 1) **gwî** (**i 'wî**) (web), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwî**), 2) **raef**, no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh raef**), coll. pl. **raevath**. Note: **raef** has a side-form **raew**, but since this also means "fathom", **raef** may be preferred for clarity. 3) **rem** (mesh), pl. **rim** (**idh rim**), coll. pl. **remmath**. Verb CATCH IN A NET **raeda-** (**i raeda**, **idh raedar**) (*VT42:12*). NETTED 1) **raen** (enlaced). No distinct pl. form. (*VT42:12*), 2) **remmen** (tangled, woven), pl.

#*remmin* attested (as part of the phrase **galadhremmin ennorath**, LotR Appendix E)

NEW 1) #**gwain** (**gwin-**), lenited **'wain**, pl. **gwîn**. Isolated from the month-name **Narwain**, "new sun" (where #**gwain** appears in lenited form). The form **gwîn** "young" listed in VT46:22 would have to be taken as a pl. form, if it is to be the cognate of Quenya *vinya*. 2) **cîw** (lenited **gîw**; no distinct pl. form) (fresh), 3) **eden** (begun again), pl. **edin**; 4) **sain** (**sin-**), lenited **hain**; pl. **sîn**; NEWS **siniath** (tidings) (**i siniath**). NEW MOON **cýron** (**i gýron**), pl. **cýroen** (**i chýroen**).

Archaic \***cýraun**, spelt **cýrawn** in the source (VT48:7). RENEWAL **cîl** (**i gîl**; no distinct pl. form except with article: **i chîl**) (VT48:8)

RENEWED **cýr** (lenited **gýr**; no distinct pl. form) (VT48:7-8).

Another form, **cîr**, clashes with the word for "ship".s

NIGHT 1) **dû** (**i dhû**) (nightfall, dusk, late evening, darkness), pl. **dui** (**i nui**) (SD:302), 2) **morn** (**i vorn**) (darkness), pl. **myrn** (**i myrn**).

Note: the word is also used as an adjective "dark, black"

(Letters:386). NIGHT, NIGHTSHADE, DEAD OF NIGHT **fuin**

(gloom, darkness). No distinct pl. form. NIGHTSHADE **dúath** (**i dhúath**) (dark shadow), pl. **dúaith** (**i núaith**).

NIGHTTIME **daw** (**i dhaw**) (gloom), pl. **doe** (**i noe**), coll. pl. **?dawath** or **?doath**.

EARLY NIGHT WITHOUT A MOON **tinnu** (**i dinnu**, **o thinnu**) (dusk,

twilight), pl. **tinny** (**i thynny**) if there is a pl. NIGHTFALL **dû** (**i dhû**)

(night, dusk, late evening, darkness), pl. **dui** (**i nui**) (SD:302)

NIGHTINGALE 1) **dúlinn** (**i dhúlinn**) (dusk-singer), same form pl.

except with article (**i núlinn**) (SD:302). 2) **merilin** (**i verilin**), no

distinct pl. form except with article (**i merilin**), coll. pl. **merilinnath**.

Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" "moerilind" = *mörilind*. 3)

**tinúviel** ("daughter of twilight", a poetic kenning) (**i dinúviel**, **o**

**thinúviel**), pl. **?tinúvil** (**i thinúvil**), coll. pl. **tinúviellath** (MR:373,

WJ:62)

NINE **neder**; NINTH **nedrui**

NO! (*interjection expressing refusal or prohibition, not denying facts*) **baw!** (don't!) Prefix NO, NOT **gú-**, also **ú-**

NOBLE (*adjectival prefix*) **ar-** (high, royal). In the form **ar(a)-** this is

an element in the names of the kings of Arnor and Arthedain.

NOBLE (*adjective*) 1) **arn** (royal), pl. **ern**, also **arth** (lofty, exalted),

pl. **erth**, or **arod** (archaic \***araud**), pl. **aroed**. 2) **brand** (high, lofty,

fine), lenited **vrand**, pl. **braind**; 3) **raud** (eminent, high), in

compounds **-rod**, pl. **roed**. 4) **taur** (also **tor-**, **tar-** in compounds) (lofty, high, sublime; vast, masterful, mighty, overwhelming, huge, awful), lenited **daur**, pl. **toer**. Note: homophones mean "king (of a people)" and also "great wood, forest". Also used as noun "a noble"; see below.

NOBLE (*noun*, "a noble") 1) **arphen**, pl. **erphin**; 2) **raud** (eminent man, champion), pl. **roed (idh roed)**, coll. pl. **rodath**. NOBLE WOMAN **arwen** (pl. **erwin**).

NOISE: ROARING NOISE **raw** (rush), pl. **roe (idh roe)**;

CONFUSED NOISE, CONFUSED YELLING OF BEASTS **glam (i 'lam)** (din, uproar, tumult; shouting; a body of Orcs), pl. **glaim (in glaim)**, coll. pl. **glammath**

NOISY **brui** (loud), lenited **vruï**. No distinct pl. form.

NOLDO (*one of the Noldor*) **Golodh (i Ngolodh = i Ñolodh, o N'golodh = o Ñgolodh)**, pl. **Gelydh (in Gelydh = i Ñgelydh)**, coll. pl. **Golodhrim**. While *Golodh* is the actual Sindarin cognate of Quenya *Noldo*, the Noldor themselves apparently found this form displeasing (WJ:379) and preferred the word **Gódhel (i 'Ódhel)**, pl. **Gódhil (i Ngódhil = i Ñódhil)**, coll. pl. **Gódhellim**. Also **Ódhel**, pl. **Ódhil**, coll. pl. **Ódhellim (WJ:364, 378-9)**. Adj. OF THE NOLDOR,

NOLDORIN ?**Golodhren (WJ:318; Christopher Tolkien found the "last letters illigible", but the context might suggest Golodhrin as a pl. adj. "Noldorin (ones)".** Lenited **Ngolodhren = Ñolodhren**.

NOLDO-JEWEL (= *Silmaril*) **Golovir (i Ngolovir = i Ñolovir, o N'golovir = o Ñgolovir)**, no distinct pl. form except with article (**in Golovir = i Ñgolovir**)

NOOSE \***nŷw** (construct **nyw**, no distinct pl. form). – Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **hnióf**.

NORTH #**forod** (isolated from **Forodrim** "northmen"), also **fôr** (the latter also = right). The term **Forven** may refer to "north" as a direction rather than a region (the element **-ven** means "way").

NORTHERN **fervain** (no distinct pl. form) (*VT46:10*)

NORTHMEN **Forodrim** (a coll. pl.); NORTHMEN, NORTH-FOLK (also used of the area where they live) **Forodwaith (UT:14)**

NOSE 1) **nem** (pl. **nim**; coll. pl. **nemmath**), 2) **bund (i mund, o mbund, construct mun)** (snout, cape [of land]), pl. **bynd (i mbynd)**

NOT (*adverbial prefix*) **ú-**, **u-** (followed by lenition, e.g. **ú-chebin** "I do not keep") (without). Verb WILL NOT **ava-** (**i ava, in avar**). NOT



**al-** (*prefix*) as in **alfirin** "not-mortal", immortal. NOT ALLOW TO CONTINUE **nuitha-** (**i nuitha, in nuithar**) (prevent from coming to completion; stunt) (*WJ:413*) NOT COMMON **said** (lenited **haid**; no distinct pl. form) (separate, private, excluded) (*VT42:20*)

NOTION **inc** (guess, idea), no distinct pl. form (though the pl. article **in** will mark the word as pl. when definite)

NOVEL TALE **sinnarn** (**i hinnarn, o sinnarn**), pl. **sinnern** (**i sinnern**)

NOVEMBER **Hithui**

NOW **si** (lenited **hi**)

NUMBER (*verb*) \***nedia-** (reckon, count) (**i nedia, in nediarn**). Cited in archaic form "*noedia*" = **nödia-** (LR:378 s.v. *NOT*).

NUMBER (*noun*) **gwanod** (**i 'wanod**) (tale), pl. **gwenyd** (**in gwenyd**), GREAT NUMBER 1) **lae** (no distinct pl. form) (*VT45:27*), 2) **rim** (crowd, host), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rim**), coll. pl. **rimmath**. Note: a homophone means "cold pool or lake".

NUMBERLESS **arnediad** (unnumbered, without reckoning), pl. ?**arnediad**. Since the word literally means "without reckoning" (**ar + nediad**) it is unclear whether it would pluralize as a common adjective. – Alternative form *arneidiad* (*VT46:6*).

NÚMENÓREAN **Dúnadan** (**i Núnadan**) (Man of the West), pl. **Dúnedain** (**i Ndúnedain**) (*WJ:378, 386*)

NUMEROUS **rem** (frequent), pl. **rim**. (Note: a homophone is the noun "mesh, net".)

## <O>

O! (*interjection/vocative particle*) **a**; O *Elbereth Gilthoniel* **A Elbereth Gilthoniel**. The alternative form **ae** may be used when the next word begins in **a**: **Ae Adar nín**, O my Father (*VT44:23*). By another theory, **ae** represents **a** + the definite article **i** (\***a i Adar nín** "o the Father of mine").

OAK TREE **doron** (**i dhoron**), pl. **deryn** (**i neryn**). In "Noldorin", the pl. was *deren*.

OATH 1) **gwaedh** (**i 'waedh**) (bond, troth, compact), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwaedh**). 2) **gwest** (**i 'west, in gwist**)

OBLIQUE \***adlant** (slanting), pl. **edlaint**. *This is a suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" atlant.*

OBSCURE (*verb*) **gwathra-** (**i 'wathra**, **in gwathrar**) (dim, veil, overshadow)

OBSCURE (*adjective*) 1) \***hethu** (foggy, vague), analogical pl. **hethy**; lenited **chethu**. Cited in archaic form **hethw** (LR:364 s.v. *KHIS, KHITH*). 2) **doll** (dark, dusky, misty), lenited **noll**, pl. **dyll**. Note: In "Noldorin", this word appeared as **dolt** as well as **doll**, but the latter seems the best form in S.

OBSTINATE **tarlanc** (stiff-necked), lenited **darlanc**, pl. **terlainc**  
OCEAN **aeor** (sea), pl. **aeair**. GREAT OCEAN **Aeoron** (pl. ?**Aeryn** if there is a pl.) In some conceptual phases, Tolkien prefixes a **g-** to these forms, hence OCEAN **gaeor** (**i 'aeor**) (sea), pl. **gaeair** (**i ngaear** = *i ñaeair*). GREAT OCEAN **Gaeoron** (**i 'Aeoron**), pl. **Gaearyn** (**i Ngaearyn** = *i Ñaearyn*) if there is a pl.

OCTOBER **Narbeleth**

ODOR **ûl** (pl. **uil**)

OF 1) (*also used* = FROM) **o** (**od**), followed by hard mutation; with article **uin** "from the, of the" (followed by mixed mutation according to David Salo's reconstructions). (*WJ:366*) Not to be confused with **o** "about, concerning" (q.v. for this meaning of "of"). 2) **na** (followed by lenition), with article **nan** (followed by "mixed mutation", according to David Salo's reconstruction). The preposition has various meanings: "with, by, near" and also "to, toward, at; of" 3) OF THE **en-**, **e-** (sg. genitival article)

OF US, see US

OFF: interjection BE OFF! **ego!** (*WJ:365*)

OIOLOSSË ("Ever-white") **Uilos** (name of Mount Taniquetil, or its upper part)

OLD 1) **iaur** (**ior-**, **iar-**) (ancient, former), pl. **ioer**. Compare ELDER, ELDEST, q.v. 2) **brûn** (long endured, long established, long in use), lenited **vrûn**, pl. **bruin**. Cf. also FULL OF YEARS **iphant** (aged, long-lived), pl. **iphaint**. The spelling used in the source is "ifant" (LR:400 s.v. *YEN*), but since the **f** arises from earlier ( $n > m +$ ) **p** via nasal mutation, it should be written **ph** according to the spelling conventions described in LotR Appendix E.

ON (*prep.*) 1) **or** (above), with article **erin** "on the" (followed by "mixed mutation" according to David Salo's reconstructions). **Erin** represents archaic **örin**. 2) ON **po** (lenited **bo**) (*VT44:23*)

ON THE OTHER SIDE (*adj.*) **hae** (far, distant, further); lenited **chae**; no distinct pl. form; ON THIS SIDE OF (*prep.*) **nef**, also used as an adjectival prefix **nev-** "hither, near, on this side"

ONE 1) (number "one" as the first in a series) **min**, **mîn** (VT48:6), Note: homophones include the noun "peak" and the adjective "isolated, first, towering". 2) (number) **êr**, whence the adjectival prefix **er-** (alone, lone); 3) ONE (*indefinite pronoun*) (= somebody, anybody) **pen** (*WJ:376*); lenited **ben**. According to one interpretation of the phrase **caro den i innas lîn** from the Sindarin Lord's Prayer (VT44:23), this could mean "let one do your will", with **den** (perhaps a lenited form of \***ten**) as the indefinite pronoun "one".

However, others interpret **den** as the accusative form of the pronoun "it": "Do it [, that is:] your will". THE ONE as a name of God: #**Eru**, isolated from CHILDREN OF THE ONE (Elves and Men) **Eruchîn** (sg. \***Eruchen**)

ONE-HANDED **erchamion** (pl. **erchemyn**), also \***erchammui**, no distinct pl. form. (The word is spelt **erchamui** in the source.) ONE-HANDED MAN \***erchammon** (pl. **erchemmyn**). The spelling used in the source is "erchamon" (VT47:7)

OPEN (*adj.*) **laden** (plain, flat, wide, cleared), pl. **ledin** (for "N" **lhaden** pl. **lhedin**, LR:368 s.v. *LAT*)

OPEN (*verb*) 1) \***edra-** (**i edra**, **in edrar**), only attested in imperative form **edro**. 2) **panna-** (**i banna**, **i phannar**) (enlarge). Note: a homophone means "fill".

OPEN SPACE **land** (level), pl. **laind**. Also used as *adj.* "wide, plain". OPENING **dîn** (**i dhîn**) (gap, mountain pass), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i nîn**); coll. pl. **dîniath**. Note: a homophone means "silence".

OPPRESS **baugla-** (constrain) (**i maugla**, **i mbauglar**)

OPPRESSION **thang** (compulsion, duress, need, oppression, tyranny), pl. **theng** if there is a pl.

OPPRESSIVE **baug** (cruel, tyrannous) (lenited **maug**), pl. **boeg**

OPPRESSOR 1) **bauglir** (constrainer, tyrant) (**i mauglir**, **o mbauglir**), no distinct pl. form except with article: **i mbauglir**; 2)

**baugron** (constrainer, tyrant) (**i maugron**, **o mbaugron**), pl. **baugryn** (**i mbaugryn**), coll. pl. **baugronnath**

OR **egor**

ORC **orch** (pl. **yrch**, archaic †**yrchy**, coll. pl. **orchoth**). (*RGEO:66, Names:171, Letters:178, MR:195; WJ:390-91, VT46:7*). Other terms: 1) **urug** (monster, bogey), pl. **yryg**, 2) **glamog** (**i 'lamog**), pl. **glemyg** (**in glemyg**) (*WJ:391*), 3) "HOST OF TUMULT" **Glamhoth** (a term for Orcs, also translated "Yelling-horde"). (*UT:54, MR:109, 195; WJ.391*) Compare A BODY OF ORCS **glam** (**i 'lam**) (din, uproar, tumult, confused yelling of beasts; shouting, confused noise), pl. **glaim** (**in glaim**), coll. pl. **glammath**

ORIENT **amrûn** (sunrise, east, uprising)

ORKISH (*of or related to Orcs*) **erchion** (pl. **erchyn**)

OROMË **Araw**, also called **Tauron** (**na Dauron, o Thauron**). Other names: **Galadhon** (**na 'Aladhon**) or **Tauros** (**na Dauros, o Thauros**)

OSSË (a Maia) **Yssion, Gaerys** (**na 'Aerys**), \***Aeros** (suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **Oeros**, LR:359 s.v. *GOS, GOTH*)

OTHER SIDE, ON THE (*adj.*) **hae** (far, distant, further); lenited **chae**; no distinct pl. form.

OUR **vîn**; see WE

OUT **e, ed** (away, forth); also as adjectival prefix "outer" and preposition: OUT FROM, OUT OF (*WJ:367*)

OUTCRY **caun** (**i gaun, o chaun**) (clamour, cry, shout), pl. **coen** (**i choen**), coll. pl. **conath**, the latter used = "lamentation" (*PM:345, 362*). Note: a homophone of **caun** means "valour".

OUTER (*adjectival prefix*) **e-, ed-**

OUTER FENCE (*encircling fence*) **ephel** (pl. **ephil**)

OUTER RING/CIRCLE **echor** (pl. **echyr**)

OUTFLOW OF A RIVER **ethir** (mouth of a river, estuary), no distinct pl. form, but coll. pl. **ethiriath**. Note: a homophone means "spy".

OUTLAWS (*literally "wolf-people"*) **gaurwaith** (**i ngaurwaith = i ñaurwaith**). The word can perhaps also be constructed with the plural article, if so: **in gaurwaith = i ñgaurwaith**.

OUTLINE **cant** (**i gant, o chant**) (shape), pl. **caint** (**i chaint**). The mutated pl. **-chaint** is attested as part of the compound **morchaint**; see SHADOW.

OUTSIDE (*adv. prefix*) **ar-** (without)

OUT-WATCHER, the literal meaning of a word translated SPY (q.v.)

OVER (*adjectival prefix*) **or-** (above, high)

OVER (*adverbial prefix*) **thar-** (across, athwart, beyond)

OVERSHADOW **gwathra-** (**i 'wathra, in gwathrar**) (dim, veil, obscure)

OVERWHELMING **taur** (also **tor-**, **tar-** in compounds) (lofty, high, sublime, noble; vast, masterful, mighty, huge, awful), lenited **daur**, pl. **toer**. Note: homophones mean "king (of a people)" and also "great wood, forest".

OWN (*adj.*) **garn** (lenited **'arn**; pl. **gern**); also as noun "one's own" = property: **garn (i 'arn)**, pl. **gern (i ngeru = i ñern)**.

## <P>

PAIN (*noun*) **naeg** (no distinct pl. form)

PAIN (*verb*) **\*naegra-** (**i naegra, in naegrar**). – Suggested Sindarin form of a word that actually appears with **e** instead of **ae** in the source (LR:375 s.v. *NÁYAK*), but cf. the noun **naeg** "pain".

PAIR OF TWINS **gwenyn** (*PM:353, 365*)

PALANTÍR **\*gwachaedir (i 'wachaedir)** (seeing stone), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwachaedir**), coll. pl.

**?gwachaediriath** or **?gwachadirnath** (the latter assuming that **-dir** is reduced from older **-dirn**) The form occurring in the primary source, **gwahaedir**, must represent the late Gondorian pronunciation with **h** for **ch** (*PM:186*)

PALE 1) **maidh** (lenited **vaidh**; no distinct pl. form) (fallow, fawn), 2) **nimp (nim-)** (white); no distinct pl. form, 3) **thind** (grey); no distinct pl. form; 4) **gael** (glittering), lenited **'ael**; no distinct pl. form. 5)

**\*malu** (lenited **valu**; analogical pl. **mely**; lenited **valu**) (fallow). Cited in archaic form **malw** (LR:386 s.v. *SMAL*). PALE BLUE 1) **elu**

(analogical pl. **ely**). Archaic **elw** (pl. **ilw?**). 2) **gwind** (lenited **'wind**; no distinct pl. form). PALE GREY **mith** (lenited **vith**; no distinct pl. form). David Salo would read **mîth** with a long vowel. Note: a homophone means "white fog, wet mist".

PALISADE (*with spikes and sharp stakes*) **cail (i gail, o chail)** (fence). No distinct pl. form except with article (**i chail**).

PALLOR **niphred** (fear); pl. **niphrid**

PALM (*of hand*) 1) **talf (i dalf, o thalf)**, pl. **?telf (i thelf)**, coll. pl. **talvath**. Note: a homophone means "low, flat field; wetland". 2)

**camlann (i gamlann, o chamlann)**, pl. **cemlain (i chemlain)**, 3)

\***plâd** (cited as "plad" in the source) (**i blâd**, construct **plad**), (flat of the hand, hand held upwards or forwards, flat and tensed, with fingers and thumb closed or spread), pl. **plaid** (**i phlaid**). (VT47:9) PASS THE SENSITIVE PALM OVER A SURFACE, see FEEL WITH THE HAND.

PARENT 1) (*fem.*) **odhril** (no distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **odhrillath**. 2) (*male*) **odhron** (pl. **edhryn** for archaic **ödhryn**; coll. pl. **odhronnath**) PART: FOURTH PART **canath** (**i ganath**, **o chanath**) (farthing), pl. **cenaith** (**i chenaith**). As coin, the fourth part of a **mirian**. (PM:45) HINDMOST PART **tele** (**i dele**) (rear, end), pl. **teli** (**i theli**). In "Noldorin", the pl. was **telei** (LR:392 s.v. **TELES**). SIXTH PART **enaith**. No distinct pl. form. Archaic **eneith**.

PASS (*noun*) 1) **cirith** (**i girith**, **o chirith**) (cleft, cutting), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i chirith**), 2) **lond** (harbour, haven, strait; narrow path), pl. **lynd**, coll. pl. **lonnath** (as in the name **Lonnath Ernin**, WR:294). 3) (*pass between mountains, hills or through trackless forest*) **imrad** (path), pl. **imraid**. PASS BETWEEN HIGH WALLS **aglonn** (defile), pl. **eglynn**; PASS BETWEEN HILLS **cîl** (**i gîl**, **o chîl**) (cleft, gorge), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i chîl**), coll. pl. **cîliath**. . A homophone means "renewal". HIGH PASS **andrath** (literally "long climb"), pl. **endraith**. MOUNTAIN PASS **dîn** (**i dhîn**) (opening, gap), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i nîn**); coll. pl. **dîniath**. Note: a homophone means "silence".

PASSAGE UP OR DOWN SLOPE **pendrad** (**i bendrad**, **o phendrad**) (stairway), pl. **pendraid** (**i phendraid**). A side-form ends in **-rath** instead of **-rad**.

PASTURE **nadhör** (analogical pl. **nedhyr**), also **nadhras** (pl. **nedhrais**, coll. pl. **nadhrassath**)

PATH **râd** (track), construct **rad**, pl. **raid** (**idh raidh**). PATH (*between mountains, hills or through trackless forest*) **imrad** (pass), pl. **imraid**. PATHWAY **bâd** (**i vâd**, construct **bad**) (beaten track), pl. **baid** (**i maid**). CLIMBING PATH **rath** (street, course, riverbed), pl. **raist** (**idh raist**) (UT:255). NARROW PATH **lond** (harbour, haven, pass, strait), pl. **lynd**, coll. pl. **lonnath** (as in the name **Lonnath Ernin**, WR:294). Verb WALK (*on a track or path*) **pada-** (**i bada**, **i phadar**)

PAUSE (*noun*) 1) **daur** (**i dhaur**) (stop; also used = "league", a distance of about 3 miles / 4.8 kilometers), pl. **doer** (**i noer**), coll. pl.

**dorath**. 2) (*noun*) **post** (**i bost**, **o phost**) (halt, rest, cessation, respite), pl. **pyst** (**i physt**)

PAVED WAY **othlonn** (pl. **ethlynn**)

PEACE **sîdh** (**i hîdh**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i sîdh**) if there is any pl. form.

PEAK (see also HORN) 1) **aeg** (point, thorn). No distinct pl. form. (but **aeglir** can be used for a range of mountain peaks). Note: **aeg** is also used as adj. "sharp, pointed, piercing". 2) **mîn** (**i vîn**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i mîn**), coll. pl. **mîniath**. Note: homophones include the numeral "one" and the adjective "isolated, first, towering". 3) **egnas** (sharp point; literally "thorn-point"), pl. **egnais**, coll. pl. **egnassath**. MOUNTAIN PEAK **aegas** (pl. **aegais**) (suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" \***oegas**, pl. **oeges**). SHARP-POINTED PEAK **till** (**i dill**, **o thill**, construct **til**; also **-dil**, **-thil** at the end of compounds) (tine, point, sharp horn), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thill**). Archaic †**tild**.

PEBBLE-BANK **serni** (**i herni**, **o serni**) (shingle), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i serni**)

PEBBLY **brithon** (lenited **vrithon**, pl. **brithoen**). Archaic \***brithaun**.

PEDLAR **bachor** (**i machor**, **o mbachor**), analogical pl. **bechyr** (**i mbechyr**)

PEN **tegil** (**i degil**, **o thegil**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thegil**) (*PM:318*). Also (at least in "Noldorin") **tegol** (**i degol**, **o thegol**), analogical pl. **tegyl** (**i thegyl**)

PENETRATING **maeg** (lenited **vaeg**; no distinct pl. form) (sharp, going deep in). (*WJ:337*)

PENNY (*name of a coin*) **mirian** (**i virian**), pl. **miriain** (**i miriain**)

PEOPLE **gwaith** (**i 'waith**) (manhood, manpower, troop of able-bodied men, host, regiment, region; wilderness), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwaith**). DARK PEOPLE **Graurim** (*VT45:16*); FOREST-PEOPLE (*Silvan Elves*) **Tawarwaith** (*UT.256*); PEOPLE OF DENWE (= *Nandor*) **Denwaith** (*WJ:385*); PEOPLE OF DORIATH **Iathrim** ("Fence-people") (*WJ:378*); PEOPLE OF DUNLAND **Gwathuirim** ("shadowy people") (*PM:330*); PEOPLE OF GONDOLIN **Gondolindrim**; PEOPLE OF ROHAN **Rohirrim** (*Gondorian pronunciation of Rochirrim*; see *RIDER*); PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH **Haradrim** (southerners, southrons); PEOPLE OF THE TREES **Galadhrim** (*Elves of Lórien*)

PERMISSION **dâf** (**i dhâf**, construct **daf**), pl. **daif** (**i naif**), coll. pl. **davath**

PETREL 1) \***paen** (**i baen**, **o phaen**) (small gull), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i phaen**) Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" *poen*, VT45:24. 2) **cuen** (**i guen**, **o chuen**) (small gull), pl. ?**cuin** (?**i chuin**) (VT45:24)

PETTY **niben** (small), pl. **nibin**. Also used as a name for the the little finger (VT48:6). PETTY-DWARF 1) \***Niben-naug**, **-nog**; pl. **Nibin-noeg**, coll. pl. **Nibin-nogrim** (UT:148), 2) **Nogoth niben**, pl. **Negyth nibin** (archaic pl. "Noegyth nibin" = *Nögyth nibin*, WJ:388, 408). Also called **nogotheg** ("dwarflet"), pl. **negethig** for archaic **nögethig** (WJ:388).

PHYSICAL STRENGTH **tû** (**i dû**, **o thû**) (muscle; sinew; vigour), pl. **tui** (**i thui**), coll. pl. **túath**

PICK UP OR OUT **leutha-** (VT47:10, 23; the diphthong **eu** seems unusual for Sindarin)

PIERCED: FINE PIERCED HOLE **tess** (**i dess**, construct **tes**), pl. **tiss** (**i thiss**). Archaic **ters** (VT46:18)

PIERCING (*adj.*) **aeg** (pointed, sharp). No distinct pl. form. Note: **aeg** is also used as noun "point, peak, thorn".

PILE OF STONES **sarnas** (**i harnas**, **o sarnas**) (cairn), pl. **sernais** (**i sernais**)

PILGRIM **randir** (wanderer), no distinct pl. form except with article: **idh randir**

PILLAR (*wooden pillar*) **thafn** (post), pl. ?**thefn**, coll. pl. **thavnath**

PILLOW 1) \***nedhu** (bolster), analogical pl. **nedhy**. Cited in archaic form *nedhw* (LR:378 s.v. *NID*), so the coll. pl. is likely **nedhwath**. 2) **pesseg** (**i besseg**, **o phesseg**), pl. **pessig** (**i phessig**)

PIMPERNEL: the word **elanor** (pl. **elanoer**) refers to a kind of pimpernel with golden and silver flowers.

PIN (*noun*) **tachol** (**i dachol**, **o thachol**) (brooch), analogical pl. **techyl** (**i thechyl**)

PINE-TREE **thôn** (pl. **thÿn**, coll. pl. ?**thonath**). In the linguistic scenario of the Etymologies, the "Noldorin" word for "pine-tree" was **thaun** pl. **thuin**, and **thôn** was rather "Ilkorin". However, when Tolkien revised his legendarium so that *Sindarin* replaced Ilkorin as the native Elven-tongue of Beleriand, names like Dorthonion "Land of Pines" must be interpreted as containing a Sindarin word for pine.



Adj. #**thonion** "having pine trees" (isolated from the name

**Dorthonion**), pl. **thonyn**

PINION **roval** (wing, great wing [of eagle]), pl. **rovail (idh rovail)**. – Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **rhoval** pl. **rhovel**.

PIPE-WEED **galenas (i 'alenais)** (tobacco), pl. **gelenais (i ngelenais = i ñelenais)**, coll. pl. **galenassath**

PIPPIN (*small red apple*) **cordof (i gordof, o chordof)**, pl. **cerdyf (i cherdyf)**, coll. pl. **cordovath**

PIT **dath (i dhath)** (hole, steep fall, abyss), pl. **daith (i naith)** (*VT45:8*)

PIVOT **pelthaes (i belthaes)**, no distinct pl. form except with article (**i phelthaes**)

PLACE **sâd (-had; i hâd, o sâd, construct sad)** (spot, limited area naturally or artificially defined), pl. **said (i said)** (*UT:314, VT42:20*)

BOUNDED OR DEFINED PLACE **gardh (i 'ardh)** (region), pl.

**gerdh (i ngerdh = i ñerdh)**; DWELLING PLACE **dôr (i nôr, construct dor)** (land, region), pl. **dôr (i ndôr)** (*WJ:413*); HOLY

PLACE **iaun** (fane, sanctuary), pl. **ioen**, coll. pl. **ionath**; RESTING

PLACE **caew (i gaew, o chaew)** (lair). No distinct pl. form except with article (**i chaew**). LEVEL PLACE \***pathu (i bathu)** (sword),

analogical pl. **pethy (i phethy)**. Cited in archaic form **pathw** in the source (LR:380 s.v. *PATH*); hence the coll. pl. is likely **pathwath**. In

the *Etymologies* as printed in LR, the gloss is "level space", but according to VT46:8, the proper reading is "level place". OPEN

SPACE **land** (construct **lan**, pl. **laind**) (level), also used as adjective "wide, plain". PRIVATELY OWNED PLACE **sant (i hant, o sant)**

(field, garden, yard), pl. **saint (i saint)** (*VT42:20*)

PLAIN (*noun*) 1) **talath (i dalath, o thalath)** (flat surface, plane,

flatlands, [wide] valley), pl. **telaith (i thelaith)**. *Tolkien changed this word from "Noldorin" dalath, LR:353 s.v. DAL. Compare the Talath*

*Dirnen* or "Guarded Plain" mentioned in the *Silmarillion*. 2) **lâd** (valley, lowland), construct **lad**, pl. **laid**

PLAIN (*adjective*) **laden** (flat, wide, open, cleared), pl. **ledin**

(suggested Sindarin forms for "Noldorin" **lhaden** pl. **lhedin**, LR:368 s.v. *LAT*)

PLANE **talath (i dalath, o thalath)** (flat surface, flatlands, plain,

[wide] valley), pl. **telaith (i thelaith)**. *Tolkien changed this word from*

"Noldorin" **dalath**, LR:353 s.v. DAL. Compare the **Talath Dirnen** or "Guarded Plain" mentioned in the Silmarillion.

PLANK **pân** (**i bân**, **o phân**, construct **pan**) (fixed board in a floor), pl. **pain** (**i phain**). Not to be confused with the adj. \***pân** "all".

PLANT **galas** (**i 'alas**) (growth), pl. **gelais** (**i ngelais** = *i ñelais*), coll. pl. **galassath**

PLATFORM ("flet", high platform used in trees in Lothlorien) **talan** (**i dalan**), pl. **telain** (**i thelain**)

PLAY (noun) **teilien** (**i deilien**) (sport), pl. **teilin** (**i theilin**). The word also occurs in a form that has **e** rather than **ei** (**telien**).

PLAY (verb) **teilia-** (**i deilia**, **i theiliar**), also **telia-** (**i delia**, **i theliar**)

POEM **glîr** (**i 'lîr**, construct **glir**) (song, lay), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in glîr**), coll. pl. **glîriath**. NARRATIVE POEM

**glaer** (**i 'laer**) (long lay), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in glaer**). Verb RECITE POEM **glir-** (**i 'lîr**, **in glirir**) (sing)

POINT (verb) **nasta-** (**i nasta**, **in nastar**) (prick, stick, thrust)

POINT 1) **aeg** (peak, thorn). No distinct pl. form. Note: **aeg** is also used as adj. "sharp, pointed, piercing". 2) **naith** (spearhead, gore, wedge, promontory); no distinct pl. form. 3) **nass** (sharp end, angle, corner), construct **nas**, pl. **nais**. 4) POINT **till** (**i dill**, **o thill**, construct **til**; also **-dil**, **-thil** at the end of compounds) (spike, tine, sharp horn, sharp-pointed peak), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thill**). Archaic †**tild**. 5) POINT (*at the end of a thing*) **ment** (**i vent**), pl. **mint** (**i mint**), coll. pl. **mennath**. EXTENDED POINT AT THE SIDE **rafn** (wing, horn), pl. **raifn** (**idh raifn**). SPEAR POINT 1) **ecthel** (pl. **ecthil**), literally "thorn point", 2) **thela** (**-thel**), pl. **?thili**, 3) **aith**; no distinct pl. form.

POINTED **aeg** (piercing, sharp). No distinct pl. form. Note: **aeg** is also used as noun "point, peak, thorn".

POISON (noun) **saew** (**i haew**, **o saew**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i saew**)

POLISHED METAL †**ross** (glitter), pl. **ryss** (**idh ryss**). Note: homophones mean "reddish, russet, copper-coloured, red-haired" and also "spray, foam, rain, dew".

POLLEN **mâl** (**i vâl**; construct **mal**) (yellow powder), pl. **mail** or archaic **mely** (**i mail**, **i mely**). Older pl. **meil** (LR:386 s.v. SMAL).

PONDERING **idhren** (wise, thoughtful), pl. **idhrin**

POOL 1) **ael** (**aelin-**, pl. **aelin**) (lake, mere). In "Noldorin" **oel**, pl. **oelin**. 2) POOL **lîn** (lake), no distinct pl. form, but coll. pl. **#liniath** (isolated from **Hithliniath**, WJ:194). 3) POOL **loeg** (no distinct pl. form: **loeg** is also attested with plural meaning) (VT45:29). 4) **nên** (water, lake, stream, waterland), construct **nen**, pl. **nîn**. SMALL POOL **both** (**i moth**, construct **both**) (puddle), pl. **byth** (**i mbyth**). David Salo would lengthen the vowel and read \***bôth** in Sindarin. COLD POOL OR LAKE **rim**; no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rim**), coll. pl. **rimmath**. Note: a homophone means "crowd, great number, host".

POOR **faeg** (bad, mean). No distinct pl. form. (Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **foeg**.)

POPLAR TREE **tulus** (**i dulus**, **o thulus**), pl. **tylys** (**i thylys**)

POSSESS **gar-** (**i 'âr**, **i ngerir** = *i ñerir*) (hold, have; be able, can); pa.t. **garant**. (AI:92, VT45:14)

POST (= wooden pillar) **thafn**, pl. ?**thefn**, coll. pl. **thavnath**

POTTER **cennan** (**i gennan**, **o chennan**), pl. **cennain** (**i chennain**)

POWDER (*yellow powder*) **mâl** (**i vâl**; construct **mal**) (pollen), pl. **mail** or archaic **mely** (**i mail**, **i mely**). Older pl. **meil** (LR:386 s.v. *SMAL*).

POWER **tûr** (**i dûr**, **o thûr**, construct **tur**) (victory, mastery, control; master, victor, lord), pl. **tuir** (**i thuir**), coll. pl. **tûrath**. DIVINE

POWER **bâl**, construct **bal**, pl. **bail** (divinity). Note: the word can also be used as an adj. "divine". MANPOWER **gwaith** (**i 'waith**)

(manhood, troop of able-bodied men, host, regiment, people, region; wilderness), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwaith**)

POWERFUL, HOSTILE AND TERRIBLE CREATURE **graug** (**i 'raug**), pl. **groeg** (**in groeg**), coll. pl. **grogath** (WJ:415) See DEMON.

PRAISE **egleria-** (**i egleria**, **in egleriar**) (glorify)

PRECIOUS THING **mîr** (**i vîr**, construct **mir**) (treasure, jewel), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i mîr**), coll. pl. **mîriath**.

PRECIPICE **rhass** (*i rass* for "older" *i chrass*; construct **rhas**), pl. **rais** (?**idh rais**).

PREVENT FROM COMING TO COMPLETION **nuitha-** (**i nuitha**, **in nuithar**) (stunt; stop short; not allow to continue) (WJ:413)

PRICK (*verb*) 1) **ercha-** (**i ercha**, **in erchar**), 2) **nasta-** (**i nasta**, **in nastar**) (point, stick, thrust) PRICK WITH A SHARP POINT **eitha-** (stab, treat with scorn; insult) (**i eitha**, **in eithar**)

PRICKLE (*noun*) **erch** (pl. **irch**); see also SPINE.

PRIME **main** (lenited **vain**; pl. **mîn**) (chief, prominent) (*VT45:15*)

PRINCE 1) **ernil** (no distinct pl. form), 2) †**cund** (**i gund, o chund**, construct **cun**), pl. **cynd** (**i chynd**) (*VT45:24*). 3) The plural form **conin** (**i chonin**), occurring in the Cormallen Praise, is translated "princes" (**Conin en Annûn** = "princes of the west", Letters:308), but it is unclear what the singular would be. (David Salo suggests **caun**, though this word has two different meanings already; see SHOUT, VALOUR)

PRINCESS #**riel** (garlanded maiden), pl. ?**rîl** (**idh rîl**), coll. pl. **riellath**. Isolated from the name *Galadriel*.

PRISON 1) **band** (**i mand, o mband**; construct **ban**) (custody, safekeeping, duress, doom, hell), pl. **baind** (**i mbaind**), coll. pl. **bannath**; 2) **gador** (**i 'ador**) (dungeon), analogical pl. **gedyr** (**i ngedyr** = *i ñedyr*). Archaic *gadr*.

PRIVATE **said** (lenited **haid**; no distinct pl. form) (separate, not common, excluded) (*VT42:20*)

PROHIBIT **boda-** (**i voda, i modar**) (ban)

PROHIBITION **ablad** (refusal; *with reference to the gesture one makes with the hand*), pl. **eblaid** (*VT47:13*)

PROMINENT **main** (lenited **vain**; pl. **mîn**) (prime, chief) (*VT45:15*)

PROMONTORY **naith** (spearhead, gore, wedge, point); no distinct pl. form.

PRONE (TO DO) (*adj.*) **dadbenn** (downhill, sloping down, inclined), lenited **dhadbenn**, pl. **dedbinn**

PROPERTY **garn** (**i 'arn**), pl. **gern** (**i ngerm** = *i ñern*). The word is also used as an adj. "own".

PROTECT **beria-** (**i veria, i meriar**)

PROVINCE (*great province*) **ardhon** (great region, world), pl. **erdhyn**, coll. pl. **ardhonnath**

PUDDLE **both** (**i moth**) (small pool), pl. **byth** (**i mbyth**). David Salo would lengthen the vowel and read \***bôth** in Sindarin.

PUFF **hwest** (**i chwest, o chwest**) (breath, breeze), pl. **hwist** (**i chwist**)

PURPOSE (*noun, "steady purpose"*) **estel** (hope, trust), pl. **estil**

PURPOSE (*verb*) ?**thel-** (intend, mean, resolve, will); ONE WHO

PURPOSES **thelion** (pl. **thelyn**, coll. pl. **thelionnath**)

## <Q>

QUARREL (*noun*) **cost** (**i gost, o chost**), pl. **cyst** (**i chyst**)

QUEEN 1) **rîs**, no distinct pl. except with article preceding (**idh rîs**); coll. pl. ?**rissath**; 2) **rían** ("crown-gift"), pl. **riain** (**idh riain**); 3) **bereth** (**i vereth**) (spouse), pl. **berith** (**i mberith**), 4) **rien** (crowned lady), pl. ?**rîn** (**idh rîn**). The adjective **rîn** "crowned" may also be used as a noun "crowned woman" = "queen", but with no distinct pl. form except when article precedes (**idh rîn** again); coll. pl. **rîniath**.

Note: a homophone means "remembrance".

QUENCH #**luithia-** (**i luithia, i luithiar**) (verbal stem isolated from **uluidhiad**, see WITHOUT QUENCHING)

QUICK **brêg** (sudden, lively), lenited **vrêg**, pl. **brîg**

QUIET WATER **lorn** (anchorage, haven, harbour), pl. **lyrn** (*VT45:29*)

QUITE (*adv.*) **far** (sufficient, enough)

## <R>

RACE (*group of related people*) **nûr** (construct **nur**, pl. **nuir**). Note: homophones mean "sad" and "deep".

RADIANCE 1) **galad** (**i ngalad = i ñalad**) (bright light, sunlight, brilliance, glittering reflection), pl. **gelaid** (**in gelaid = i ñgelaid**), 2) **glaw** (**i 'law**), pl. **gloe** (**in gloe**), 3) **thîl**; no distinct pl. form, coll. pl. ?**thiliath**.

4) **fae** (soul, spirit). No distinct pl. form, 4) **faer** (spirit). No distinct pl. form. (*MR:349*). RADIANCE OF LAURELIN **glawar** (**i 'lawar**) (sunlight, gold), pl. **glewair** (**in glewair**) (*VT41:10*)

RADIANT **faen** (white). No distinct pl. form.

RAIN (*vb.*) **eilia-**, impersonal 3rd singular **uil** "it rains". (In "Noldorin", the impersonal form was "oeil" = **öil**, later **eil**.)

RAIN **ross** (construct **ros**) (foam, dew, spray [of fall or fountain]), pl. **ryss** (**idh ryss**). (*Letters:282*) Note: homophones mean "reddish, russet, copper-coloured, red-haired" and also "polished metal, glitter".

RAINBOW 1) **eilian** (pl. **eiliain**). Archaic **elianw**, hence maybe coll. pl. **eilianwath**. 2) **ninniach** (pl. **ninniaich**). The word appears to mean "slender-crossing".

RAINY **rost** (pl. **ryst**)

RAISE **ortha-** (**i ortha, in orthar**); RAISING (*gerund*) **orthad** (*MR:373*)

RANGE OF MOUNTAIN PEAKS **aeglir** (no distinct pl. form);  
RANGE OF MOUNTAINS **orodrim** (itself a coll. pl. of **orod**  
"mountain")

RANSOM **danwedh** (**i nanwedh**, **o ndanwedh**), pl. **nenwidh** (**i ndenwidh**)

RAPID **legrin** (swift), no distinct pl. form.

RAT **nâr** (construct **nar**, pl. **nair**)

RATHER **sennui** (instead) (*SD:128-31*)

RAVINE (?) **falch** (deep cleft), pl. **felch**

RAVINE 1) **iaw** (cleft, gulf), pl. **ioe**. Note: a homophone means "corn". 2) **ress** (construct **res**), pl. **riss** (**idh riss**), 3) **rest** (cleft, cut), pl. **rist** (**idh rist**), 4) **riss** (construct **ris**), no distinct pl. except with article (**idh riss**)

RE- (*as prefix*) **ad-**, also meaning "back, again, second"

READINESS FOR ACTION **hûr** (**i chûr**, **o chûr**, construct **hur**) (vigor, fiery spirit), pl. **huir** (**i chuir**) if there is a pl.

REALM **ardh** (region), pl. **erdh**

REAP **critha-** (**i gritha**, **i chrithar**)

REAR **tele** (**i dele**, **o thele**) (end, hindmost part), pl. **teli** (**i theli**). In "Noldorin", the pl. was **telei** (LR:392 s.v. *TELES*). PERSON OR THING AT THE REAR **teler** (**i deler**), pl. **telir** (**i thelir**), coll. pl. **telerrim** (when used of the people of the *Teleri*, PM:385) IN THE REAR OF (*prep.*) **adel**, probably followed by soft mutation

RECITE POEM **glir-** (**i 'lîr**, **in glirir**) (sing)

RECKON 1) **#genedia-** (**i 'enedia**, **i ngenediar** = *i ñenediar*), verbal stem isolated from the gerund **genediad** (see RECKONING). 2)

**\*nedia-** (count, number) (**i nedia**, **in nediâr**). Cited in archaic form "**noedia**" = **nödia-** (LR:378 s.v. *NOT*). 3) **gonod-** (**i 'onod**, **i ngenedir** = *i ñenedir*) (count up, sum up), pa.t. **gonont**

RECKONING 1) **genediad** (**i 'enediad**) (count), pl. **genediaid** (**i ngenediaid** = *i ñenediaid*) if there is a pl. Used = "calendar" in the King's Letter. 2) **\*gonoded** (**i 'onoded**), pl. **genedid** (**i ngededid** = *i ñededid*). Archaic pl. **\*gönödid**. Also **#nediad** (pl. **nediaid**), isolated from **arnediad** (see below). WITHOUT RECKONING **arnediad** (unnumbered, numberless), pl. **?arnediaid**. Since the word literally means "without reckoning" (**ar** + **nediad**) it is unclear whether it would pluralize as a common adjective. – Alternative form **arneidiad** (*VT46:6*).

RECOUNT **trenar-** (**i drenar**, **i threnerir**) (tell to end), pa.t. **trenor**  
 RED 1) **caran** (lenited **garan**, pl. **cerain**). Also **carn** (lenited **garn**, pl. **cern**), 2) **coll** (scarlet), lenited **goll**, pl. **cyll** (*VT45:15, 24*). Note: homophones mean "hollow" and also "cloak". 3) **born** (hot), lenited **vorn**, pl. **byrn**, 4) (*fiery red*) **naru** (analogical pl. **nery**). The archaic form **narw** is also listed (LR:374 s.v. *NAR<sup>1</sup>*). 5) **rhosc** (russet, brown), lenited ?**throsc** or ?**rosc** (*the lenition product of rh is uncertain*), pl. **rhysc**. Cf. also RUDDY (*of face*) **crann** (lenited **grann**, pl. **crain**).  
 RED, REDDISH **gaer** (copper-coloured, ruddy); lenited **'aear**; no distinct pl. form. (This is a suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **goer**.) Note: homophones mean "dreadful, awful, fearful; holy" and also "sea". FIERY RED **ruin** (burning); no distinct pl. form. Also used as noun "red flame, blazing fire". (*Silm app, entry ruin; PM:366*) Note: a homophone means "slot, spoor, track, footprint". RED FLAME **ruin** (no distinct pl. form except with article: **idh ruin**) (blazing fire). Also used as an adj. "fiery red, burning". (*Silm app, entry ruin; PM:366*)  
 REDDISH **ross** (russet, copper-coloured, red-haired), pl. **ryss**. (*PM:366, VT41:9*) Note: homophones mean "foam, rain, dew, spray" and also "polished metal, glitter"  
 RED-HAIRED **ross** (russet, copper-coloured, reddish), pl. **ryss**. (*PM:366, VT41:9*) Note: homophones mean "foam, rain, dew, spray" and also "polished metal, glitter".  
 REED **lisc**, no distinct pl. form.  
 REEK (*noun*) **osp** (smoke), pl. **ysp**  
 REFLECTED: **GLITTERING (REFLECTED) LIGHT rill** (construct **rill**) (brilliance, flame), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rill**).  
 REFLECTION (*glittering reflection*) **galad** (**i ngalad** = *i ñalad*) (bright light, sunlight, brilliance, radiance), pl. **gelaid** (**in gelaid** = *i ñgelaid*)  
 REFUSAL 1) **avad** (reluctance), pl. **evaid**, 2) **ablad** (prohibition; *with reference to the gesture one makes with the hand*), pl. **eblaid** (*VT47:13*)  
 REGIMENT **gwaith** (**i 'waith**) (manhood, manpower, troop of able-bodied men, host, people, region; wilderness), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwaith**)

REGION 1) **ardh** (realm), pl. **erdh**, also in augmented form **ardhon** (great region, great province, world), pl. **erdhyn**, coll. pl. **ardhonnath**. 2) **dôr** (**i nôr**, construct **dor**) (dwelling place, land), pl. **dôr** (**i ndôr**) (*WJ:413*), 3) **gardh** (**i 'ardh**) (bounded or defined place), pl. **gerdh** (**i ngerdh** = *i ñerdh*), 4) **gwaith** (**i 'waith**) (manhood, manpower, troop of able-bodied men, host, regiment, people, wilderness), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwaith**).

REGION OF STARS **Gilwen** (*Quenya Ilmen*), also **Gilith**. In the *Etymologies*, this word is derived from a root *GIL* (LR:358) and would then have the form **'Ilwen** (**'Ilwith**) when lenited. But in a later source, Tolkien cited the relevant root as *ÑGIL* (MR:388), and the lenited form would then be **Ngilwen** (**Ngilwith**).

KING OF A REGION **aran** (pl. **erain**)

RELEASE (*verb*, = "to free") **adleitha-** (**i adleitha**, **in adleithar**); also **adleg-** (**i adleg**, **in edlegir**), pa.t. **adlenc**, pp. **adlengen**, pl. **edlengin**).

RELEASE (*noun*) 1) **adleithian**, pl. **adleithiain**, 2) **leithian** (freeing), pl. **leithiain**

RELUCTANCE **avad** (refusal)

REMAIN **dartha-** (**i dhartha**, **i narthar**) (stay, wait, last, endure) (*VT45:8*)

REMEMBRANCE **rîn** (construct **rin**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rîn**) (*PM:372*), coll. pl. **?rîniath**.

REMOTE (*adjective*) 1) **\*gwachae** (far away), lenited **'wachae**, no distinct pl. form. The form occurring in the primary source, **#gwahae**, must represent the late Gondorian pronunciation with **h** for **ch** (*PM:186*). 2) **hae** (far, distant, on the other side, further); lenited **chae**; no distinct pl. form, 3) **\*haer** (far, distant), lenited **chaer**; no distinct pl. form. (*Tentative correction of "haen" in VT45:20; compare Quenya haira.*)

REND **narcha-** (**i narcha**, **in narchar**)

RENEWAL **cîl** (**i gîl**, **o chîl**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i chîl**), coll. pl. **?cîliath**. (*VT48:8*). A homophone means "cleft, pass between hills, cleft".

RENEWED **côr** (lenited **gôr**; no distinct pl. form) (*VT48:7-8*).

Another form, **cîr**, clashes with the word for "ship".

REPLY (*noun; a reply giving new information*) **dangweth** (**i nangweth**, **o ndangweth**) (answer), pl. **dengwith** (**i ndengwith**)

REPOSE **îdh** (rest), no distinct pl. form even if there could be a pl.



RESERVE, see SET ASIDE

RESOLVE (*vb.*) ?**thel-** (intend, mean, purpose, will)

RESONANT (*of strings*) **tong** (lenited **dong**; pl. **tyng**) (tight, taut)

RESPITE **post** (**i bost**, **o phost**) (pause, halt, rest, cessation), pl. **pyst** (**i physt**)

RESPONSE **dambeth** (**i nambeth**, **o ndambeth**) (answer), pl. **dembith** (**i ndembith**) (*PM:395*)

REST (*noun*) 1) **îdh** (repose), no distinct pl. form even if there could be a pl. 2) **post** (**i bost**, **o phost**) (pause, halt, cessation, respite), pl. **pyst** (**i physt**),

RESTING: this is the etymological meaning of the word for "bed" (**haust**); see *BED*. RESTING PLACE **caew** (**i gaew**, **o chaew**) (lair). No distinct pl. form except with article (**i chaew**).

RETAIN **heb-** (**i chêb**, **i chebir**) (keep)

REUNION (reuniting) **aderthad** (**ad-** "re" + #**erthad** "union"), pl. **aderthaid**.

REUNITE #**adertha-** (**i adertha**, **in aderthar**), verbal stem isolated from **aderthad**, see REUNION.

REVENGE, see VENGEANCE

RIDER **rochben** (pl. **rochbin** or **rechbin**, with article **idh** **rochbin/rechbin**), coll. pl. **rochbiniath** (*WJ:376*; *the pl. rechbin is there cited in archaic form "roechbin" = rōchbin*).

RIDER 1) **rochon**, pl. **rechyn** (**idh rechyn**), coll. pl. **rochonnath** (*UT:313*), 2) **rochir** (knight, horse-lord), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rochir**), coll. pl. **rochirrim** (*UT:318*, *Letters:178*, 282)

RIDGE **pind** (**i bind**, **o phind**, construct **pin**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i phind**), coll. pl. **pinnath**. STONE RIDGE **ceber** (**i geber**, **o cheber**) (spike, stake), pl. **cebir** (**i chebir**). A lenited pl. form occurs in the name **Sarn Gebir**.

RIGHT 1) (*adj, of direction*), also used as noun "right hand": **fuir** (north), pl. **fÿr** (*VT42:20*). In "Noldorin" the word appeared as ("foeir" =) **föir**, **feir** (*LR:382 s.v. PHOR*). 2) (*direction, not "correct"*) **fôr** (north), pl. **fÿr**. 3) (*straight*) **tîr** (lenited **dîr**, no distinct pl. form) Note: a homophone means "looking, view, glance" (noun).

RIGHT HAND, RIGHT SIDE **forvo**, pl. **forvoe** (*VT47:6*)

RIGHT); RIGHT-HANDED **forgam** (pl. **fergaim**, for archaic **förgeim**)

RIGID **tharn** (sapless, stiff, withered), pl. **thern**

RILL (RIVER) **sîr** (**i hîr**, **o sîr**), in compounds **-hir** or **-hîr**; no distinct pl. form except with article (**i sîr**), coll. pl. **siriath**. Note: **sîr** is also the adverb "today".

RING (*outer ring or circle*) **echor** (pl. **echyr**). It is unclear what the Sindarin word for an ornamental ring is; the cognate of Quenya *corma* would be \***corf** (**i gorf**, **o chorf**; pl. **cyrf**, **i chyrf**, coll. pl. **corvath**).

RING FINGER **lebent** (pl. **lebint**) (*VT48:5*), also called **nethig**. The word means "little sister", but was used in children's play for the ring finger. (*VT47:14, 38-39, VT48:48:6, 17*)

RINGING OF BELLS **nelladel** (pl. **nelledil**)

RINGLET **laus** (pl. **loes**, coll. pl. **losath**)

RINGLET **loch** (pl. **lych**)

RISE **eria-** (arise) (**i eria**, **in eriar**), pa.t. **erias** (*VT46:7*)

RIVER (*long, large river with strong current*) **duin** (**i dhuin**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i nuin**) (*VT48:24*)

RIVER 1) (*also = rill*) **sîr** (**i hîr**, **o sîr**), in compounds **sir-** or **-hir** or **-hîr**; no distinct pl. form except with article (**i sîr**), coll. pl. **siriath**.

Note: **sîr** is also the adverb "today". 2) **celon** (**i gelon**, **o chelon**), pl. **celyn** (pl. **i chelyn**), 3) The word **lind** "singer" may also be used of rivers (see SINGER). (*WJ.309*). LARGE RIVER **duin** (**i dhuin**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i nuin**), coll. pl. **duinath** (*Names:179, PM:54*); compare the river-name **Anduin**, "long river".

GREAT RIVER **sirion** (**i hirion**, **o sirion**), pl. **siryn** (**i siryn**);

compare Sirion as the name of a river in Beleriand. MOUTH (OUTFLOW) OF A RIVER **ethir** (estuary), no distinct pl. form, but coll. pl. **ethiriath**. Note: a homophone means "spy".

RIVERBANK **duirro** (**i dhuirro**), pl. **duirroe** (**i nuirroe**) (*VT46:10*)

RIVERBED **rath** (climb, climbing path, street, course), pl. **raist** (**idh raist**) (*UT:255*)

ROAD **mên** (**i vên**, construct **men**, in compounds **-ven**) (way), pl. **mîn** (**i mîn**). Cf. also: VALLEY (*long narrow valley with a road or watercourse running through it lengthwise*) **imrath** (pl. **imraith**)

ROARING NOISE **raw** (rush), pl. **roe** (**idh roe**)

ROCK **gond** (i 'ond, construct **gon**) (great stone), pl. **gynd** (i ngynd = *i ñynd*), coll. pl. **gonnath** (*Letters:410*). TOOTH OF ROCK **carag** (i **garag**, o **charag**) (spike), pl. **ceraig** (i **cheraig**)

ROCKHEWN HALL **!rhûd** (construct **rhud**, with article ?i **thrûd** or ?i **rûd** – *the lenition product of rh- is uncertain*) (dwelling underground, artificial cave, mine), pl. **rhuid** (?idh **ruid**). (*PM:365*)

ROOF (noun, high roof) **telu** (i **delu**, o **thelu**) (dome), pl. **tely** (i **thely**); ROOF, ROOFING **tobas** (i **dobas**, o **thobas**), pl. **tebais** (i **thebais**) for archaic pl. **töbais** (*VT46:19*)

ROOF (verb.) **orthel-** (i **orthel**, in **erthelir** for archaic in **örthelir**) (screen above); ROOF OVER **toba-** (i **doba**, i **thobar**) (cover). Cited as a "Noldorin" infinitive in -o (**tobo**).

ROOM, see CHAMBER

ROOT 1) **thond** (construct **thon**; pl. **thynd**; coll. pl. **thonnath**), 2) **thonnas**, pl. **thennais** (archaic \***thönnais**) (*VT46:16*), 3) **thund** (construct **thun**; pl. **thynd**; coll. pl. **thunnath**) (*VT46:16*), 4) (*esp. of edible roots*) **solch** (i **holch**, o **solch**), pl. **sylch** (i **sylch**)

ROSE **meril** (i **veril**), no distinct pl. form except with article (i **meril**), coll. pl. ?**merillath**. The word is attested as the Sindarin equivalent of the name Rose (*SD:128-31*)

ROTTEN **thaw** (corrupt), pl. **thoe**

ROUND **corn** (circular, globed), lenited **gorn**, pl. **cyrn**. The word is also used as a noun "circle". ROUND BREAD **basgorn** (loaf) (i **masgorn**), pl. **besgyrn** (i **mbesgyrn**). ROUND KNOB **dolt** (i **dholt**) (boss), pl. **dylt**

ROW **tî** (i **dî**, o **thî**) (line), no distinct pl. form except with article (i **thî**), coll. pl. **tíath**; ROW OF TEETH **anc** (jaw), pl. **ainc**, coll. pl. **angath**.

ROYAL (*adj. prefix*) **ar-** (noble, high). In the form **ar(a)-** this is an element in the names of the kings of Arnor and Arthedain.

ROYAL **arn** (noble), pl. **ern**

RUDDY 1) (*of face*) **crann** (lenited **grann**, pl. **crain**), 2) **gruin** (lenited 'ruin, no distinct pl. form), 3) **gaer** (copper-coloured, red, reddish); lenited 'aear; no distinct pl. form. (This is a suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **goer**.) Note: homophones mean "dreadful, awful, fearful; holy" and also "sea".

RUN (*verb*) 1) **nor-** (i **nôr**, in **nerir**). Only attested as imperative **noro!** 2) \***yr-**. Only the "Old Noldorin" form **yrine** "I run" is given

in the source; the verbal stem would become \*ior- in "Noldorin", but apparently \*yr- in Sindarin. Compare COURSE, q.v., where the words come from the same root YUR-. RUNNING (*adj.*) **cell** (of water: flowing), lenited **gell**; pl. **cill**

RUNE **certh** (**i gerth**, **o cherth**), pl. **cirth** (**i chirth**). RUNE-ROW (collection of runes) **certhas** (**i gerthas**, **o cherthas**), pl. **certhais** (**i cherthais**). LONG RUNE-ROW (a certain system of runes)

**Angerthas** (**and** + **certhas**).

RUSH (*noun, roaring noise*) 1) **raw** (pl. **roe**, **idh roe**)

RUSH (*verb*) **rib-** (**i rîb**, **idh ribir**) (fly, fling)

RUSHING (*adj.*) 1) **rîmp** (flying), no distinct pl. form; 2) **alag** (impetuous), pl. **elaig**; also **alagon** (pl. **elegyn**); 3) **ascar** (impetuous, violent), pl. **escair**. Also spelt **asgar** (pl. **esgair**).

RUSSET **rhosc** (red, brown), lenited ?**throsc** or ?**rosc** (*the lenition product of rh is uncertain*), pl. **rhyse**

RUSTLING SOUND (also = "whisper") \***lhoss** (?**i thloss** or ?**i loss** [*the lenition product of lh is uncertain*]), construct **lhos**), pl. **lhyss** (?**i lyss**). – Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **thloss**, **floss**.

RUSTLING SOUND (*noun*) \***rhoss** (?**i thross** or ?**i ross** – *the lenition product of rh- is uncertain*; construct **rhos**) (whisper), pl. **rhyss** (?**idh ryss**). – Suggested S form of "N" **thross**.

## <S>

SAD 1) **dem** (gloomy), lenited **dhem**, pl. **dhim**; 2) **naer** (dreadful, lamentable, woeful); no distinct pl. form. 3) **nûr** (pl. **nuir**). Note: homophones mean "deep" and "race".

SADNESS **dim** (**i dhim**) (gloom), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i nim**) if there are any pl. forms. Note: a homophone means "stair".

SAFEKEEPING **band** (**i mand**, **o mband**; construct **ban**) (custody, prison, duress, doom, hell), pl. **baïnd** (**i mbaind**), coll. pl. **bannath**.

SAGA **narn** (tale, versified tale to be spoken rather than sung), pl. **nern**

SAIL (*verb*) **renia-** (fly, wander, stray) (**i renia**, **idh reniar**)

SAILOR **cirion** (**i girion**) (shipman), pl. **ciryñ** (**i chíryñ**), coll. pl. **cirionnath**.

SALVATION, see SAVING

SALVE **glaew** (i 'laew), no distinct form in pl, but with article **in glaew**

SANCTUARY **iaun** (holy place, fane), pl. **ioen**, coll. pl. **ionath**

SAND **lith** (sand, dust) (*Names:178*), no distinct pl. form.

SAPLESS **tharn** (stiff, rigid, withered), pl. **thern**

SAVING (*salvation*) **edraith** (no distinct pl. form if there is a pl.)

SAY **ped-** (i *bêd*, i *phedir*) (speak), pa.t. **pent** (attested in mutated form *-phent*); the imperative *pedo* is also attested.

SCARLET **coll** (red), lenited **goll**, pl. **cyll** (*VT45:15, 24*). Note: homophones mean "hollow" and also "cloak".

SCORN **iaew** (mocking); no distinct pl. form. TREAT WITH SCORN **eitha-** (prick with a sharp point, stab, insult) (i *eitha*, in *eithar*)

SCRATCH \***rhib-** (?i *thrîb* or ?i *rîb* – *the lenition product of rh-* is uncertain; pl. "those who scratch" ?i *ribir*).

SCREEN (*noun*) **escal** (veil, cover that hides), pl. **escail**. Also spelt **esgal** (pl. *esgail*).

SCREEN (*verb*) **haltha-** (i *chaltha*, i *chalthar*); SCREEN ABOVE **orthel-** (i *orthel*, in *erthelir* for archaic in *örthelir*) (to roof)

SEA **aear** (ocean); pl. **aeair**. The shorter form **aer** (for N *oer*) is maybe best avoided since it can be confused with **aer** "holy", unless the latter is actually a lenited form of **gaer**. Forms with **g-**, representing an alternative concept of the word for "sea": **gaear** (i 'aear) (ocean), pl. **gaeair** (i *ngaear* = i *ñaeair*) (*PM:363*), also **gaer** (i 'aer, no distinct pl. form except with article: i *ngaer* = i *ñaer*), but homophones of the latter mean "reddish, copper-coloured, ruddy" and also "dreadful, awful, fearful; holy".

SEA SERPENT **limlug** ("fish-dragon"), pl. **limlyg**

SEASHELL **half** (i *chalf*, o *chalf*), pl. **helf** (i *chelf*), coll. pl. **halvath**

SEASON OF AUTUMN **iavas**, pl. **iavais**, coll. pl. **iavassath**, also **lasbelin** ("leaf-withering"), no distinct pl. form. Coll. pl. **lasbeliniath**.

SEASON OF FADING **firith** (no distinct pl. form)

SEASON OF STIRRING **echuir**. No distinct pl. form.

SEASON OF SUMMER **laer** (no distinct pl. form). Note: a homophone means "song".

SEAWEED **uil** (no distinct pl. form). Also **aeruil**. No distinct pl. form. (*In "Noldorin" oeruil.*)

SECOND (*adjective*) 1) **tadui** (lenited **dadui**; no distinct pl. form), 2) **edwen** (pl. **edwin**). SECOND-IN-COMMAND **taid** (i *daid*, o *thaid*),

no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thaid**). The word is also used as adj. "supporting".

SECOND (*as prefix*) **ad-**, also meaning "back, again, re-", e.g.

**aderthad** "Reunion", and also in the term for SECOND TWILIGHT.

**adual** (evendim, the time of evening when the stars come out), pl.

**aduiail**.

SECRET (*adjective*) 1) **thurin** (hidden); no distinct pl. form, 2) **dolen** (hidden), lenited **dholen**, pl. **dolin**; SECRET LORE \***golu** (**i ngolu** = *i ñolu*, **o n'golu** = *o ñgolu*) (secret lore), analogical pl. **gely** (**in gely** = *i ñgely*) if there is a pl. Archaic **golw**, hence **golwath** as the likely coll. pl.

SEE **cen-** (**i gên**, **i chenir**), also **tíra-** (**i díra**, **i thírar**), the latter rather meaning "watch". SEEING #**ened** (**i gened**) (sight), pl. **cenid** (**i**

**chenid**) if there is a pl. Isolated from **enedril**, see *MIRROR*. SEEING

STONE \***gwachaedir** (**i 'wachaedir**) (palantír), no distinct pl. form.

except with article (**in gwachaedir**); coll. pl. ?**gwachaediriath** or

?**gwachadirnath** (the latter assuming that **-dir** is reduced from older -

**dirn**) The form occurring in the primary source, **gwahaedir**, must

represent the late Gondorian pronunciation with **h** for **ch** (*PM:186*)

SEED **eredh** (germ), pl. **eridh**

SEEM **thia-** (appear)

SENSIBLE **noen** (wise). Pl. form (if any) uncertain. The archaic form of the word is given as **nohen** (*VT46:7*), which would have the pl.

form **nōhin**. If the regular change of **ö** to **e** occurred before the loss of **h**, the pl. form of **noen** could be ?**nain** for older ?**nein**.

SENTENCE (*juridical*) **baudh** (judgement) (**i vaudh**), pl. **boedh** (**i**

**moedh**)

SEPARATE **said** (lenited **haid**; no distinct pl. form) (private, not common, excluded) (*VT42:20*)

SEPTEMBER **Ivanneth**

SERPENT **lhûg** (construct **lhug**, with article ?**i thlûg** or ?**i lûg** – *the lenition product of lh is uncertain*) (snake, dragon), pl. **lhuig** (?**i luig**).

SEA SERPENT **limlug** ("fish-dragon"), pl. **limlyg**

SERVE **buia-** (hold allegiance to) (**i vuia**, **i muiar**)

SET **penia-** (**i benia**, **i pheniar**) (fix). SET FREE **leitha-** (**i leitha**, **i**

**leithar**). SET ASIDE **seidia-** (appropriate to special purpose or

owner) (**i heidia**, **i seidiar**) (*VT42:20*). SET VIGOROUSLY OUT

TO DO **heria-** (**i cheria**, **i cheriar**) (have an impulse, be compelled to do something, begin suddenly and vigorously) (*VT45:22*)

SEVEN **odog** (also **odo** in Doriathrin Sindarin). SEVENTH **odothui**, **othui**, also **ochui** (*VT47:42*)

SEXUAL DESIRE **îr** (*VT46:23*)

SHADE (*noun*) 1) **gwâth** (**i 'wâth**; construct **gwath**) (shadow, dim light), pl. **gwaith** (**in gwaith**) (*UT:261*), 2) **dae** (**i dhae**) (shadow), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i nae**), 3) **lûm** (pl. **luim**).

NIGHTSHADE **fuin** (gloom, darkness, night, dead of night); no distinct pl. form.

SHADOW 1) **morchant** (**i vorchant**), pl. **morchaint** (**i morchaint**).

The literal meaning is "dark shape", referring to shadows with a recognizable form. 2) **dae** (**i dhae**) (shade), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i nae**). 3) **daew** (**i dhaew**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i ndaew**) (*VT45:8*). 4) **gwâth** (**i 'wâth**; construct **gwath**) (shade, dim light), pl. **gwaith** (**in gwaith**) (*UT:261*) 5) **muil** (**i vuil**) (twilight, dreariness, vagueness), no distinct pl. except with article (**i muil**), DARK SHADOW **dúath** (**i dhúath**) (nightshade), pl. **dúraith** (**i núraith**). Compare the **Ephel Dúath** or "Mountains of Shadow" forming the outer fence of Mordor, perhaps suggesting that **Dúath** is also the word used of Sauron as "the Shadow".

SHADOWED **hall** (veiled, hidden, shady); lenited **chall**; pl. **hail**.

Note: a homophone means "high, exalted".

SHADOWY 1) **donn** (black, swart, swarty, shady) (lenited **dhonn**, pl. **dynn**). (*VT45:11*). Also **dunn-** in compounds. 2) **gwathren** (dim), lenited **'wathren**; pl. **gwethrin**. (A lenited pl. is attested in the name *Ered Wethrin*, Shadowy Mountains.) 3) **gwathui** (lenited **'wathui**; no distinct pl. form) SHADOWY PEOPLE (= *people of Dunland*)

**Gwathuirim** (*PM:330*)

SHADY 1) **donn** (black, swart, swarty, shadowy) (lenited **dhonn**, pl. **dynn**). (*VT45:11*). Also **dunn-** in compounds. 2) **hall** (veiled, hidden, shadowed, shady); lenited **chall**; pl. **hail**. Note: a homophone means "high, exalted", 3) SHADY **lumren** (pl. **lymrin**)

SHAGGY HAIR **fast** (pl. **faist** if there is a pl.)

SHALLOW LAKE **lô** (fenland), pl. **lÿ**

SHAPE (*verb*) **echad-** (**i echad**, **in echedir**) (fashion, make), pa.t. **echant** (*VT45:19*)

SHAPE (*noun*) **cant** (**i gant, o chant**) (outline), pl. **caint** (**i chaint**). The mutated pl. **-chaint** is attested as part of the compound **morchaint**; see *SHADOW*. DIM SHAPE **auth** (spectral or vague apparition), pl. **oeth**, coll. pl. **othath**. Note: a homophone means "war, battle". DARK SHAPE, see *SHADOW*.

SHAPED **cadu** (formed) (lenited **gadu**, analogical pl. **cedy**). May appear in lenited form **-gadu** at the end of compounds. Archaic **cadw**. SHAPELY 1) **cadwar** (lenited **gadwar**, pl. **cedwair**), also **cadwor** (lenited **gadwor**, pl. **cadwoer**). Archaic **\*cadwaur**. 2) **maed** (lenited **vaed**; no distinct pl. form) (handy). Note: a homophone means "skilled, handy".

SHAPING **cannas** (**i gannas, o channas**), pl. **cennais** (**i chennais**), coll. pl. **cannassath**

SHARP 1) **aeg** (pointed, piercing). No distinct pl. form. Note: **aeg** is also used as noun "point, peak, thorn". 2) **aig** (no distinct pl. form). 3) **laeg** (keen, acute). No distinct pl. form. Note: a homophone means "fresh, green". 4) **maeg** (lenited **vaeg**; no distinct pl. form)

(penetrating, going deep in). (*WJ:337*) SHARP EDGE **lanc** (sudden end, brink), pl. **lainc**, coll. pl. **langath**. Note: homophones mean

"naked" and also "neck, throat". SHARP END **nass** (point, angle, corner), construct **nas**, pl. **nais** SHARP HORN **till** (**i dill, o thill**,

construct **til**; also **-dil, -thil** at the end of compounds) (tine, point, sharp-pointed peak), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thill**).

Archaic †**tild**. SHARP POINT **egnas** (peak; literally "thorn-point"), pl.

**egnais**, coll. pl. **egnassaith**. PRICK WITH A SHARP POINT **eitha-** (stab, treat with scorn; insult) (**i eitha, in eithar**) SHARP-EYED

**maecheneb** (lenited **vaecheneb**; pl. **maechenib**) SHARP-POINTED

**\*megor** (lenited **vegor**, analogical pl. **megyr**); cited in archaic form **megr** (*WJ:337*) SHARP-POINTED PEAK **till** (**i dill, o thill**, construct

**til**; also **-dil, -thil** at the end of compounds) (tine, point, sharp horn), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thill**). Archaic †**tild**.

SHAVEN **paran** (lenited **baran**; pl. **perain**) (smooth). Often applied to hills without trees. (*RC:433*)

SHE **he, hen, hene**. (*The distinctions between these forms are unclear. Possibly **he** is the nominative, whereas **hen** is the accusative "her". **Hene** could be an emphatic form. It may be that all of these pronouns as "N" rather than Sindarin proper.*)

SHEEN (*The Sheen, name of the Moon*) **Ithil**



SHELL, see SEASHELL

SHIELD (*noun*) 1) **thand**, construct **than**, pl. **thaind**, coll. pl. **thannath**; 2) **amath** (pl. **emaith**); SHIELD WALL, SHIELD FENCE **thangail**. No distinct pl. form. (*UT:281*)

SHINE, various terms: SHINE WHITE **síla-** (**i híla**, **i sílar**) Adj. SHINING WHITE (or "silver", as *adj.*): The form **silef** is listed in LR:385 s.v. *SIL* as the cognate of Quenya *silma* of this meaning, but **silef** is there asterisked, apparently to indicate that it only appears as part of the word **Silevril** "Silmaril". The word **silef** may also be used = Quenya *silima* (*noun*), the crystal substance of the Silmarils.

SHINING WITH GOLDEN LIGHT (*adj.*) **glóren** (**glórin-**) (golden), lenited **'lóren**; pl. **glórin**.

SHINGLE **serni** (**i herni**, **o serni**) (pebble-bank), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i serni**)

SHIP **cair** (in compounds **cír-**) (**i gair**, **o chair**), pl. **cîr**, **i chîr**; coll. pl. **ciriath**. SHIPBUILDER, SHIPWRIGHT **círdan** (**i gírdan**, **o chírdan**) (shipwright), pl. **círdain** (**i chírdain**). SHIPMAN **cirion** (**i girion**) (sailor), pl. **ciryn** (**i chiryn**), coll. pl. **cirionnath**.

SHIRE (*administrative district, division of a realm*) **\*trann** (**i drann**, **o thrann**, construct **tran**), pl. **train** (**i thrain**). Only attested in lenited form **i Drann** "the Shire", referring to the Hobbits' Shire (*SD:128-31*). Adj. **\*trannail** "of a/the shire", only attested in lenited form **drannail** (*ibid.*); probably no distinct pl. form.

SHORE 1) **habad** (**i chabad**, **o chabad**), pl. **hebaid** (**i chebaid**). Archaic pl. **hebeid** (LR:386). 2) **faur** (beach), pl. **foer**, coll. pl. **forath** (*VT46:15*), 3) **rhast** (?**i thrast** or ?**i rast** – *the lenition product of rh is uncertain*), pl. **rhaist** (?**idh raist**). 4) SHORE, FOAMING SHORE **falas** (pl. **felais**) (beach, coast, strand, line of surf; the word was especially used of the western seaboard of Beleriand) (*VT42:15*). Adj. OF THE SHORE (or "of the Falas", the western seaboard of Beleriand) **falathren** (pl. **felethrin**)

SHORT **thent** (pl. **thint**), also ?**estent** (pl. **estint**). SHORTNESS **thinnas** (also used for a "breve", a mark indicating that a vowel is short). Verb STOP SHORT **nuitha-** (**i nuitha**, **in nuithar**) (prevent from coming to completion; stunt; not allow to continue) (*WJ:413*)

SHOUT (*noun*) **caun** (**i gaun**, **o chaun**) (clamour, outcry, cry), pl. **coen** (**i choen**), coll. pl. **conath**, the latter is used = "lamentation" (*PM:345, 362*). Note: a homophone of **caun** means "valour".

SHOUT **can-** (**i gân, i chenir**) (cry out, call). Adj. SHOUTING **glam** (**i 'lam**) (din, uproar, confused yelling of beasts; tumult, confused noise; a body of Orcs), pl. **glaim (in glaim)**, coll. pl. **glammath**

SHUDDER (*verb*) **gir-** (**i 'îr, i ngirir = i ñirir**)

SHUDDERING (*noun*) **girith (i 'irith)** (horror), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i ngirith = i ñirith**)

SICK, SICKLY \***lhaew** (ill), lenited ?**thlaew** or ?**laew** (*the lenition product of lh is uncertain*); no distinct pl. form. Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" *thloew, flaew*. SICKLY **gem** (lenited 'em, pl. **gim**).

YEAR-SICK (*suffering from old age*) **ingem** (pl. **ingim**)

SICKLE **cerch (i gerch, o cherch)**, pl. **circh (i chirch)**

SICKLY **gem** (lenited 'em, pl. **gim**)

SICKNESS 1) \***lhîw** (?**i thlîw** or ?**i lîw** – *the lenition product of lh is uncertain*) (disease), no distinct pl. form except possibly with article (?**i lîw**). Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" *thliw, fliw*. 2) **cael (i gael, o chael)** (lying in bed). Same form in the pl. except with article (**i chael**), 3) **paw (i baw)**, pl. **poe (i phoe)**.

SIDE, various related terms (no Sindarin word simply meaning "side" is known): EXTENDED POINT AT THE SIDE **rafn** (wing, horn), pl. **raifn (idh raifn)**; LEFT HAND, LEFT SIDE **harvo**, pl. **harvoe** (*VT47:6*); RIGHT HAND, RIGHT SIDE **forvo**, pl. **forvoe** (*VT47:6*); ON THE OTHER SIDE (*adj.*) **hae** (far, distant, further); lenited **chae**; no distinct pl. form; ON THIS SIDE OF (*prep.*) **nef**, also used as an adjectival prefix **nev-** "hither, near, on this side"; ON BOTH SIDES (*adv. prefix*) **ath-** (across).

SIGHT #**ened (i gened)** (seeing), pl. **cenid (i chenid)** if there is a pl. Isolated from **enedril**, see MIRROR.

SIGN 1) (*etymologically "something shown/indicated"*) **tann (i dann)**, construct **tan**, pl. **tain (i thain)** (*MR:185*); 2) **têw (i dêw, o thêw)**, construct **tew** (letter, tengwa), pl. **tîw (i thîw)**, coll. pl. **téwath**; FIRE-SIGN (= *beacon*) **narthan**, pl. **nerthain** (*VT45:20*).

SILENT **dînen** (lenited **dhînen**, pl. **dînin**). In certain sources, Tolkien seems to presuppose that the unlenited form is actually **tînen**, with **dînen** as the lenited form, but elsewhere it is implied that **dînen** is the basic form, hence **dhînen** as the lenited variant.

SILIMA (*Quenya: the crystal substance of the Silmarils*) **silef (i hilef)**, pl. **silif (i silif)** if there is any pl. form. The derived adj. **silivren** "glittering white" (q.v.) may perhaps also imply "made of silima".

SILMARIL 1) **Silevril (i Hilevril)**, no distinct pl. form except with article (**i Silevril**), coll. pl. **Silevrillath**. See also SILIMA; GLITTERING WHITE. 2) **Golovir** (= "Noldo-jewel") (**i Ngolovir** = *i Ñolovir*, **o N'golovir** = *o Ñgolovir*), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in Golovir** = *i Ñgolovir*), 3) **Mirion (i Virion)**, pl. **Míryn (i Míryn)**. (LR:373 s.v. *MIR* lists the archaic "Noldorin" plural *Miruin*.) SILVAN ELVES **Tawarwaith** (*lit.* "Forest-people") SILVER 1) (*noun*) **celeb (i geleb, o cheleb)**, pl. **celib (i chelib)** if there is a pl. form. 2) (*adj.*, "of/like silver") **celebren** (lenited **gelebren**, pl. **celebrin**; also **celebrin-** as first element of compounds, as in *Celebrindal*). Also **celefn** (lenited **gelefn**, pl. **celifn**). As for "silver" as adjective, see also *SHINING WHITE*. Adj. GLISTENING SILVER **thilion**, pl. **thilyn** (cf. **Thilion** as the name of the Maia of the Moon). SILVER GLINT **gîl (i ngîl = i ñîl, o n'gîl = o ñgîl**, construct **gil**) (star, bright spark), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gîl** = *i ñgîl*), coll. pl. **giliath** (*RGEO, MR:388*). SILVER LIGHT **silith (i hilith, o silith)**, no distinct pl. form except with article (**i silith**), if there is a pl. form. The word **silif** is of similar meaning and would have the same mutations. SILVER SPARK **gildin (i ngildin = i ñildin, o n'gildin = o ñgildin)**, no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gildin** = *i ñgildin*). "TRUE-SILVER" (*a metal found principally in Moria*) **mithril (i vithril)**, no distinct pl. form except with article (**i mithril**); coll. pl. **mithrillath** if there are any plural forms. (The Sindarin word seems to mean "grey brilliance".) SIN \***úgarth** (ill deed), pl. **úgerth** (*VT44:23*) SINDA #**send (i hend, o send, construct sen)** (*probably a term only used by the Noldor, borrowed from Quenya Sinda*), pl. **sind (i sind)**, coll. pl. **Sendrim** (the only attested form) = *Quenya Sindar*. As coll. pl. also **Thindrim** (*VT41:9*). The Sindar could also be called **Eluwaith** (e.g. *Elu*-people, the subjects of *Elu Thingol*: **Elu + gwaith**); this word was maybe only used in the First Age when *Thingol* was alive. The Sindar called themselves FORSAKEN ELVES; see under FORSAKEN. SINDARIN: Apparently the Sindar called their own language simply **edhellen** = "Elvish".

SINEW **tû** (**i dû**, **o thû**) (muscle, vigour, physical strength), pl. **tui** (**i thui**), coll. pl. **túath**

SING 1) **glir-** (**i 'lîr**, **in glirir**) (recite poem), 2) **linna-** (**i linna**, **i linnar**) (chant)

SINGER (*also used of rivers*) **lind** (song, air, tune), no distinct pl. form, but coll. pl. **linnath**. (*WJ.309*). As for "yellow singer", the name of a bird, see YELLOWHAMMER.

SINGLE 1) **er** (pl. **ir**) (*VT48:6*), 2) SINGLE **erui** (first, alone). No distinct pl. form. 3) **minai** (distinct, unique), lenited **vinai**; pl. **mini**  
SINISTER **crumguru** ("having a cunning left hand" = wily, guilty), lenited **grumguru**, pl. **crumgyry** (or **crymgyry** if the entire word is unlauded, but this may be unlikely) (*VT45:24*)

SISTER 1) **neth** (also used = "girl"). (*VT47:14-16, 33; VT48:6*), pl. **nith**. Notice the homophone **neth** "young". Also **nîth** (no distinct pl. form though the plural article with show plurality when the noun is definite: **in nîth**) (*VT47:14*). 2) **gwathel** (**i 'wathel**), pl. **gwethil** (**in gwethil**). 3) **muinthel** (**i vuinthel**), pl. **muinthil** (**i muinthil**), more usual than the shorter form **thêl** (stem **thele-**), pl. **theli**. In "Noldorin", the pl. was **thelei** (LR:392 s.v. *THEL*). LITTLE SISTER **nethig** (no distinct pl. form except with article, **in nethig**). Also used (in children's play) as a term for the ring finger. (*VT47:14, 38-39, VT48:6, 17*)

SIT **hav-** (**i châf**, **i chevir**), pa.t. **hamp** (with endings **hemmi-**, as in **hemmin** "I sat") or **havant**. (*VT45:20*)

SIX **eneg**; SIXTH **enecthui**, also \***engui** (the latter is David Salo's suggested normalized form of a word that actually appears as **enchui** in the source, but the longer form **enecthui** can be used to avoid the problem) (*VT42:25*). SIXTH PART **enaith**. No distinct pl. form.

Archaic **eneith**.

SKILL **curu** (**i guru**, **o churu**) (cunning, cunning device, craft), pl. **cyry** (**i chyry**). Archaic \***curw**, hence the coll. pl. is likely **curwath**. (*VT45:24*)

SKILLED 1) **maed** (lenited **vaed**; no distinct pl. form) (handy). Note: a homophone means "shapely". 2) **maen** (lenited **vaen**; no distinct pl. form) (clever), 3) #**flâd** (construct **flad**, pl. **flaid**). Isolated from the name **Fladrif** "skin-bark".

SKY, see *HEAVEN*. SKY-BRIDGE, see *RAINBOW*

SLAIN (*passive participle of dag-* "slay", but treated almost like a derived noun) **dangen** (**i nangen**, **o ndangen**), pl. **dengin** (**i ndengin**; the spelling "in-ndengin" occurs in the *Silmarillion*). Compare SLAY.

SLANT (*vb.*) \***adlanna-** (slope) (**i adlanna**, **in adlannar**). *This is a suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" atlanna-*; SLANT DOWN **penna-** (**i benna**, **i phennar**).

SLANTING (*adj.*) \***adlant** (oblique), pl. **edlaint**. *This is a suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" atlant.*

SLASH **criss** (**i griss**, **o chriss**, construct **cris**) (cut, cleft), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i chriss**)

SLAVE **mûl** (**i vûl**, construct **mul**) (thrall), pl. **muil** (**i muil**)

SLAY **dag-** (**i nâg**, **i ndegir**), pa.t. **danc** or **dagant**, passive participle **dangen** "slain" (pl. **dengin**, lenited **nengin**) (*VT45:37*)

SLENDER 1) \***lhind** (fine), lenited ?**thlind** or ?**lind** (*the lenition product of lh is uncertain*); no distinct pl. form. Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **thlind**. 2) SLENDER **fim** (slim). No distinct pl. form. (*LotR Appendix F*). 3) **nind** (thin, fragile); no distinct pl. form. 4) SLENDER **trîw** (lenited **drîw**; no distinct pl. form) (fine).

SLIM **fim** (slender). No distinct pl. form. (*LotR Appendix F*)

SLING (*noun*) **hadlath** (**i chadlath**, **o chadlath**), pl. **hedlaith** (**i chedlaith**) Suggested S form of "N" **haglath**.

SLIPPING (*adj.*) **talt** (lenited **dalt**, pl. ?**telt**) (falling, insecure)

SLOPE (*noun*) 1) #**pind** (**i bind**; construct **pin**) (declivity), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i phind**), coll. pl. **pinnath** (in the name Pinnath Gelin). 2) **talad** (**i dalad**, **o thalad**) (incline), pl. **telaïd** (**i thelaïd**). PASSAGE UP OR DOWN SLOPE **pendrad** (**i bendrad**, **o phendrad**) (stairway), pl. **pendraid** (**i phendraid**). A side-form ends in **-rath** instead of **-rad**.

SLOPE (*vb.*) \***adlanna-** (slant) (**i adlanna**, **in adlannar**). *This is a suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" atlanna-*.

SLOPING (*adj.*) \***adlod** (tilted), pl. **adloen**. *This is a suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" aclod* (*VT46:17*) SLOPING DOWN (*adj.*) **dadbenn** (downhill, inclined, prone [to do]), lenited **dhadbenn**, pl. **dedbinn**. SLOPING UPWARD (*adj.*) **ambenn** (uphill), pl.

**embinn**

SLOT \***ruin** (spoor, track, footprint), pl. **rÿn** (**idh rÿn**). – Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" "rhoein" = **rhöin**, LR:364 s.v. *RUN*.

Note: a homophone means "blazing fire, red flame" and also "fiery red, burning" as an adj.

SMALL 1) **mîw** (tiny, frail), lenited **vîw**, no distinct pl. form, 2) **niben** (petty), pl. **nibin**. Also used as a name for the the little finger.

(VT48:6) 3) SMALL (and frail) **nimp**, no distinct pl. form (VT48:18)

SMALL BIRD **aew**. No distinct pl. form. SMALL FOREST **glâd** (i 'lâd, construct **glad**) (wood), pl. **glaid** (in **glaid**). SMALL GULL **cuen** (i **guen**, o **chuen**) (petrel), pl. ?**cuin** (?i **chuin**) (VT45:24).

SMALL LANDLOCKED BAY **hûb** (i **chûb**, o **chûb**, construct **hub**) (harbour, haven), pl. **huib** (i **chuib**). SMALL POOL **both** (i **moth**) (puddle), pl. **byth** (i **mbyth**). David Salo would lengthen the vowel and read \***bôth** in Sindarin. SMALL SPOT **pêg** (i **bêg**, construct **peg**)

(dot), pl. **pîg** (i **phîg**) SMALL STAR **tinu** (i **dinu**, o **thinu**; also **-din** at the end of compounds) (spark), analogical pl. **tiny** (i **thiny**).

Archaic **tinw**, so the coll. pl. is likely **tinwath**.

SMELL (noun) **thost** (pl. **thyst**) (VT46:19)

SMITH, see *MAKER*; JEWEL-SMITH **mírdan** (i **vírdan**), pl. **mírdain** (i **mírdain**)

SMOKE (noun) **osp** (reek), pl. **ysp**

SMOOTH 1) **paran** (lenited **baran**; pl. **perain**) (shaven). Often applied to hills without trees. (RC:433) 2) SMOOTH **path** (lenited **bath**; pl. **paith**)

SNAKE 1) **lÿg** (construct **lyg**), no distinct pl. form. 2) **lhûg** (construct **lhug**, with article ?i **thlûg** or ?i **lûg** – *the lenition product of lh is uncertain*) (dragon, serpent), pl. **lhuig** (?i **luig**). See SERPENT.

SNATCH **ritha-** (twitch, jerk) (i **ritha**, **idh rithar**)

SNOUT **bund** (i **mund**, o **mbund**, construct **mun**) (nose, cape [of land]), pl. **bynd** (i **mbynd**). LONG-SNOUTED, see ELEPHANT

SNOW (*fallen snow*) **loss** (construct **los**; pl. **lyss** if there is a pl.) (RGEO:61-62, Letters:278, VT42:18) (Note: homophones mean

"flower" [more commonly **loth**] and "wilderness"). SNOW-MEN (*a northern people living near the bay of Forochel*) **Lossoth** (a coll. pl.)

SNOWY **lossen** (pl. **lessin**, for archaic **lössin**). Adj. WHITE AS SNOW, DAZZLING WHITE **gloss** (in compounds **-los**), lenited 'loss;

pl. **glyss**. SNOWDROP (*a flower*) **nínim** ("white tear"), no distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **nínimmath**. – The **niphredil** seems to be a flower similar to the snowdrop (no distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **niphrediliath**)

SOAKING WET **loen** (swamped), no distinct pl. form.

SOAP **glûdh** (i 'lûdh, construct **gludh**), pl. **gluidh** (in **gluidh**)  
SOCKET **taew** (i **daew**, o **thaew**) (holder, hasp, clasp, staple), no distinct pl. form except with article (i **thaew**)

SOFT **mae** (lenited **vae**; no distinct pl. form). Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **moe**. Note: a homophone is the adverb **mae** = "well".

SOIL (*noun*) 1) \***cêf** (i **gêf**, o **chêf**), pl. **cîf** (i **chîf**), coll. pl. **cevath** (suggested Sindarin forms of "Noldorin" **cef**, pl. **ceif**). 2) **maw** (i **vaw**) (stain), pl. **moe** (i **moe**). Note: a homophone is an archaic word for "hand".

SOIL (*verb*) **gwatha-** (i 'watha, in **gwathar**) (stain)

SOILED **gaur** (dirty), lenited 'waur, pl. **goer**.

SOLDIER (*primarily Orkish soldier*) **daug** (i **naug**, o **ndaug**) (warrior), pl. **doeg** (i **ndog**), coll. pl. **dogath**. Compounded as **-dog** in the name **Boldog** (= **baul-daug**, \*"torment-soldier"). See WARRIOR.

SOLE OF THE FOOT \***telluin** (i **delluin**, o **thelluin**), pl. **tellyn** (i **thellyn**). Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **telloein**, **tellen** (*LR:384 s.v. RUN*).

SOMBRE **dûr** (dark), lenited **dhûr**, pl. **duir**

SOMEBODY **pen** (one, anybody) (*WJ:376*); lenited **ben**

SON **iôn** (-ion) (descendant), pl. **ÿn**, coll. pl. **#ionath** isolated from **Hurinionath** (*PM:202-3*) as the name of the House of Húrin.

(*MR:373, WJ:337, PM:202-203, 218*) Also **iond**, pl. **ynd**, coll. pl.

**ionnath**. DARK SON, see DARK ELF

SONG 1) **glîr** (i 'lîr, construct **glîr**) (poem, lay), no distinct pl. form except with article (in **glîr**), coll. pl. **glîriath**. 2) **laer** (no distinct pl. form). Note: a homophone means "summer". 3) **lind** (air, tune; also = *singer*, in the latter sense also used of rivers), no distinct pl. form (*WJ:309*). See also HYMN regarding the word **aerlinn**.

SORCERY 1) **gûl** (i **ngûl** = i **ñûl**, o **n'gûl** = o **ñgûl**, construct **gul**) (magic, necromancy, evil knowledge), pl. **guil** (in **guil** = i **ñguil**)

(*Silm:App, MR:250, WJ:383*), 2) SORCERY **morgul** (i **vorgul**), pl. **morgyl** or **mergyl** (i **morgyl**/i **mergyl** for archaic \***mörgyl**), 3)

**durgul** (i **dhurgul**), pl. **durgyl** (i **nurgyl**). [Or pl. **dyrgyl**, i **nyrgyl**?

However, the pl. **Dúnedain** rather than \*\***Dýnedain** would suggest that **u** does not have to be unlauded in the pl. when it occurs in the first part of a compound, and **durgul** incorporates **dur-** "black, dark", **dur-gûl** implying "dark lore/knowledge".]. The word also appears

with the elements reversed: **guldur** (**i nguldur** = *i ñuldur*), pl. **guldyr** (**in guldyr** = *i ñguldyr*), or possibly pl. **gyldyr** (**in gyldyr** = *i ñgyldyr*). SOUL **fae** (spirit, radiance). No distinct pl. form.

SOUND: No general word for "sound" is attested, but there are the following terms: SOUND OF BELLS \***nellad** (pl. **nellaid**); SOUND OF HORNS †**rû**, pl. **rui** (**idh rui**); SOUND OF HORNS **romru**, pl. **remry** (**idh remry**) for archaic **römry**; SOUND OF VOICES **lammad**, pl. **lemmaid**. May also be spelt with a single **m**.

RUSTLING SOUND (also = "whisper") \***lhoss** (?**i thloss** or ?**i loss** [*the lenition product of lh is uncertain*], construct **lhoss**), pl. **lhyss** (?**i lyss**). Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **thloss**, **floss**. Also (with same meaning) \***rhoss** (?**i thross** or ?**i ross** – *the lenition product of rh- is uncertain*; construct **rhoss**) (whisper), pl. **rhyss** (?**idh ryss**). – Suggested S form of "N" **thross**. – Adj. \*MAKING SOUND (*a speculative interpretation of this adj.*) **lhûn**, lenited ?**thlûn** or ?**lûn** (*the lenition product of lh is uncertain*), pl. **lhuin**. Verb SOUND BELLS **nella-** (**i nella**, **in nellar**).

SOUP **salph** (**i halph**, **o salph**) (liquid food, broth), pl. **seilph** (if the word goes like **alph** "swan"), with article **i seilph**.

SOURCE 1) **celu** (**i gelu**, **o chelu**) (spring), analogical pl. **cely** (**i chely**). Archaic **celw**; so the coll. pl. is likely **celwath**. 2) **eithel** (spring, issue of water), pl. **eithil**

SOUTH 1) ("the South" as an area) **Harad** (**i Charad**, **o Charad**, 2) **hâr** (**i châr**, **o châr**, construct **har**) (also = "left"). 3) The word **Harven** (**i Charven**, **o Charven**) may refer primarily to "south" as a *direction*; the final element **-ven** means "way". (*VT45:23*). Adj.

SOUTH, SOUTHERN **haradren** (lenited **charadren**; pl. **heredrin**), also **harn** (lenited **charn**, pl. **hern**). Note: a homophone of the latter means "wounded", and as noun **harn** also means "helmet" (so **haradren** may be preferred for clarity). SOUTHERNERS, SOUTHRONS **Haradrim** (*a coll. pl.*, "people of the south")

SOW **redh-** (**i rêdh**, **idh redhir**), pa.t. **rend**

SOWN FIELD **rîdh** (acre); no distinct pl. form except possibly with article (**idh rîdh**) (*VT46:11*)

SPACE (*open space*) **land** (level), pl. **laind**, coll. pl. **lannath**. Also used as adj. "wide, plain".

SPARK 1) **tint** (**i dint**, **o thint**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thint**), coll. pl. **tinnath**; 2) **tinu** (**i dinu**, **o thinu**; also **-din** at the end



of compounds), analogical pl. **tiny** (**i thiny**). The word is also used = SMALL STAR. In First Age North Sindarin this word appears as **tim** (MR:388). Archaic **tinw**, so the coll. pl. is likely **tinwath**. 3) BRIGHT SPARK **gîl** (**i ngîl** = *i ñîl*, **o n'gîl** = *o ñgîl*, construct **gil**) (star, silver glint), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gîl** = *i ñgîl*), coll. pl. **giliath** (RGEO, MR:388)

SPARKLING (*adj.*) **lim** (clear, light), no distinct pl. form. Note: a homophone means "fish". SPARKLING LIKE A JEWEL **míriel** (lenited **víriel**, pl. **míril**) (jewel-like)

SPEAK **ped-** (**i bêd**, **i phedir**) (say), pa.t. **pent** (attested in mutated form **-phent**); the imperative **pedo** is also attested.

SPEAR: No word simply meaning "spear" is attested, but cf. the following: POINT OF SPEAR, SPEAR POINT 1) **thela** (**-thel**), pl. **?thili**, 2) **aith** (no distinct pl. form), 3) **ecthel** (pl. **ecthil**), literally "thorn point"; SPEARHEAD **naith** (gore, wedge, point, promontory); no distinct pl. form; MAN-SPEARHEAD (*wedge-formation in battle*) **dírnaith** (**i nírnaith**, **o ndírnaith**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i ndírnaith**). (UT:282); THROWER/HURLER OF SPEARS OR DARTS (*warrior*) **hadron** (**i chadron**, **o chadron**), pl. **hedryn** (**i chedryn**), coll. pl. **hadronnath**

SPECTRAL OR VAGUE APPARITION **auth** (dim shape), pl. **oeth**. Note: a homophone means "war, battle".

SPEED (*verb*) **hortha-** (**i chortha**, **i chorthar**) (urge on)

SPELL **\*luith** (no distinct pl. form). Only attested in Doriathrin form **lûth**.

SPIDER 1) **ungol** (pl. **yngyl**); coll. pl. **?unglath** or **ungolath**; 2) **\*lhingril** (**?i thlingril** or **?i lingril** – *the lenition product of lh is uncertain*); no distinct pl. form except possibly with article (**?i lingril**). Coll. pl. **lhingrillath**. (Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **thlingril**.) 3) SPIDER or SPIDER'S WEB **\*lhing** (**?i thling** or **?i ling** – *the lenition product of lh is uncertain*) (cobweb), no distinct pl. form except possibly with article (**?i ling**). Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **thling**. SPIDER FILAMENT **\*lhê** (**?i thlê** or **?i lê** – *the lenition product of lh is uncertain*) (fine thread), pl. **lhî** (**?i î**). Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **thlê**.

SPIKE 1) **carag** (**i garag**, **o charag**) (tooth of rock), pl. **ceraig** (**i cheraig**). 2) **ceber** (**i geber**, **o cheber**) (stake, stone ridge), pl. **cebir** (**i chebir**). A lenited pl. form occurs in the name **Sarn Gebir**. 3) **till** (**i**

**dill, o thill**, construct **til**; also **-dil, -thil** at the end of compounds) (spike, tine, point, sharp horn, sharp-pointed peak), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thill**). Archaic †*tild*. HEDGE OF SPIKES **caraes (i garaes, o charaes)**. No distinct pl. form except with article (**i charaes**). PALISADE/FENCE (*with spikes and sharp stakes*) **cail (i gail, o chail)**. No distinct pl. form except with article (**i chail**). SPINDRIFT **gwing (i 'wing)** (foam, spume, spray blown off wave-tops), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwing**)  
SPINE (= *pricle or thorn*) **ech** (pl. **ich**) (*VT45:12*)  
SPIRIT 1) **fae** (soul, radiance). No distinct pl. form. 2) **faer** (radiance). No distinct pl. form. (*MR:349*) FIERY SPIRIT **hûr (i chûr, o chûr, construct hur)** (readiness for action, vigour), pl. **huir (i chuir)** if there is a pl. DEPARTED SPIRIT **mân (i vâ, construct man)**, pl. **main (i main)**  
SPIT **puia- (i buia, i phuiar)**  
SPLENDOUR **claur (i glaur, o chlaur)** (glory), pl. **cloer (i chloer)**, coll. pl. **clorath**.  
SPLIT (*adj.*) **thanc** (forked, cleft), pl. **thainc**  
SPONGE **hwand (i chwand, o chwand, construct hwan)** (fungus), pl. **hwaind (i chwaind)**  
SPOOR \***ruin** (slot, track, footprint), pl. **rÿn (idh rÿn)**. – Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" "rhoein" = *rhöin*, LR:364 s.v. *RUN*. Note: a homophone means "blazing fire, red flame" and also "fiery red, burning" as an adjective.  
SPORT **teilien (i deilien)** (play), pl. **teilin (i theilin)**. The word also occurs with **e** rather than **ei (telien)**.  
SPOT **sâd (-had; i hâd, o sâd, construct sad)** (place, limited area naturally or artificially defined), pl. **said (i said)** (*UT:314, VT42:20*)  
SMALL SPOT **pêg (i bêg, construct peg)** (dot), pl. **pîg (i phîg)**  
SPOUSE (*fem.*) **bereth (i vereth)** (queen), pl. **berith (i mberith)**  
SPRAY 1) (*blown off wave-tops*) **gwing (i 'wing)** (foam, spindrift, spume), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwing**); 2) (*of fall or fountain*) **ross** (construct **ros**) (foam, rain, dew), pl. **ryss (idh ryss)**. (*Letters:282*) Note: homophones mean "reddish, russet, copper-coloured, red-haired" and also "polished metal, glitter".  
SPREAD **pelia- (i belia, i pheliar)**

SPRING (*season*) **ethuil** (no distinct pl. form). SPRING-SINGER, see SWALLOW

SPRING (*of water*) 1) **celu** (**i gelu**, **o chelu**) (source), analogical pl. **cely** (**i chely**). Archaic **celw**; so the coll. pl. is likely **celwath**. 2) (*well*) **eithel** (source, issue of water), pl. **eithil**. WATER FALLING SWIFTLY FROM A SPRING **celos** (**i gelos**, **o chelos**) (freshet), pl. **celys** (**i chelys**).

SPRING (*verb*) **tuia-** (**i duia**, **i thuiar**) (swell, sprout)

SPROUT (*noun*) **tui** or (older) **tuiw** (**i dui[w]**, **o thui[w]**) (bud), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thui[w]**)

SPROUT (*verb*) **tuia-** (**i duia**, **i thuiar**) (swell, spring)

SPUME **gwing** (**i 'wing**) (foam, spindrift, spray blown off wave-tops), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwing**)

SPY (*noun*) **ethir** (no distinct pl. form, but coll. pl. **ethiriath**).

Literally "out-watcher". Note: a homophone means "mouth/outflow of a river, estuary".

STAB **eitha-** (prick with a sharp point, treat with scorn, insult) (**i eitha**, **in eithar**)

STAIN (*noun*) 1) **gwass** (**i 'wass**, construct **gwas**), pl. **gwais** (**in gwais**), also **gwath** (**i 'wath**), pl. **gwaith** (**in gwaith**), 2) (*noun*) **maw** (**i vaw**) (soil), pl. **moe** (**i moe**). Note: a homophone is an archaic word for "hand". 3) **mael** (**i vael**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i mael**). Also as adj. STAINED **mael** (lenited **vael**; no distinct pl. form). Note: a homophone means "lust". Another adj. STAINED is **gwaen** (lenited **'waen**; no distinct pl. form)

STAIN (*verb*) **gwatha-** (**i 'watha**, **in gwathar**) (soil)

STAIR **dim** (**i dhim**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i nim**), coll. pl. **dimmath**. Note: a homophone means "gloom, sadness".

STAIRWAY **pendrad** (**i bendrad**, **o phendrad**) (passage up or down slope), pl. **pendraid** (**i phendraid**). A side-form ends in **-rath** instead of **-rad**.

STAKE **ceber** (**i geber**, **o cheber**) (spike, stone ridge), pl. **cebir** (**i chebir**). A lenited pl. form occurs in the name **Sarn Gebir**. Cf. also PALISADE/FENCE (*with spikes and sharp stakes*) **cail** (**i gail**, **o chail**). No distinct pl. form except with article (**i chail**).

STALWART 1) **thala** (steady, firm), pl. ?**theili**; 2) **tolog** (lenited **dolog**; pl. **telyg** for archaic **tölyg**) (trusty)

STAPLE **taew** (**i daew**, **o thaew**) (holder, socket, hasp, clasp), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thaew**)

STAR **gîl** (**i ngîl** = *i ñîl*, **o n'gîl**, construct **gil**) (bright spark, silver glint), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gîl** = *i ñgîl*), coll. pl. **giliath** (*RGEO*, *MR:388*). Poetic †**êl** (**elen-**, pl. **elin**, coll. pl. **elenath**) (*RGEO*, *Letters:281*, *WJ:363*). SMALL STAR **tinu** (**i dinu**, **o thinu**; also **-din** at the end of compounds) (spark), analogical pl. **tiny** (**i thiny**), coll. pl. **tinwath** OF STARS (*adj.*) **gilion** (lenited **ngilion**; pl. **gilioen**). Archaic \***giliaun**. MOON-STAR (*"magic" metal that only mirrors starlight and moonlight*) **ithildin**. REGION OF STARS **Gilwen** (Quenya *Ilmen*), also **Gilith**. In the *Etymologies*, Tolkien derived these words from a root *GIL* (*LR:358*), and the lenited forms would thus be **'Ilwen**, **'Ilwith**. But in a later source, Tolkien cited the relevant root as *ÑGIL* (*MR:388*), and the lenited form would then be **Ngilwen** (**Ngilwith**).

STARLIGHT 1) **gilgalad** (**i ngilgalad** = *i ñilgalad*, **o n'gilgalad**, pl. **gilgelaid** (**in gilgelaid** = *i ñgilgelaid*) if there is a plural form. 2) **gilith** (also used = Quenya *Ilmen*, the region of stars) (**i ngilith** = *i ñilith*, **o n'gilith**) *These mutations presupposed that the root is ÑGIL, as in MR:388, rather than GIL as in the Etymologies (LR:358).*

STARLIT EVENING **tinnu** (**i dinnu**, **o thinnu**) (dusk, twilight, early night without a moon), pl. **tinny** (**i thynny**) if there is a pl.

STARRY TWILIGHT **tinnu** (**i dinnu**, **o thinnu**) (dusk, twilight, starlit evening, early night without a moon), pl. **tinny** (**i thynny**) if there is a pl.

STAR-SUN (*a kind of pimpernel with golden and silver flowers*) **elanor** (pl. **elanoer**). Archaic \***elanaur**.

STAY 1) **dartha-** (**i dhartha**, **i narthar**) (wait, remain, last, endure) (*VT45:8*), 2) **dortha-** (**i northa**, **i ndorthar**) (dwell). Adj. STAYING (*adj.*) **avorn** (not moving, fast), pl. **evyrn**

STEADFAST 1) **him** (abiding), lenited **chim**, no distinct pl. form.

Note that homophones include both the adjective "cool" and the adverb "continually". STEADFAST **thalion** (dauntless, strong), pl. **thelyn**. Also used as a noun "hero, dauntless man". STEADFAST

MAN **bôr** (**boron-**) (**i vôr**, construct **bor**) (trusty man, faithful vassal),

analogical pl. pl. *bÿr* (i *mÿr*) for older *beryn*, i *meryn* (archaic *börin*, i *mörin*). In "Noldorin", the older pl. forms were *berain*, *beren*.

STEADY *thala* (stalwart, firm), pl. ?*theili*; STEADY PURPOSE (noun) *estel* (hope, trust), pl. *estil*

STEEP *baradh* (pl. *beraidh*, lenited *varadh*). STEEP FALL *dath* (i *dhath*) (hole, pit, abyss), pl. *daith* (i *naith*) (VT45:8). NARROW VALLEY WITH STEEP SIDES *imlad* (glen, deep valley), pl. *imlaid*. STEEP MOUNTAIN PEAK, see HORN

STEM *telch* (i *delch*, o *thelch*), pl. *tilch* (i *thilch*)

STENCH 1) *thû* (pl. *thui*), 2) *angol* (pl. *engyl*). Note: a homophone of the latter means "magic, deep lore".

STICK (verb) *nasta-* (i *nasta*, in *nastar*) (point, prick, thrust); STICK IN *nestag-* (i *nestag*, in *nestegir*) (insert), pa.t. *nestanc*

STICKY *hîw* (viscous), lenited *chîw*; no distinct pl. form.

STIFF 1) *dorn* (tough), lenited *dhorn*, pl. *dyrn*; 2) *tharn* (sapless, rigid, withered), pl. *thern*. STIFF GRASS *thâr*, pl. *thair* if there is a plurl form; coll. pl. *tharath*. STIFF-NECKED *tarlanc* (obstinate), lenited *darlanc*, pl. *terlainc*. STIFFNESS *tarias* (i *darias*, o *tharias*) (toughness, difficulty), pl. *teriais* (i *theriais*) if there is a pl.

STINK (vb.) *thosta-* (VT46:19)

STIRRING, SEASON OF *echuir*. No distinct pl. form.

STIRRUP #*talraph* (literally perhaps "foot-rope") (i *dalraph*, o *thalraph*), pl. *telraiph* (i *thelraiph*). Attested (in lenited form) in the word *udalraph* "stirrupless".

STONE 1) (*small stone, or stone as material*) *sarn* (i *harn*, o *sarn*), pl. *sern* (i *sern*); also used as adj. "stony, made of stone". 2) *gôn* (i 'ôn, construct *gon*); pl. *gÿn*, coll. pl. #*gonath* as in *Argonath*. 3) (*larger stone*) *gond* (i 'ond, construct *gon*) (great stone or rock), pl. *gynd* (i *ngynd* = i *ñynd*), coll. pl. *gonnath* (*Letters:410*).

STONE RIDGE *ceber* (i *geber*, o *cheber*) (spike, stake), pl. *cebir* (i *chebir*). A lenited pl. form occurs in the name *Sarn Gebir*. HEWN STONE 1) *drafn* (i *dhrafn*) (hewn log), pl. *drefn* (in *drefn*), also 2) *gondrafn*, *gondram* (i 'ondrafn / 'ondam), pl. ?*gendrefn* / *gondrem*). Archaic pl. *göndreim*. ELF-STONE (*a term for beryl*) *edhelharn* (pl. *edhelhern*) (*SD:128-31*). SEEING STONE (*palantír*) \**gwachaedir* (i 'wachaedir), no distinct pl. form except with prefixed article (in *gwachaedir*), coll. pl. ?*gwachaediriath* or ?*gwachadirnath* (the latter form assuming that *-dir* is reduced from older *-dirn*) The form

occurring in the primary source, *gwahaedir*, must represent the late Gondorian pronunciation with **h** for **ch** (*PM:186*). PILE OF STONES **sarnas** (**i harnas**, **o sarnas**) (cairn), pl. **sernais** (**i sernais**). MADE OF STONE, STONY 1) **gondren** (stony), lenited **'ondren**, pl. **gendrin**. Archaic pl. **göndrin** (*TI:270*). 2) **sarn** (lenited **harn**; pl. **sern**); also used as noun "small stone, pebble, stone [as material]"; as adj. also = "stony". STREET OF STONE **gondrath** (**i 'ondrath**) (causeway, raised stone highway), pl. **gendraith** (**i ngendraith** = *i ñendraith*). Archaic pl. **göndreith**. (*WJ:340*) MASTER OF STONE (= Dwarf) #**Gonhir** (**i 'Onhir**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i Ngonhir** = *i Ñonhir*), maybe primarily used as a coll. pl. **Gonhirrim** (*WJ:205, there spelt "Gonhirrim"*)

STONECROP **seregon** ("blood of stone", a kind of stonecrop with deep red flowers) (**i heregon**, **o seregon**), pl. **seregyn** (**i seregyn**)

STOP (noun) **daur** (**i dhaur**) (pause; also used = "league", a distance of about 3 miles / 4.8 kilometers), pl. **doer** (**i noer**), coll. pl. **dorath**

STOP (verb, used intransitively in the *LotR*), **dar-** (**i dhâr**, **i nerir**) (halt). The imperative **daro!** is attested. STOP SHORT **nuitha-** (**i nuitha**, **in nuithar**) (prevent from coming to completion; stunt; not allow to continue) (*WJ:413*). STOP UP **dilia-** (**i dhilia**, **i niliar**), pa.t. **diliant** (*VT45:9*).

STOPGAP (*in writing, a sign indicating where G had been lenited to zero, represented by ' in transcription*) **gasdil** (**i 'asdil**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i ngasdil** = *i ñasdil*), coll. pl. **gasdiliath**

STOPPED #**tafnen** (closed, blocked), lenited **dafnen**; pl. **tefnin** (*WR:341, isolated from uidavnen, with f rather than v in normalized orthography*)

STOPPER, STOPPING **dîl** (**i dhîl**) (stuffing), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i nîl**), coll. pl. **dîliath**

STORM 1) **gwaew** (**i 'waew**) (wind), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwaew**), 2) STORM OF WIND **alagos** (pl. **elegys**, coll. pl. **alagossath**)

STORY **pent** (**i bent**, **o phent**) (tale), pl. **pint** (**i phint**), coll. pl. **pennath**. TELL (A STORY) \***nara-** (**i nara**, **in narar**).

STRAIGHT **tîr** (lenited **dîr**, no distinct pl. form) (right). Note: a homophone means "looking, view, glance" (noun).

STRAIT **lond** (harbour, haven, pass; narrow path), pl. **lynd**, coll. pl. **lonnath** (as in the name **Lonnath Ernin**, *WR:294*)

STRAND **falas** (pl. **felais**) (beach, shore, coast, line of surf, foaming shore; the word was especially used of the western seaboard of Beleriand). (*VT42:15*)

STRAP #**raph** (rope), pl. **raiph** (**idh raiph**), coll. pl. **rafath**. Isolated from **udalraph** "stirrupless", literally perhaps "without foot-strap" (**u** + **tal/dal** + **raph**)

STRAY (*verb*) 1) **mista-** (**i vista**, **i mistar**), 2) **renia-** (sail, wander, fly) (**i renia**, **idh reniar**). Adj. STRAYING (*adj.*) **raun** (wandering), pl. **roen**; also used as noun "moon" ("the wanderer"). Noun

STRAYING \***mistad** (**i vistad**) (error), pl. **mistaid** (**i mistaid**). The word appears as "mistrad" in the source (LR:373 s.v. *MIS*), but this would seem to be an error.

STREAM (*noun*) 1) **celeth** (**i geleth**, **o cheleth**), pl. **celith** (**i chelith**), 2) **sirith** (**i hirith**, **o sirith**) (flowing), no distinct pl. except with article (**i sirith**), 3) **nên** (water, lake, pool, waterland), construct **nen**, pl. **nîn**, 4) **rant** (watercourse, water-channel, lode, vein), pl. **raint** (**idh raint**), coll. pl. **rannath**. MOUNTAIN STREAM **oll** (torrent), pl. **yll**. (The source also cites the archaic form **old**.)

STREET 1) \***othrad** (pl. **ethraid** for archaic **öthraid**). Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **ostrad**. 2) **rath** (climb, climbing path, course, riverbed), pl. **raist** (**idh raist**) (*UT:255*). 3) STREET OF STONE **gondrath** (**i 'ondrath**) (causeway, raised stone highway), pl. **gendraith** (**i ngendraith** = *i ñendraith*). Archaic pl. **göndreith**. (*WJ:340*)

STRENGTH (*physical strength*) **tû** (**i dû**, **o thû**) (muscle, sinew; vigour), pl. **tui** (**i thui**), coll. pl. **túath**. BODILY STRENGTH **bellas** (**i vellas**), pl. **bellais** (**i mellais**) if there is a pl.

STRING (*bowstring*) **tang** (**i dang**, **o thang**), pl. **teng** (**i theng**)

STRIP (*verb*) **heltha-** (**i cheltha**, **i chelthar**). (*VT46:14*; in LR:386 s.v. *SKEL* the erroneous reading "helta" appears.)

STROKE (*noun: heavy stroke*) **dram** (**i dhram**) (blow), pl. **draim** (**in draim**). AXE-STROKE **hast** (**i chast**, **o chast**), pl. **haist** (**i chaist**)

STROKE (*vb.*) **matha-** (**i vatha**, **i mathar**) (feel, handle; wield)

STRONG 1) (*in body*) \***bell**, lenited **vell**, pl. **bill**. Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **belt**. 2) STRONG **thalion** (steadfast, dauntless), pl. **thelyn**. Also used as a noun "hero, dauntless man".

STRONGHOLD 1) **garth** (**i 'arth**) (stronghold), pl. **gerth** (**i ngerth** = *i ñerth*), 2) **ost** (fortress, city), pl. **yst** (*WJ:414*). The word may appear

as **os-** or **oth-** before certain consonants in compounds, e.g. **Osgiliath** "Citadel (Fortress) of the Stars" (*LotR*), **ostirion** (fortress with a watchtower), **Othram** "fortress-wall" (*WR:288*). UNDERGROUND STRONGHOLD OR CITY \***othronn** (pl. **ethrynn** for archaic **öthrynn**) (fortress in a cave or caves). Cited in archaic form **othrond** in the sources (*WJ:414*, *VT46:12*)

STUFFING **dîl** (**i dhîl**) (stopper, stopping), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i nîl**), coll. pl. **dîliath**

STUNT **nuitha-** (**i nuitha**, **in nuithar**) (prevent from coming to completion; stop short; not allow to continue) (*WJ:413*). STUNTED **naug** (dwarfed), pl. **#noeg**. Note: the word is also used as a noun "dwarf".

SUBLIME **taur** (also **tor-**, **tar-** in compounds) (lofty, high, noble; vast, masterful, mighty, overwhelming, huge, awful), lenited **daur**, pl. **toer**. Note: homophones mean "king (of a people)" and also "great wood, forest".

SUCCESSOR \***dÿr** (**i dhÿr**, **o ndÿr**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i ndÿr**). Suggested Sindarin form of Doriathrin **dior**.

SUDDEN 1) **bragol** (lenited **vragol**), pl. **bragoel**. Archaic \***bragaul**. 2) **brêg** (quick, lively), lenited **vrêg**, pl. **brîg**. SUDDEN END **lanc** (sharp edge, sudden end, brink), pl. **lainc**, coll. pl. **langath**. Note: homophones mean "naked" and also "neck, throat". SUDDEN MOVE **rinc** (twitch, jerk, trick), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rinc**), coll. pl. **ringath**. SUDDENNESS **breged** (**i vreged**) (violence), pl. **bregid** (**i mregid**) if there is a pl. Note: the word is also used as adv. "suddenly".

SUDDENLY **breged**; also used as noun "suddenness, violence" (*VT35:44*). BEGIN SUDDENLY AND VIGOROUSLY **heria-** (**i cheria**, **i cheriar**) (have an impulse, be compelled to do something, set vigorously out to do) (*VT45:22*). BREAK OUT SUDDENLY **breitha-** (**i vreitha**, **i mreithar**).

SUFFICE \***feiria-**. Tentative correction of the form **feira-** in the source (*VT46:9*)

SUFFICIENT (*adv.*) **far** (enough, quite)

SUM UP **gonod-** (**i 'onod**, **i ngenedir** = *i ñenedir*) (count up, reckon), pa.t. **gonont**

SUMMER **laer** (no distinct pl. form). Note: a homophone means "song".



SUMMIT (OF HIGH MOUNTAIN) **taen** (**i daen, o thaen**) (height), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thaen**). Note: a homophone means "long (and thin)".

SUN 1) **Anor** (pl. **Anoer** if there is a pl.) Archaic **Anaur** (*SD:306*). 2) **naur** (mainly in compounds as **nar-**, **-nor**) (flame, fire), pl. **noer**, coll. pl. **norath**.

SUNLIGHT 1) **galad** (**i ngalad** = *i ñalad*), (bright light, brilliance, radiance, glittering reflection), pl. **gelaid** (**in gelaid** = *i ñgelaid*). 2) **glawar** (**i 'lawar**) (gold; radiance of the Golden Tree Laurelin), pl. **glewair** (**in glewair**) (*VT41:10*)

SUNNY **nóruí** (fiery). No distinct pl. form.

SUNRISE **amrûn** (orient, east, uprising), pl. **emrÿn**

SUNSET **annûn** (west), pl. **ennÿn**

SUPERIOR **orchall** (lofty, eminent), pl. **erchail** (for archaic **örchail**)

SUPPORT **tulu** (**i dulu, o thulu**) (prop), pl. **tyly** (**i thyly**)

SUPPORTING (*adj.*) **taid**, lenited **daid**, no distinct pl. form. Also used as a noun "second-in-command".

SURF, LINE OF **falas** (pl. **felais**) (beach, shore, coast, strand, foaming shore; the word was especially used of the western seaboard of Beleriand). (*VT42:15*)

SURFACE 1) **palath** (**i balath, o phalath**), pl. **pelaith** (**i phelaith**). 2) (*flat surface*) **talath** (**i dalath, o thalath**) (plane, flatlands, plain, [wide] valley), pl. **telaith** (**i thelaith**). *Tolkien changed this word from "Noldorin" dalath, LR:353 s.v. DAL. Compare the Talath Dirnen or "Guarded Plain" mentioned in the Silmarillion.*

SURVIVE (*vb.*) **brona-** (last) (**i vrona, i mronar**)

SURVIVAL #**bronad** (**i vronad**), pl. **brenaid** (**i mrenaid**) if there is a pl. Archaic pl. \***bröneid**. Isolated from the *adj.* **bronadui** "enduring, lasting". #**Bronad** would be the gerund of the verb **brona-** "survive".

SWALLOW (*etymologically "spring-singer"*) \***tuilinn** (**i duilinn, o thuilinn**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thuilinn**). *Form normalized from tuilind in source; the latter would be an archaic form.*

SWAMPED **loen** (soaking wet), no distinct pl. form (*VT42:10*).

SWAN **alph** (pl. **eilph**)

SWARD \***pathu** (**i bathu**) (level place), analogical pl. **pethy** (**i phethy**). Cited in archaic form **pathw** in the source (LR:380 s.v. *PATH*), hence the coll. pl. is likely **pathwath**.

SWARD 1) **parth** (**i barth**, **o pharth**) (field, enclosed grassland), pl. **perth** (**i pherth**), 2) **sâdh** (**i hâdh**, **o sâdh**, construct **sadh**) (turf), pl. **saidh** (**i saidh**) (*VT42:20*)

SWART 1) **baran** (dark brown, yellow brown, golden-brown), pl. **berain**. 2) **graw** (swart), lenited **'raw**, pl. **groe**. (*VT45:16*) 3)

SWART, SWARTY **donn** (black, shady, shadowy) (lenited **dhonn**, pl. **dynn**). (*VT45:11*). Also **dunn-** in compounds.

SWEAR **gwesta-** (**i 'westa**, **in gwestar**)

SWEET 1) (= *lovely*) **melui** (lenited **velui**; no distinct pl. form) (*VT42:18*). 2) **lend** (tuneful), pl. **lind**. Note: a homophone means "way, journey". No Sindarin adjective describing sweet *taste* occurs in published material.

SWELL (*vb.*) **tuia-** (**i duia**, **i thuiar**) (spring, sprout)

SWIFT 1) **celeg** (agile), lenited **geleg**, pl. **celig**, 2) **lagor**, analogical pl. **legyr**, 3) **legrin** (rapid), no distinct pl. form, 4) **lint** (no distinct pl. form)

SWOOPING **thôr** (*adj.*) (leaping down), pl. **thÿr**. Also used as a noun = "eagle".

SWORD 1) **megil** (**i vegil**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i megil**). This is a borrowing from Quenya *macil* (*VT45:32*). 2) **magol** (**i vagol**), analogical pl. **megyl** (**i megyl**), coll. pl. **maglath** (though analogical ?**magolath** may also be possible). In "Noldorin", this was the native word for "sword" (derived from primitive *makla*, as is Quenya *macil*); it is unclear whether Tolkien definitely replaced it with **megil** when he turned "Noldorin" into Sindarin, or whether both words coexist in the language. 3) **lang** (cutlass), pl. **leng**.

BROADSWORD BLADE **hathel** (**i chathel**, **o chathel**) (axe blade), pl. **hethil** (**i chethil**)

SWORDSMAN **magor** (**i vagor**), analogical pl. **megyr** (**i megyr**)

SWORN BROTHER **gwador** (**i 'wador**), pl. **gwedyr** (**in gwedyr**). In "Noldorin", the pl. was **gwedeir** (LR:394 s.v. *TOR*)

SYRUP \***paich** (**i baich**, **o phaich**) (juice), pl. **pîch** (**i phîch**). The source (LR:382 s.v. *PIS*) cites the archaic form **peich**.

## <T>

TALE 1) **narn** (saga; versified tale to be spoken rather than sung), pl. **ner**; 2) **pent** (**i bent**, **o phent**) (story), pl. **pint** (**i phint**), coll. pl.

**pennath**; 3) **trenarn** (**i drenarn, o threnarn**) (account), pl. **trenern** (**i threnern**); 4) **gwanod** (**i 'wanod**) (number), pl. **gwenyd** (**in gwenyd**). NOVEL TALE **sinnarn** (**i hinnarn, o sinnarn**), pl. **sinnern** (**i sinnern**).

TALL 1) **tond** (lenited **dond**; pl. **tynd**), 2) †**orn** (pl. **yrn**). Note: a homophone of the latter means "tree".

TANGLED **remmen** (woven, netted), pl. #**remmin** attested (as part of the phrase **galadhremmin ennorath**, LotR Appendix E): TREE-TANGLED \***galadhremmen** (pl. **galadhremmin**) (word used to describe the woodlands of Middle-earth)

TANQUETIL **Amon Uilos**

TAUT **tong** (lenited **dong**; pl. **tyng**) (tight, resonant [of strings])

TEAR (*noun*) 1) **nîr** (construct **nir**) (weeping). No distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **nîriath**. Noun "TEAR-GNASHING" (= lamentation)

**nîrnaeth**; no distinct pl. form. 2) **nîn**; no distinct pl. form; pl. **nîniath**.

Note: **nîn** is also used as a noun "tear" and as the pl. form of **nên** "water"; there is also the possessive pronoun **nín** "my".

TEARFUL 1) **nîd** (damp, wet); no distinct pl. form, 2) **nîniel** (pl. **nînil**), 3) **nînuî** (watery); no distinct pl. form

TELER (*member of the Third Clan of the Elves*) 1) **Teler** (**i Deler**), pl. **Telir** (**i Thelir**) or coll. pl. **Tellerrim** (PM:385). See REAR. 2) **glinnel** (**i 'linnel**), pl. **glinnil** (**in glinnil**), coll. pl. **glinnellath**.

TELL (A STORY) †**nara-** (**i nara, in narar**); TELL TO END **trenar-** (**i drenar, i threnerir**) (recount), pa.t. **trenor**

TEMPTATION **úthaes** (no distinct pl. form) (*VT44:23*)

TEN **pae** (the "Noldorin" form **caer** listed in the *Etymologies* was apparently abandoned by Tolkien). TENTH **paenui**.

TENGWA (*Fëanorian letter*) **têw** (**i dêw, o thêw**, construct **tew**) (sign, letter), pl. **tîw** (**i thîw**), coll. pl. **téwath**

TENTH **paenui** (lenited **baenui**)

TERRIBLE **goeol** (dire, fell), lenited 'oeol; pl. **goeol**. Archaic \***goeaul**. TERRIBLE, HOSTILE AND POWERFUL CREATURE **graug** (**i 'raug**), pl. **groeg** (**in groeg**), coll. pl. **grogath** (*WJ:415*). See DEMON.

TERRIFY **gruitha** (**i 'ruitha, in gruithar**) (*WJ:415*)

TERROR 1) **goe** (**i 'oe**) (great fear), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i ngoe** = *i ñoe*), 2) **gorgoroth** (**i ngorgoroth** = *i ñorgoroth*, **o n'gorgoroth**) (deadly fear), pl. **gergeryth** (**in gergeryth** = *i*

*ñgergeryth*). Archaic pl. \***görgöryth**. 3) **gost** (**i ngost** = *i ñnost*, **o n'gost**) (dread), pl. **gyst** (**in gyst** = *i ñgyst*). FEEL TERROR **groga-** (**i 'roga, in grogar**) (*WJ:415*)

THAT (*demonstrative pronoun*) ?**taw**. Only the "Old Noldorin" form **tó** is actually given in *LR:389 s.v. TA*; if this did yield "Noldorin"/Sindarin **taw**, it would create a homophone with **taw** "wool".

THAT (*as relative pronoun, = which, who*): Singular **i** (+ soft mutation), basically **in** in the plural, but often loses the **n** which is then replaced by nasal mutation of the next consonant (e.g. **gyrth i chuinar** "dead that live [**cuinar**]", *Letters:417*). Sometimes **i** (+ soft mutation) is used in the singular as well. – The form **ai** (following by lenition) occurs in the phrase **di ai gerir** "those who do" (*VT44:23*). Possibly it is a form of the relative pronoun that is used when the previous word ends in **-i**. Whether **ai** is both sg. and pl. is unclear; in its one attestation it is followed by a plural verb that is lenited.

THATCH **taus** (**i daus, o thaus**), pl. **toes** (**i thoes**)

THE: Singular **i** (+ soft mutation), basically **in** in the plural, but often loses the **n** which is then replaced by nasal mutation of the next consonant (e.g. **i thîw** "the letters", compare **tîw** "letters"). In this wordlist it is assumed that **in** becomes **idh** before a word in **r-**, as general patterns would seem to suggest. – The articles are also used as relative pronouns "who, which, that" (see THAT). – Apparently "the" sometimes appears as a suffix **-n** added to a preposition, e.g. **ben** "according to the". This suffix is followed by "mixed mutation" according to David Salo's reconstructions. OF THE **en-**, **e-**, genitival article, mostly only used in the singular (in the plural, **in** or **i** + nasal mutation is used), though infrequently **en** is used in the pl. as well. Followed by "mixed mutation" according to David Salo's reconstructions. TO THE, FOR THE **'ni**. Apparently representing **an** (for) + **i** (the). FROM THE, OF THE **uin**.

THEM **hain** (*of inanimates*) One entry in the *Etymologies* (*LR:385 s.v. S-*) may be taken as implying that the pronouns "they" (and "them"?) are **hein** of inanimates, **hîn** of women and **huin** of men. For "Noldorin" **hein** and **huin** we may have to read **hain** and **hÿn**, respectively, in Third Age Sindarin.

THERE **ennas** (*SD:128-31*)

THESE \***sin** (only attested in lenited form in the Moria Gate inscription: *i thiw hin* "these letters"). See THIS.

THEY (of women) **hîn**. It is unclear whether Tolkien maintained this "Noldorin" pronoun in Sindarin.

THEY, see also THOSE

THICK **tûg** (lenited **dûg**, pl. **tuig**)

THIN 1) **nind** (slender, fragile); no distinct pl. form. 2) \***lhain** (lean, meager), lenited ?**thlain** or ?**lain** (*the lenition product of lh is uncertain*), pl. **lîn**. Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **thlein**, corresponding to archaic Sindarin \***lhein**, later \***lhain**. LONG (AND THIN) **taen** (lenited **daen**, no distinct pl. form). Note: a homophone means "height, summit of high mountain".

THING 1) **nad** (pl. **naid**), 2) **bach** (article for exchange, ware) (**i mach, o mbach**), pl. **baich** (**i mbaich**). PRECIOUS THING **mîr** (**i vîr**, construct **mir**) (treasure, jewel), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i mîr**), coll. pl. **mîriath**.

THIRD **nail, nelui**

THIRSTY **faug** (gasping, choking), pl. **foeg**

THIRTIETH (?) **nelchaenen** (*SD:129*) The word is translated "thirty-first", but clearly seems to mean literally "thirtieth": *nel-chaen* would express 3 (times) 10, plus *-en* as an adjectival ending to make this an ordinal. The conceptual validity of this form is however questionable, since Tolkien later dropped the root *KAYAN* (whence *-chaen*) as a root for words for "10".

THIS \***sen**, lenited **hen**. Only attested in lenited pl. form **hin** (unlenited \***sin**) "these" in the Moria Gate inscription (*i thiw hin*, "these letters").

THONG **lath** (pl. **laith**)

THORN 1) **êg** (construct **eg**), pl. **îg**; 2) **rêg** (construct **reg**) (holly), pl. **rîg** (**idh rîg**), 3) **aeg** (peak, point). No distinct pl. form. Note: **aeg** is also used as adj. "sharp, pointed, piercing". See also *SPINE*. THORN POINT (*used = spear point*) **ecthel** (pl. **ecthil**). See also SHARP POINT.

THOSE (or "they"?): possibly \***ti** (attested in lenited form **di** in the phrase **di ai...** "those/they who...") (*VT44:23*)

THOU **le** (attested as dative "to thee"; possibly also used as nominative/accusative, though an accusative \***len** "thee" may be theorized to exist). Genitive **lîn** "thy".

THOUGHT **nauth** (pl. **noeth**, coll. pl. **nothath**); INNER THOUGHT **ind** (mind, meaning, heart), no distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **innath**.

THOUGHTFUL **idhren** (pondering, wise), pl. **idhrin**;

THOUGHTFULNESS \***idhor**. (Correction of **idher** in LR:361 s.v.

ID; since the primitive form is given as *idrē*, the normal phonological development would demand **idhr** > **idhor** as the later forms.)

THOUSAND #**meneg** (*isolated from Menegroth "Thousand Caves", assuming this translation to be literal*).

THRALL **mûl** (i **vûl**, construct **mul**) (slave), pl. **muil** (i **muil**)

THRAWN FOLK (*a term for the Dwarves*) **Dornhoth** (WJ:388, 408)

THREAD (*noun*) **lain**; no distinct pl. form. Note: a homophone is the adjective "free, freed". FINE THREAD \***lhê** (?i **thlê** or ?i **lê** – *the lenition product of lh is uncertain*) (spider filament), pl. **lhî** (?i **lî**).

Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **thlê**. MIST-THREAD, see MIST.

THREE **nêl** (note: a homophone means "tooth"), also **neled**, archaic **neledh**. THREE, TRI- (*prefix*) **nel-**; THIRD **nail**, **nelui**.

THROAT **lanc** (neck), pl. **lainc**, coll. pl. **langath**. Note: homophones mean "naked" and also "sharp edge, sudden end, brink".

THROUGH (*prep.*) **trî**; THROUGH (*adverbial prefix, sometimes = "completely"*) **tre-**, **tri-**. For an example of this prefix, see TELL TO END.

THROUGH TOGETHER (*adverb*) **godref** (AI:92)

THROW, see HURL

THROWER (*hurler of spears or darts; warrior*) **hadron** (i **chadron**, **o chadron**), pl. **hedryn** (i **chedryn**), coll. pl. **hadronnath**

THRUST (*vb.*) **nasta-** (i **nasta**, **in nastar**) (point, stick, prick)

THUMB \***naub** (pl. **noeb**). The spelling used in the source is **nawb** (VT48:5). Dual **nobad**, used of the thumb and the index finger grouped together in the act of picking something (VT48:5, 6). In children's play the thumb was also called **atheg**, "little father" (pl. **ethig**) (VT48:6, 17)

THY **lín**

TIDE: 1) (*high tide*) **duinen** (i **dhuinen**), pl. **duinin** (i **nuinin**). 2)

(*low tide*) **dannen** (i **nannen**, **o ndannen**) (ebb), pl. **dennin** (i **ndennin**) (VT48:26). Notice the homophone **dannen** "fallen" (but this past participle has different mutations).

TIDINGS **siniath** (news) (i **siniath**). Apparently no singular form.

TIDY **puig** (clean, neat); lenited **buig**, no distinct pl. form.

TIE **nod-** (**i nôd**, **i nedar**) (bind), pa.t. likely \***nunt** since the root is *NUT* (LR:378).

TIE **taetha-** (fasten) (**i daetha**, **i thaethar**)

TIGHT **tong** (lenited **dong**; pl. **tyng**) (taut, resonant [of strings])

TIGHTLY CLOSED HAND **paur** (**i baur**, **o phaur**, also **-bor** in compounds) (fist), pl. **poer** (**i phoer**), coll. pl. **porath**

TILION (the Maia of the Moon) was called **Tilion** in Sindarin as well (**na Dilion**, **o Thilion**); he was also called **Elfaron** "hunter of stars".

TILTED (*adj.*) \***adlod** (sloping), pl. **adloen**. *This is a suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" aclod (VT46:17)*

TIME (*a time*) 1) **lû** (occasion), pl. **lui**, coll. pl. **lúath**. FOR A LONG

TIME **anann**. NIGHTTIME **daw** (**i dhaw**) (gloom), pl. **doe** (**i noe**), coll. pl. ?**dawath** or ?**doath**.

TINE **till** (**i dill**, **o thill**, construct **til**; also **-dil**, **-thil** at the end of compounds) (spike, point, sharp horn, sharp-pointed peak), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thill**). Archaic †**tild**.

TINY 1) **tithen** (lenited **dithen**, pl. **tithin**) (little), 2) **mîw** (small, frail), lenited **vîw**, no distinct pl. form; 3) **pigen** (lenited **bigen**; pl. **pigin**)

TIRED, see WEARY

TO, TOWARD 1) **na** (followed by lenition), with article **nan** (followed by "mixed mutation", according to David Salo's reconstruction). The preposition has various meanings: "with, by, near" and also "to, toward, at; of" 2) TO (*prep.*) **an** (+ nasal mutation), with article **'ni** "to the" (+ nasal mutation in plural). TO THE **'ni** (for the). Apparently representing **an** (for) + **i** (the). TO (*adverbial prefix*) **an-**. 3) TO US **ammen** (for us)

TOBACCO 1) **galenas** (**i 'alenas**) (pipe-weed), pl. **gelenais** (**i ngelenais** = *i ñelenais*), coll pl. **galenassath**, 2) **romloth** ("horn-flower"), pl. **remlyth** (archaic **römlyth**)

TODAY (*adv.*) **sîr**. Note: a homophone means "river".

TOGETHER (*prefix*) **go-**, **gwa-** (+ lenition) (co-, com-). THROUGH TOGETHER (*adv.*) **godref** (*AI:92*)

TOIL (*vb.*) **muda-** (**i vuda**, **i mudar**) (labour), pa.t. **mudas**

TOMB **haudh** (**i chaudh**, **o chaudh**) (burial mound, barrow, grave), pl. **hoedh** (**i choedh**), coll. pl. **hodhath**

TONGUE (*both body-part and = "dialect, language"*) **lam** (pl. **laim**, coll. pl. **lammath**). (*WJ:394, 416*) Not: **lam** is also used = "echo, voice, echoing voice". MY TONGUE **lammen**. ACCOUNT OF TONGUES **Lammas**

TOOTH 1) \***nagol** (analogical pl. **negyl**, coll. pl. **naglath**; possibly the analogical form \***nagolath** would also be acceptable). Only the coll. pl. **naglath** is attested. 2) **naes** (no distinct pl. form) (*VT45:36*). 3) **nêl** (note: a homophone means "three"), stem **neleg-**, whence pl. **nelig**. Also simply **neleg** (pl. **nelig**). 4) (*fang*) **carch** (**i garch**, **o charch**), pl. **cerch** (**i cherch**). ROW OF TEETH **anc** (jaw), pl. **ainc**, coll. pl. **angath**. GNASHING OF TEETH (in grief) **naeth** (biting, woe); no distinct pl. form. TOOTH OF ROCK **carag** (**i garag**, **o charag**) (spike), pl. **ceraig** (**i cheraig**)

TOP **caw** (**i gaw**, **o chaw**), pl. **coe** (**i choe**)

TORMENT (*noun*) **baul** (**i maul**, **o mbaul**), pl. **boel** (**i mboel**). Also **bol-** at the beginning of compounds.

TORRENT 1) **oll** (mountain steam), pl. **yll**. (The source also cites the archaic form **old**.) 2) **thorod**, pl. **theryd** (archaic **thöryd**). FLOW LIKE A TORRENT **rimma-** (**i rimma**, **idh rimmar**)

TOUGH 1) **dorn** (tough), lenited **dhorn**, pl. **dyrn**; 2) **tara** (also **tar-** as first element of compounds) (stiff), lenited **dara**. The historically correct pl. would be **teiri**; if analogy prevailed, it might be altered to **terai**.

TOUGHNESS **tarias** (**i darias**, **o tharias**) (stiffness, difficulty), pl. **teriais** (**i theriais**) if there is a pl.

TOWER 1) **barad** (fortress, fort) (**i varad**), pl. **beraid** (**i meraid**).

Note: **barad** is also an adjective "doomed", but this is derived from a stem in *mb-* and would have different mutations. 2) (*tower or city with citadel/central watchtower*) **minas** (**i vinas**), pl. **minais** (**i minais**), coll. pl. **minassath**

TOWERING **mîn** (lenited **vîn**; no distinct pl. form) (isolated, first).

Note: homophones include the noun "peak" and the numeral "one".

TOWN (*in archaic sense, cf. other glosses*) **gobel** (**i 'obel**) (enclosed dwelling, walled house or village), pl. **gebil** (**i ngebil** = *i ñebil*).

Archaic pl. \***göbil**.

TRACK 1) (*path*) **râd**, construct **rad**, pl. **raid** (**idh raidh**), 2) \***ruin** (slot, spoor, footprint), pl. **rÿn** (**idh rÿn**). Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" "rhoein" = **rhöin**, LR:364 s.v. *RUN*. Note: a homophone



means "blazing fire, red flame" and also "fiery red, burning" as an adj.

BEATEN TRACK **bâd** (**i vâd**, construct **bad**) (pathway), pl. **baid** (**i maid**). Verb WALK (*on a track or path*) **pada-** (**i bada**, **i phadar**)

TRADE (*vb.*) **banga-** (**i manga**, **i mbarang**)

TRAMPLE **batha-** (**i vatha**, **i mathar**)

TRAVERSE 1) **athrada-** (cross) (**i athrada**, in **athradar**), 2) **trevad-** (**i drevad**, **i threvedir**), pa.t. **trevant**

TREASURE **mîr** (**i vîr**, construct **mir**) (precious thing, jewel), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i mîr**), coll. pl. **mîriath**.

TREATY **gowest** (**i 'owest**) (compact, contract), pl. **gewist** (**i ngewist** = *i ñewist*). Archaic pl. **göwist**.

TREE 1) **galadh** (**i 'aladh**), pl. **gelaid** (**i ngelaidh** = *i ñelaidh*) (*Letters:426, SD:302*). 2) **orn** (pl. **yrn**). Note: a homophone means "tall". LOW-GROWING TREE (*bush*) **toss** (**i doss**, **o thoss**, construct **tos**), pl. **tyss** (**i thyss**). Tolkien mentioned "maple, hawthorn, blackthorn, holly, etc." as examples of the low-growing trees covered by this word. Specific trees, see BEECH TREE, BIRTH TREE, ELM, "GOLDEN-TREE", OAK TREE. An unidentified tree (or its wood) is the **lebethron**. WALKING TREE OF FANGORN **huorn** (**i chuorn**, **o chuorn**), pl. **huyrn** (**i chuyrn**). FAMILY TREE **nothlir** (family line); no distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **nothliriath**. PEOPLE OF THE TREES **Galadhrim** (*Elves of Lórien*). Adj. OF OR RELATED TO TREES (?) **galadhon** (lenited **'aladhon**, pl. **galadhoen**). Archaic **\*galadhaun**. *The latter is based on David Salo's analysis of the name Caras Galadhon; others have interpreted the last word as some kind of genitive plural, maybe influenced by Silvan Elvish.* TREE-TANGLED **\*galadhremmen** (pl. **galadhremmin**) (word used to describe the woodlands of Middle-earth)

TRESHOLD **fend** (door), construct **fen**, pl. **find**, coll. pl. **fennath**

TRESS **find** (lock of hair). Construct **fin**; no distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **finnath**. BRAIDED TRESS OF HAIR **finnel** (pl. **finnil**). Archaic **†findel** (pl. **†findil**).

TRESSURE **cathrae** (**i gathrae**, **o chathrae**) (hairnet). No distinct pl. form except with article (**i chathrae**). (*VT42:12*)

TRIANGLE **nelthil** (no distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **nelthillath**)

TRICK (*noun*) **rinc** (twitch, jerk, sudden move), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rinc**), coll. pl. **ringiath**

TRIUMPH **gell** (**i 'ell**) (joy), pl. **gill** (**i ngill** = *i ñill*)

TRIUMPHANT **gellui** (lenited **'ellui**, no distinct pl. form)

TROLL **torog** (**i dorog**, **o thorog**), pl. **teryg** (**i thereyg**) for archaic **töryg**

TROOP 1) (*troop under a hîr = "lord"*) **herth** (**i cherth**, **o cherth**) (household), pl. **hirth** (**i chirth**). 2) TROOP OF ABLE-BODIED MEN **gwaith** (**i 'waith**) (manhood, manpower, host, regiment, people, region; wilderness), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwaith**)

TROTH **gwaedh** (**i 'waedh**) (bond, compact, oath), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwaedh**)

TROUBLE (*verb*) 1) **presta-** (**i bresta**, **i phrestar**) (affect, disturb); the passive participle *prestannen* is attested. 2) **trasta-** (**i drasta**, **i thrastar**) (harass)

TROUBLE (*noun*) **tass** (**i dass**, **o thass**, construct **tas**), pl. **tais** (**i thais**)

TRUE-SILVER (*a metal found principally in Moria*) **mithril** (**i vithril**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i mithril**); coll. pl. **mithrillath** if there are any plural forms.

TRUMPET **rom** (horn), pl. **rym** (**idh rym**), coll. pl. **rommath**

TRUST (*noun*) **estel** (hope, steady purpose), pl. **estil**

TRUSTY **tolog** (lenited **dolog**, pl. **telyg** for archaic **tölyg**) (stalwart);

TRUSTY MAN **bôr** (**boron-**) (**i vôr**, construct **bor**) (steadfast man, faithful vassal), pl. **bÿr** (**i mÿr**) for older **beryn**, **i meryn** (archaic **börin**, **i mörin**). In "Noldorin", the older pl. forms were *berain*, *beren*.

TULKAS **Tolchas** (**na Dolchas**, **o Tholchas**) (*VT46:20*), also called **Enner**

TUMULT **glam** (**i 'lam**) (din, uproar, confused yelling of beasts; shouting, confused noise; a body of Orcs), pl. **glaim** (**in glaim**), coll. pl. **glammath**. "HOST OF TUMULT" **Glamhoth** (a term for Orcs, also translated "Yelling-horde") (*UT:54, MR:109, 195; WJ.391*)

TUNE **lind** (song, air; singer, in the latter sense also used of rivers), no distinct pl. form, but coll. pl. **linnath**. (*WJ.309*)

TUNEFUL **lend** (sweet), pl. **lind**. Note: a homophone means "way, journey".

TURF **sâdh** (**i hâdh**, **o sâdh**, construct **sadh**) (sword), pl. **saidh** (**i saidh**) (*VT42:20*)

TWELVE **ýneg** (*VT47:41, VT48:6, 8, 12*)

TWI- (*adjectival prefix*) **ui-** (two, both)

TWILIGHT 1) **uial** (pl. **uiail** if there is a pl.). This can be specified as:

1) (*morning twilight*) **minuial** (**i viniuial**) (dawn, morrowdim), pl.

**minuiail** (**i minuiail**). 2) (*second twilight, before nightfall*) **adual**  
(evendim, the time of evening when the stars come out), pl. **aduiail**.

Other terms for twilight: 1) **tinnu** (**i dinnu**, **o thinnu**) (dusk, starlit evening, early night without a moon, starry twilight), pl. **tinny** (**i thynny**) if there is a pl. 2) **muil** (**i vuil**) (dreariness, shadow, vagueness), no distinct pl. except with article (**i muil**)

TWIN **gwanunig** (**i 'wanunig**), a singular formed from: PAIR OF TWINS 1) **gwanûn** (**in gwanûn**) (*WJ:367*). Also **gwanur** (**in gwanur**) (*LotR Appendix A*). Note: a homophone of **gwanur** means "brother; kinsman or kinswoman" 2) **gwanur** (**in gwanur**), also **gwanûn** (**in gwanûn**) (*WJ:367*), 3) **gwenyn** (*PM:353, 365*)

TWIRL **hwinia-** (**i chwinia**, **i chwiniar**) (whirl, eddy)

TWISTED **norn** (knotted, crabbed, contorted, hard), pl. **nyrn** . Also used as noun = "Dwarf". (*MR:93, WJ:205*)

TWITCH (*noun*) **rinc** (jerk, trick, sudden move), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rinc**), coll. pl. **ringath**.

TWITCH (*verb*) **ritha-** (jerk, snatch) (**i ritha**, **idh rithar**)

TWO 1) **tâd** (in compounds **tad-**, as in **tad-dal** "two-legged"), 2) (*adjectival prefix*) **ui-** (twi-, both). TWO-LEGGED (*adj. and noun "biped"*) **tad-dal** (lenited **dad-dal**), pl. **tad-dail**.

TYRANNOUS **baug** (cruel, oppressive) (lenited **maug**), pl. **boeg**

TYRANNY **thang** (duress, need, oppression, tyranny), pl. **theng** if there is a pl.

TYRANT 1) **bauglir** (constrainer, oppressor) (**i mauglir**, **o mbauglir**), no distinct pl. form except with article: **i mbauglir**, 2) **baugron** (oppressor, tyrant) (**i maugron**, **o mbaugron**), pl. **baugryn** (**i mbaugryn**), coll. pl. **baugronnath**

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## <U>

UGLY **ul-** (hideous) (*only found as the initial element of names, like **Ulwarth***). See HIDEOUS.

UINEN (a Maia, Lady of the Sea) is called **Uinen** in Sindarin as well

ULMO **Ulu**, but "usually" this Vala was called **Guiar** or **Uiar**

(*LR:392 s.v. WAY, LR:396 s.v. ULU*)

UNDER 1) (*prep.*) **nu**, followed by lenition (with article **nuin** "under the", followed by "mixed mutation" according to David Salo's reconstructions), 2) **đi**, unstressed **di** (beneath, in) (*VT45:37*). Note: a homophone means "bride, lady".

UNDERGROUND DWELLING 1) **grôd** (**i 'rôd**, construct **grod**) (cave, delving, excavation), pl. **grÿd** (**in grÿd**) (*WJ:414*), 2) **?rhûd** (construct **rhud**, with article **?i thrûd** or **?i rûd** – *the lenition product of rh- is uncertain*) (artificial cave, rockhewn hall, mine), pl. **rhuid** (**?idh ruid**). (*PM:365*)

UNDERGROUND STRONGHOLD OR CITY **\*othronn** (pl. **ethrynn** for archaic **öthrynn**) (fortress in a cave or caves). Cited in archaic form **othrond** in the sources (*WJ:414, VT46:12*)

UNDERSTAND **henia-** (**i chenia, i cheniari**)

UNDERSTANDING (*noun*) **hannas** (**i channas, o channas**), pl. **hennais** (**i chennais**) if there is a pl.

UNION (a uniting) **#erthad** (pl. **erthaid**)

UNIQUE **minai** (distinct, single), lenited **vinai**; pl. **mini**

UNITE **#ertha-** (**i ertha, in erthar**). Isolated from the gerund **#erthad** (itself isolated from **aderthad** "reunion").

UNNUMBERED **arnediad** (without reckoning, numberless), pl. **?arnediad**. Since the word literally means "without reckoning" (**ar + nediad**) it is unclear whether it would pluralize as a common adjective. – Alternative form **arneidiad** (*VT46:6*).

UNQUENCHABLE **uluidiad** (but literally perhaps "without quenching", **u + luithiad**). (*SD:62*) Pl. **?uluithiad** if this can be treated as a common adjective (and not as a prepositional phrase).

UNTAMED **rhaw** (wild). Lenited **?thraw** or **?raw** (the lenition product of **rh** is uncertain), pl. **rhoe**. (*VT46:10*) Note: a homophone means "flesh, body".

UP, UPWARD (*adv.*) **am** (also used as prep. "upon"). GOING UP (or *uprising*) **am-** (adjectival prefix), as in: UPHILL (*adj.*) **ambenn** (sloping upward), pl. **embinn**, UP-LOOKING (*a term for hope based on reason*) **amdir**

UPON (*prep.*) **am** (probably followed by soft mutation)

UPRISING (*noun*) **amrûn** (sunrise, orient, east), pl. **emrÿn**

"UPRISING-FLOWER" (crest of a helmet) **amloth** (pl. **emlyth**). The source also mentions a dialectal form **almoth**.

UPROAR **glam** (**i 'lam**) (din, tumult, confused yelling of beasts; shouting, confused noise; a body of Orcs), pl. **glaim** (**in glaim**), coll. pl. **glammath**

URGE ON **hortha-** (**i chortha, i chorthar**) (speed)

US **mín**, presumably usually lenited **vín** (which is also the genitive "our"); see WE. – FOR US, TO US, OF US **ammen**

USE (*noun*) **iuith** (no distinct pl. form). LONG IN USE, see **brûn** under OLD.

USE (*verb*) **iuitha-** (**i iuitha, in iuithar**)

USEFUL **maer** (lenited **vaer**, no distinct pl. form) (fit, good [*of things*])

UTUMNO (*stronghold of Melkor*) **Udûn**

<V>

VAGUE \***hethu** (foggy, obscure), analogical pl. **hethy**; lenited **chethu**. Cited in archaic form **hethw** (LR:364 s.v. *KHIS, KHITH*)

VAGUE OR SPECTRAL APPARITION **auth** (dim shape), pl. **oeth**.

Note: a homophone means "war, battle".

VAGUENESS **muil** (**i vuil**) (twilight, dreariness, shadow), no distinct pl. except with article (**i muil**)

VAIRË **Gwîr** (**na 'Wîr**)

VALA 1) **Rodon** (pl. **Rodyn**, coll. pl. **Rodonnath**), 2) **Balan** (**i Valan**), pl. **Belain** (**i Melain**). In "Noldorin", the pl. form used with the article was "*iMbelain*" (LR:365 s.v. *KIRIK*). MANIFESTED

BODY OF A VALA **fân** (veil, cloud), construct **fan**, pl. **fain**.

VALE (*deep vale*) **im** (dell), no distinct pl. form (though the pl. article **in** will mark the word as pl. when definite). The word typically occurs, not by itself, but in compounds like **imlad**, **imloth**, **imrath**, **imrad** (*VT45:18, VT47:19*)

VALIAN YEAR (long year) **ennin**. No distinct pl. form, but coll. pl. **enniniath**.

VALLEY 1) **nand** (construct **nan**) (wide grassland, land at the foot of hills with many streams), pl. **naind**, coll. pl. **nannath** (*VT45:36*), 2) **lâd** (lowland, plain), construct **lad**, pl. **laid**, 3) (*long narrow valley with a road or watercourse running through it lengthwise*) **imrath** (pl. **imraith**). DEEP VALLEY (*under or among hills*) **tûm**, **tum-** (**i dûm**, **o thûm**, construct **tum**), pl. **tuim** (**i thuum**). DEEP VALLEY or

NARROW VALLEY WITH STEEP SIDES **imlad** (glen), pl. **imlaid**.  
FLOWERING VALLEY **imloth** (pl. **imlyth**) (*VT42:18*). WIDE  
VALLEY **talath** (**i dalath**, **o thalath**) (flat surface, plane, flatlands,  
plain), pl. **telaith** (**i thelaith**). *Tolkien changed this word from*  
*"Noldorin" dalath, LR:353 s.v. DAL. Compare the Talath Dirnen or*  
*"Guarded Plain" mentioned in the Silmarillion.*

VALOUR 1) **#gorn** (**i 'orn**), pl. **gyrn** (**i ngyrn** = *i ñyrn*). Isolated from  
the name **Aragorn**, "Kingly Valour" (PM:xii). Note: a homophone is  
the adjective "hasty, vigorous, impetuous". 2) **caun** (**i gaun**, **o chaun**),  
pl. **coen** (**i choen**) if there is a pl. Note: a homophone of **caun** means  
"clamour, outcry, cry, shout".

VÁNA **Banwen** (**na Vanwen**)

VANYA **Miniel** (**i Viniel**), pl. **Mínil** (**i Mínil**), coll. pl. **Miniellath**.  
(*WJ:383; the literal meaning of Míniel is "First Elf".*)

VARDA **Elbereth**

VASSAL \***bÿr** (follower) (**i vÿr**, construct **byr**). No distinct pl. form  
except with article (**i mÿr**), coll. pl. **bÿrath**. Suggested Sindarin form  
of "Noldorin" **bior**, **beor**. FAITHFUL VASSAL **bôr** (**boron-**) (**i vôr**,  
construct **bor**) (trusty/steadfast man), pl. **bÿr** (**i mÿr**) for older **beryn**, **i**  
**meryn** (archaic **börin**, **i mörin**). In "Noldorin", the older pl. forms  
were **berain**, **beren**.

VAST **taur** (also **tor-**, **tar-** in compounds) (lofty, high, sublime,  
noble; vast, masterful, mighty, overwhelming, huge, awful), lenited  
**daur**, pl. **toer**. Note: homophones mean "king (of a people)" and also  
"great wood, forest".

VAULT, VAULTED CEILING **rond** (construct **ron**) (cave, cavern,  
hall with vaulted roof), pl. **rynd** (**idh rynd**), coll. pl. **ronnath**

VEIL (*noun*) 1) **escal** (screen, cover that hides), pl. **escail**. Also spelt  
**esgal** (pl. **esgail**). 2) **fân** (cloud, manifested body of a Vala), construct  
**fan**, pl. **fain**

VEIL (*verb*) **gwathra-** (**i 'wathra**, **in gwathrar**) (dim, obscure,  
overshadow)

VEILED **hall** (hidden, shadowed, shady); lenited **chall**; pl. **hail**. Note:  
a homophone means "high, exalted".

VEIN **rant** (watercourse, water-channel, stream; lode), pl. **raint** (**idh**  
**raint**), coll. pl. **rannath**

VENGEANCE **acharn** (pl. **echern**)

VERSE COUPLET **linnod** (pl. **linnyd**)

VERY **dae** (exceedingly). Lenited **dhae**. VERY (*as adverbial prefix*) **an-**, as in: VERY DRY (*\*an-parch >*) **apharch** (pl. **eperch**) (*VT45:5, 36*)

VESSEL (*water vessel*) **calph** (**i galph, o chalph**), pl. **celph** (**i chelph**). By another suggestion, if the word goes like **alph** "swan", the pl. forms could be **ceilph** (**i cheilph**).

VICTOR, VICTORY **tûr** (**i dûr, o thûr**, construct **tur**) (mastery, power, control; master, lord), pl. **tuir** (**i thuir**), coll. pl. **túrath**

VIEW (*noun*) **tûr** (**i dûr**, also **-dir** at the end of compounds) (looking, glance), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thûr**), coll. pl.

?**tíriath**. Note: a homophone means "straight, right" (adj.)

VIGILANCE (*noun*) **tirith** (**i dirith, o thirith**) (guard, guarding, watch, watching), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thirith**)

VIGOUR 1) **gôr** (**i 'ôr**, construct **gor**), pl. **gÿr** (**i ngÿr = i ñÿr**). Note: a homophone means "horror, fear, dread" but has different mutations.

2) **gorf** (**i 'orf**) (impetus), pl. **gyrf** (**i ngyrf = i ñyrf**), coll. pl. **gorvath**;

3) **hûr** (**i chûr, o chûr**, construct **hur**) (readiness for action, fiery spirit), pl. **huir** (**i chuir**) if there is a pl. 4) **tû** (**i dû, o thû**) (muscle, sinew, physical strength), pl. **tui** (**i thui**), coll. pl. **túath**

VIGOROUS **gorn** (hasty, impetuous); lenited **'orn**; pl. **gyrn**. Note: a homophone means "valour". BEGIN SUDDENLY AND

VIGOROUSLY, or SET VIGOROUSLY OUT TO DO **heria-** (**i cheria, i cheriar**) (have an impulse, be compelled to do something) (*VT45:22*)

VILLAGE (*walled village or house*) **gobel** (**i 'obel**) (enclosed dwelling, "town"), pl. **gebil** (**i ngebil = i ñebil**). Archaic pl. **\*göbil**.

VIOLENCE **breged** (**i vreged**) (suddenness), pl. **bregid** (**i mregid**) if there is a pl. Note: the word is also used as adv. "suddenly".

VIOLENT 1) **ascar** (rushing, impetuous), pl. **escair**. Also spelt **asgar** (pl. **esgair**). 2) **bregol** (sudden, fierce), lenited **vregol**, pl. **bregoel**.

Archaic **\*bregaul**.

VIRGIN, see MAIDEN. The final element **-wen** in names means "girl, maiden, virgin".

VIRGINITY **gweneth** (**i 'weneth**), pl. **gwenith** (**in gwenith**) if there is a pl.

VISCOUS **hîw** (sticky), lenited **chîw**; no distinct pl. form.

VOICE (maybe especially ECHOING VOICE) **lam**, pl. **laim**, coll. pl. **lammath**

VOID (*noun*) 1) **gaw** (i 'aw), pl. **goe** (i **ngoe** = *i ñoe*), 2) (*noun*, "the Void" beyond the world) **Gast** (i 'Ast if the word can occur with article and is not counted as a proper name), 3) **iâ** (chasm, gulf, abyss), pl. **iai** (*LR:400, RS:437, Letters:383*)

VOID (*adjective*) **cofn** (empty), lenited **gofn**, pl. **cyfn**

## <W>

WAGON \***rach** (wain), pl. #**raich** (**idh raich**) (*UT:465*). Isolated from the compounded plural form **gondraich**.

WAIN \***rach** (wagon), pl. #**raich** (**idh raich**) (*UT:465*). Isolated from the compounded plural form **gondraich**.

WAIT **dartha-** (i **dhartha**, i **narthar**) (stay, remain, last, endure) (*VT45:8*)

WALK (*on a track or path*) **pada-** (i **bada**, i **phadar**)

WALL 1) **ram**, pl. **raim** (**idh raim**), coll. pl. **rammath**; 2) **rammas**, pl. **remmais** (**idh remmais**), coll. pl. **rammassath**. SHIELD WALL **thangail** (shield wall). No distinct pl. form? (*UT:281*) PASS

BETWEEN HIGH WALLS **aglonn** (defile), pl. **eglynn**.

WALLED HOUSE (OR VILLAGE) **gobel** (i 'obel) (enclosed dwelling, "town"), pl. **gebil** (i **ngebil** = *i ñebil*). Archaic pl. \***göbil**.

WAND **olf** (branch), pl. **ylf**, coll. pl. **olvath**

WANDER **renia-** (sail, fly, stray) (i **renia**, **idh reniar**).

WANDERER **randir** (pilgrim), no distinct pl. form except with article: **idh randir**. "THE WANDERER" as name of the Moon, see MOON.

WANDERING **rain** (erratic, free). No distinct pl. form. Note: a homophone means "border". (*VT46:10*)

WAR **auth** (battle), pl. **oeth**, coll. pl. **othath**. Note: a homophone means "dim shape, apparition". MAKE WAR **dagra-** (do battle) (i **nagra**, i **ndagrar**), also **dagrada-** (i **nagrada**, i **ndagradar**)

WARE **bach** (article for exchange, thing) (i **mach**, o **mbach**), pl. **baich** (i **mbaich**)

WARM **laug** (pl. **loeg**)

WARN **gor-** (i 'ôr, i **ngerir** = *i ñerir*) (counsel) (*VT41:11*)

WARRIOR 1) **maethor** (i **vaethor**), analogical pl. **maethyr** (i **maethyr**), 2) ("thrower" or "hurler", *i.e. of spears or darts*) **hadron** (i **chadron**, o **chadron**), pl. **hedryn** (i **chedryn**), coll. pl.



**hadronnath.** 3) (*primarily Orkish warrior*) **daug** (**i naug**, **o ndaug**) (soldier), pl. **doeg** (**i ndoeg**), coll. pl. **dogath**. Compounded as **-dog** in the name **Boldog** (= **baul-daug**, \*"torment-warrior")

WASH (*noun, flood-water*) **iôl** (pl. **ÿl**) (*VT48:33, RC:334*)

WASTE (*adj.*) **lothren** (wild), pl. **lethrin** for archaic **löthrin** (*VT45:29*)

WASTE (*noun*) **eru** (pl. **ery**). Note: **Eru** is also a name of God, "the One".

WATCH 1) **tiria-** (guard, gaze, look toward) (**i diria**, **i thiriar**). 2)

WATCH (OVER) **tir-** (*cited in the form **tiri**, a "Noldorin" infinitive in -i*) (**i dîr**, **i thirir**) (guard, gaze, look at, look towards). The

imperative **tiro** and passive participle [**t**]irnen are attested, the latter in lenited form **dirnen**.

WATCH, WATCHING (*abstract noun*) **tirith** (**i dirith**, **o thirith**) (guard, guarding, vigilance), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thirith**)

WATCHER **tirn** (**i dirn**, **o thirn**, also **-dir** at the end of compounds), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i thirn**). "OUT-WATCHER", the literal meaning of a word translated SPY (q.v.)

WATCHTOWER, FORTRESS WITH A **ostirion** (pl. **ostiryn**). The name of the city **Minas Tirith** may be interpreted as "watchtower" or "tower of guard".

WATER **nên** (lake, pool, stream, waterland), construct **nen**, pl. **nîn**.

FLOOD-WATER (or "wash") **iôl** (pl. **ÿl**) (*RC:334, VT48:33*). QUIET WATER **lor**n (anchorage, haven, harbour), pl. **lyrn** (*VT45:29*).

WATER FALLING SWIFTLY FROM A SPRING **celos** (**i gelos**, **o chelos**) (freshet), pl. **celys** (**i chelys**). ISSUE OF WATER **eithel** (spring, well, source), pl. **eithil**.

WATER VESSEL **calph** (**i galph**, **o chalph**), pl. **celph** (**i chelph**). By another suggestion, if the word goes like **alph** "swan", the pl. forms could be **ceilph** (**i cheilph**). WATER-CHANNEL **rant** (watercourse, stream; lode, vein), pl. **raint** (**idh raint**), coll. pl. **rannath**

WATERCOURSE **rant** (water-channel, stream; lode, vein), pl. **raint** (**idh raint**), coll. pl. **rannath**. Cf. also the word **imrath** (pl. **imraith**), referring to a long narrow valley with a road or watercourse running through it lengthwise.

WATERFALL **lanthir** (no distinct pl. form). Coll. pl. **lanthiriath**.

WATERLAND **nên** (water, lake, pool, stream), construct **nen**, pl. **nîn**

WATERY 1) **nend** (pl. **nind**), 2) **nîn** (wet); no distinct pl. form. Note: **nîn** is also used as a noun "tear" and as the pl. form of **nên** "water"; there is also the possessive pronoun **nín** "my". 3) **nínui** (tearful); no distinct pl. form

WAY 1) **mên** (**i vên**, construct **men**, in compounds **-ven**) (road), pl. **mîn** (**i mîn**), 2) **lend** (journey), pl. **lind**, coll. pl. **lennath**. Note: a homophone means "tuneful, sweet", 3) **#pâd** (construct **pad**), **i bâd**, pl. **paid** (**i phaid**). Isolated from **Tharbad** "Crossroad". 4) **tê** (**i dê**, **o thê**) (line), pl. **tî** (**i thî**), coll. pl. ?**teath**. CROSSWAY **tharbad** (pl. **therbaid**), PAVED WAY **othlonn** (pl. **ethlynn** for archaic **öthlynn**). Verb MAKE/FIND A WAY **rada-** (**i rada**, **idh radar**).

WAY-BREAD **lembas** (journey-bread), pl. **lembais**

WE **men** (accusative **mín** "us", presumably usually lenited **vín**, which is also the genitive "our").

WEARY **lom** (pl. **lym**) (*VT45:29*)

WEAVER **nathron** (webster), pl. **nethryn**, coll. pl. **nathronnath**.

Note: this is apparently a masc. form (the fem. form could be **\*nethril**; compare masc. **lathron** and fem. **lethril** as words for "listener")

WEB 1) **gwî** (**i 'wî**) (net), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwî**), 2) **nath** (pl. **naith**). SPIDER'S WEB, COBWEB **\*lhing** (**?i thling** or **?i ling** – *the lenition product of lh is uncertain*) (also used = "spider"); no distinct pl. form except possibly with article (**?i ling**). – Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **thling**.

WEBSTER **nathron** (weaver), pl. **nethryn**, coll. pl. **nathronnath**.

Note: this is apparently a masc. form (the fem. form could be **\*nethril**; compare masc. **lathron** and fem. **lethril** as words for "listener")

WEDGE 1) **naith** (spearhead, gore, point, promontory); no distinct pl. form; 2) **cên** (**i gên**) (gore), pl. **cîn** (**i chîn**). Alternative form **cîn** (**i gîn**, **o chîn**), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i chîn**) (*VT45:20*)

WEDGE-FORMATION, see MAN-SPEARHEAD

WEED: No general word for "weed" is known, but cf. PIPE-WEED **galenas** (**i 'alenas**), pl. **gelenais** (**i ngelenais** = *i ñelenais*), coll pl. **galenassath**

WEEK (*of five days*) **\*lefnor**, pl. **lefnoer**

WEEPING **nîr** (construct **nir**) (tear). No distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **nîriath**.

WELL (*adverb*) **mae** (lenited **vae**).

WELL (= *source*) **eithel** (spring, issue of water), pl. **eithil**

WEREWOLF **gaur** (**i ngaur** = *i ñaur*), pl. **goer** (**in goer** = *i ñgoer*), coll. pl. **gaurhoth** (attested in lenited form: *i ngaurhoth*, "the [were]wolf-host": **gaur** + **hoth** "host")

WEST 1) **annûn**; 2) **Dúven** (**na Núven**, **o Ndúven**). Christopher Tolkien tentatively read the illegible gloss as "southern" (LR:376 s.v. *NDŪ*), but the etymology seems to demand the meaning "west": *dúven* with the same ending as in **Forven** "North" and **Harven** "South". The ending means "way", so **Dúven** may be "west" considered as a *direction*. WEST-ELF (*Elf of Beleriand, including Noldor and Sindar*)

**Dúnedhel** (**i Núnedhel**), pl. **Dúnedhil** (**i Ndúnedhil**). (*WJ:378, 386*)

MAN OF THE WEST (*Númenórean*) **Dúnadan** (**i Núnadan**), pl.

**Dúnedain** (**i Ndúnedain**) (*WJ:378, 386*)

WESTERN **annui**. No distinct pl. form.

WESTRON (*a language*) **Annúnaid**

WET 1) **mesc** (lenited **vesc**, pl. **misc**). Also spelt **mesg**. 2) **limp** (no distinct pl. form). 3) WET **nîd** (damp, tearful); no distinct pl. form. 4) **nîn** (watery); no distinct pl. form. Note: **nîn** is also used as a noun "tear"; there is also the possessive pronoun **nín** "my". SOAKING

WET **loen** (swamped), no distinct pl. form.

WET MIST **mith** (**i vith**) (white fog), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i mith**). David Salo would read **mîth** with a long vowel. Note: a homophone is the adjective "pale grey".

WETLAND (*low, flat field*) **talf** (**i dalf**), pl. ?**telf** (**i thelf**), coll. pl. **talvath**. (*Names:195*) Note: a homophone means "palm".

WHEN ?**ir** (not used in questions but to indicate time, as in "when I saw you, I was glad"). This is one of several possible interpretations of the word, which occurs in a Sindarin poem untranslated by Tolkien (**ir Isil ammen Eruchín...síla**, ?"when the Moon shines for us Children of Eru...", *The Lays of Beleriand* p. 354). By another interpretation, **ir** is simply a variant of the definite article.

WHICH (*relative pronoun*), see THAT

WHIRL **hwinia-** (**i chwinia**, **i chwiniar**) (twirl, eddy). WHIRLING (*participle*) **hwiniol** (giddy, fantastic, mad), lenited **chwiniol**. It is unclear whether Sindarin participles have any distinct plural forms.

WHISPER (*noun*) (also = "rustling sound") \***lhoss** (?**i thloss** or ?**i loss** [*the lenition product of lh is uncertain*], construct **lhos**), pl. **lhyss** (?**i lyss**). – Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **thloss**, **floss**.

WHISPER (*noun*) \***rhoss** (?**i thross** or ?**i ross** – *the lenition product of rh- is uncertain*; construct **rhos**) (rustling sound), pl. **rhyss** (?**idh ryss**). – Suggested S form of "N" **thross**.

WHITE FOG **mith** (**i vith**) (wet mist), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i mith**). David Salo would read **mîth** with a long vowel. Note: a homophone is the adjective "pale grey".

WHITE 1) **glân** (clear), lenited **'lân**, pl. **glain**. (*UT:390, VT45:13*).

Note: a homophone means "hem, border". 2) **nimp** (**nim-**) (pale); no distinct pl. form. 3) **faen** (radiant). No distinct pl. form. 4) **fain**; no distinct pl. form. WHITE AS SNOW, DAZZLING WHITE **gloss** (in compounds **-los**), lenited **'loss**; pl. **glyss**. GLITTERING WHITE (*like a Silmaril*) **silivren** (lenited **hilivren**; pl. **silivrin**). Verb SHINE

WHITE **síla-** (**i híla, i sílar**)

WHITE HEAT **brass** (**i v rass**, construct **bras**), pl. **brais** (**i mrais**) if there is a pl.

WHITE-HOT **brassen** (lenited **vrasen**, pl. **bressin**)

WHITEN **nimmida-** (**i nimmida, in nimmidar**), pa.t. **nimmint**

WHO (*relative pronoun*), see THAT

WHOLE **pant** (lenited **bant**; pl. **paint**) (complete, full)

WICKED **ogol** (evil), pl. **egyl** (archaic **ögyl**) (*VT48:32*)

WIDE 1) **laden** (plain, flat, open, cleared), pl. **ledin** (for "N" **lhaden** pl. **lhedin**, LR:368 s.v. *LAT*), 2) **land** (plain), pl. **laind**. Also used as noun "open space, level". 3) **pann** (**i bann, o phann**, construct **pan**), pl. **pain** (**i phain**). Since the pl. form clashes with \***pain** "all"

(mutated **phain**, SD:129), other terms may be preferred for clarity. 4)

**ûr** (pl. **uir**). Notice the homophone **ûr** "fire, heat". OVER A WIDE AREA (*adverbial prefix*) **palan-** (far off)

WIDE VALLEY **talath** (**i dalath, o thalath**) (flat surface, plane, flatlands, plain), pl. **telaith** (**i thelaith**). Tolkien changed this word from "Noldorin" **dalath**, LR:353 s.v. *DAL*. Compare the **Talath Dirnen** or "Guarded Plain" mentioned in the *Silmarillion*.

WIELD 1) **matha-** (**i vatha, i mathar**) (stroke, feel, handle), 2)

**maetha-** (**i vaetha, i maethar**) (handle, manage, deal with). In

Tolkien's earlier material, the verb **maetha-** meant "fight". 3) **tortha-** (**i dortha, i thorthar**) (control)

WIFE 1) **herves** (**i cherves**, **o cherves**), pl. **hervis** (**i chervis**), coll. pl. **hervessath**, 2) archaic **bess** (**i vess**, construct **bes**) (woman), pl. **biss** (**i miss**). The word **bess** was later used = "woman" (in general).

WILD 1) **rhaw** (untamed). Lenited ?**thraw** or ?**raw** (the lenition product of **rh** is uncertain), pl. **rhoe**. (*VT46:10*) Note: a homophone means "flesh, body", 2) **braig** (fierce), lenited **vraig**. No distinct pl. form. (*VT45:34*), 3) **lothren** (waste), pl. **lethrin** for archaic **löthrin** (*VT45:29*)

WILD MAN (*non-Edain human*) **rhavan** (?**i thravan** or ?**i ravan** – the lenition product of **rh** is uncertain), pl. **rhevain** (?**idh revain**) (*WJ:219*). Also (*of a Drúadan*) **drû** (**i dhrû**), pl. **drúin** (**in drúin**), coll. pl. **drúath** (*UT:385*). Also compounded as **Drúadan** (**i Dhrúadan**), pl. **Drúedain** (**in Drúedain**). Cf. also FAMILY OF THE DRÛ-FOLK **Drúnos** (**i Dhrúnos**), pl. **Drúnys** (**in Drúnys**), coll. pl. **Drúnossath**.

WILDERNESS 1) **rhovannor** (?**i throvanor** or ?**i rovanor** – the lenition product of **rh** is uncertain), pl. **rhovenny** (?**idh rovenny**) (*VT46:10*); 2) **Eriador** (*a region in Middle-earth*), pl. **eriadyr** if there is a pl.; 3) **gwaith** (**i 'waith**) (also meaning manhood, manpower, troop of able-bodied men, host, regiment, people, region), no distinct pl. form except when marked as pl. by article (**in gwaith**). 4) **loss** (construct **los**; pl. **lyss**). (Note: homophones mean "flower" [more commonly **loth**] and "fallen snow".)

WILDFIRE **bregedúr** (**i vregedúr**), pl. **bregedýr** (**i mregedýr**)

WILL (*noun*) **innas**, pl. **innais** (*VT44:23*)

WILL (*vb.*) ?**thel-** (intend, mean, purpose, resolve)

WILL NOT **ava-** (**i ava**, **in avar**)

WILLOW **tathar**, also **tathor** (**i dathar/-or**; **o thathar/-or**), pl. **tethair** (**i thethair**) or (if **tathor** has an analogical plural) **tethyr** (**i thethyr**). Adj. OF WILLOW, HAVING WILLOWS **tathren** (lenited **dathren**, pl. **tethrin**)

WILY 1) **coru** (cunning), lenited **goru**, analogical pl. **cery**. Archaic **corw** (pl. **cyrw**), 2) **crumguru** ("having a cunning left hand" = sinister, guilty), lenited **grumguru**, pl. **crumgyry** (or **crymgyry** if the entire word is unlauted, but this may be unlikely) (*VT45:24*)

WIND 1) **gwaew** (**i 'waew**) (storm), no distinct pl. form except with article (**in gwaew**), 2) **sûl** (**i hûl**), pl. **suil** (**i suil**). Note: a homophone

means "goblet". STORM OF WIND **alagos** (pl. **elegys**, coll. pl. **alagossath**). WINDY **gwaeren** (lenited **'waeren**; pl. **gwaerin**)  
 WINDOW **henneth (i chenneth)**, pl. **hennith (i chennith)**  
 WINDY **gwaeren** (lenited **'waeren**; pl. **gwaerin**)  
 WING 1) **roval** (pinion, great wing [of eagle]), pl. **rovail (idh rovail)**.  
 Suggested Sindarin form of "Noldorin" **rhoval** pl. **rhovel**. 2) **rafn**  
 (horn, extended point at the side), pl. **raifn (idh raifn)**.  
 WINTER **rhîw (?i thrîw or ?i rîw – the lenition product of rh- is uncertain)**; no distinct pl. form except with article (**?idh rîw**)  
 WISDOM **\*golu (i ngolu = i ñolu, o n'golu = o ñgolu)** (secret lore),  
 analogical pl. **gely (in gely = i ñgely)** if there is a pl. Archaic **golw**,  
 hence **golwath** as the likely coll. pl.  
 WISE 1) **sael** (lenited **hael**; no distinct pl. form), 2) **noen** (sensible).  
 Pl. form (if any) uncertain. The archaic form of the word is given as **nohen (VT46:7)**, which would have the pl. form **nöhin**. If the regular change of **ö** to **e** occurred before the loss of **h**, the pl. form of **noen** could be **nain** for older **nein**. 3) WISE **idhren** (pondering, thoughtful), pl. **idhrin**. 4) **goll** (lenited **ngoll**, pl. **gyll**). 5) **golwen** (learned in deep arts), lenited **ngolwen**, pl. **gelwin** (archaic **\*gölwin**)  
 WISH (*noun*) **iest**, pl. **ist**  
 WITH (*in instrumental sense?*) **na** (followed by lenition), with article **nan** (followed by "mixed mutation", according to David Salo's reconstruction). The preposition has various meanings: "with, by, near" and also "to, toward, at; of"  
 WITHER **pel- (i bêl, i phelir)** (fade)  
 WITHERED **tharn** (sapless, stiff, rigid), pl. **thern**  
 WITHERING (*noun*) **\*pelin (i belin)** (fading), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i phelin**)  
 WITHERING (*noun*) **\*peleth (i beleth, o pheleth)** (fading), pl. **pelith (i phelith)**.  
 WITHIN (*prep.*) **im** (between). Note: homophones include the pronoun "I" and a noun meaning "dell, deep vale".  
 WITHOUT (*adv. prefix*) **ar-** (outside)  
 WITHOUT 1) **pen** (lenited **ben**) (lacking, -less) (*WJ:375*) Not to be confused with the pronoun **pen** "one, somebody, anybody". When prefixed to a noun, the resulting phrase can be treated as an adjective in that it is lenited (**pen-** appears as **ben-**) where an adjective would be lenited. 2) WITHOUT (*adverbial prefix*) **ú-, u-** (e.g. **udalraph**)

”without stirrups; stirrupless”, **uluithiad** \*”without quenching” (*SD:62*) = ”unquenchable”). The prefix **ar-** has a similar meaning, as in: WITHOUT RECKONING **arnediad** (unnumbered, numberless), pl. ?**arnediad** if the word can be pluralized as a regular adjective. Since the word literally means ”without reckoning” (**ar** + **nediad**) it is unclear whether it would pluralize as a common adjective. – Alternative form **arneidiad** (*VT46:6*).

\*WITHOUT QUENCHING **uluithiad** (unquenchable) (*SD:62*), pl. ?**uluithiad** if the word can be treated as a common adjective (which is uncertain, given the basic etymology).

WIZARD 1) **ithron** (= Quenya *istar*, one of the order Gandalf belonged to), pl. **ithryn**, coll. pl. **ithronnath** (*UT:388*), 2) WIZARD **curunír** (**i gurunír**, **o churunír**) (man of craft), no distinct pl. form except with article (**i churunír**), coll. pl. **curuníriath**.

WLDERNESS **rhovan** (?**i throvan** or ?**i rovan** – *the lenition product of rh is uncertain*), pl. **rhovain** (not \*\***rhevain** since **rhovan** represents archaic \***rhauvan**). (*VT46:10*)

WOE (*noun*) **naeth** (biting, gnashing of teeth in grief); no distinct pl. form.

WOEFUL **naer** (dreadful, lamentable, sad); no distinct pl. form.

WOEFUL LAMENT **naergon** (pl. **naergoen**)

WOLF 1) **draug** (**i dhraug**), pl. **droeg** (**in droeg**), coll. pl. **drogath**; 2) **garaf** (**i ngaraf** = *i ñaraf*, **o n'garaf** = *o ñgaraf*), pl. **geraif** (**in geraif** = *i ñgeraif*), coll. pl. **garavath**, 3) WOLF (WEREWOLF) **gaur** (**i ngaur** = *i ñaur*), pl. **goer** (**in goer** = *i ñgoer*), coll. pl. **gaurhoth** (attested in lenited form: **i ngaurhoth** = *i ñaurhoth*). WOLF-HOWL **gaul** (**i ngaul** = *i ñaul*), pl. **goel** (**in goel** = *i ñgoel*), coll. pl. **golath**.

Note: A homophone means "light", but has different mutations.

WOLF-PEOPLE, see OUTLAWS

WOMAN **bess** (**i vess**, construct **bes**) (wife), pl. **biss** (**i miss**). The word etymologically means ”wife”, but the meaning was generalized.

YOUNG WOMAN **dess** (**i ness**, **o ndess**, construct **des**), pl. **diss** (**i ndiss**). KINSWOMAN (also KINSMAN) **gwanur** (**i 'wanur**)

(brother), pl. **gwenyr** (**in gwenyr**). Note: a homophone of the sg.

means ”pair of twins”. ELF-WOMAN **elleth** (pl. **ellith**) (*WJ:363-64, 377*). MORTAL WOMAN **adaneth** (pl. **edenith**), also **firieth** (pl. **firith**).

NOBLE WOMAN **arwen** (pl. **erwin**); CROWNED WOMAN (= queen): **rîn**, construct **rin**, no distinct pl. form except when article

precedes (**idh rîn**). This is basically the adj. **rîn** "crowned" used as a noun. Note: a homophone means "remembrance".

WONDER, INTERJECTION OF: **elo!** is said to be an exclamation of wonder, admiration, or delight.

WOOD 1) (*forest*) **eryn**. No distinct pl. form. 2) **glâd** (**i 'lâd**, construct **glad**) (small forest), pl. **glaid** (**in glaid**) See *FOREST*. 2) WOOD (*as material*) **tawar** (**i dawar, o thawar**) (forest), pl. **tewair** (**i thewair**).

WOODEN **tawaren** (lenited **dawaren**; pl. **tewerin**). WOODEN

PILLAR **thafn** (post), pl. **?thefn**, coll. pl. **thavnath**

WOOL **taw** (**i daw, o thaw**), pl. **toe** (**i thoe**) if there is a pl. Also used as adj. "woollen, of wool" (if the unclear wording of the entry *TOW* in LR:394 is taken as implying that **taw** corresponds in meaning to both the noun *tó* and the adj. *toa* in Quenya). See *THAT* for a possible homophone.

WORD **peth** (**i beth, o pheth**), pl. **pith** (**i phith**)

WORLD **ardhon** (great region/province), pl. **erdhyn**, coll. pl. **ardhonnath**

WORN **gern** (old, of things), lenited **'ern**, pl. **girn**

WOUND (*noun*) **\*haru** (**i charu, o charu**), analogical pl. **hery** (**i chery**). Cited in archaic form *harw*; hence probably **harwath** as the coll. pl.

WOUND (*verb*) **harna-** (**i charna, i charnar**)

WOUNDED **harn** (lenited **charn**, pl. **hern**). Note: a homophone adjective means "south, southern"; a third homophone is the noun "helmet".

WOVEN **remmen** (tangled, netted), pl. **#remmin** attested (as part of the phrase **galadhremmin ennorath**, LotR Appendix E)

WREATH **rî** (construct **ri**) (crown, garland), no distinct pl. form except with article (**idh rî**), coll. pl. **ríath**

WRIGHT **thavron** (carpenter, builder), pl. **thevryn**, coll. pl.

**thavronnath**. SHIPWRIGHT **círdan** (**i gírdan, o chírdan**)

(shipbuilder), pl. **círdain** (**i chírdain**). Compare *Círdan* as a proper name.

WRIST **molif** (**i volif**), no distinct pl. form except when article precedes (**i molif**), coll. pl. **molivath**

WRITE **teitha-** (**i deitha, i theithar**) (draw)

WRONG (*verb*) **#neitha-** (**i neitha, in neithar**) (deprive). Isolated from **Neithan** "Wronged" (as participle/derived noun)



## <Y>

YARD **sant** (**i hant**, **o sant**) (field, garden, or other privately owned place), pl. **saint** (**i saint**) (*VT42:20*), coll. pl. **sannath**

YAVANNA #**Ivon** (isolated from *Ivonwin*), also **Ivann**. MAIDEN OF YAVANNA **Ivonwen**, pl. *Ivonwin*

YEAR 1) **îm**, no distinct pl. form; coll. pl. **?îniath**. 2) **idhrinn** (no distinct pl. form). LONG YEAR (Valian year) **ennin**. No distinct pl. form, but coll. pl. **enniniath**. MIDYEAR **enedhin** (*VT45:27*)

”YEAR-FULL” (*old*) **iphant** (aged, long-lived), pl. **iphaint**. The spelling used in the source is ”ifant” (LR:400 s.v. *YEN*), but since the **f** arises from earlier ( $n > m +$ ) **p** via nasal mutation, it should be written **ph** according to the spelling conventions described in LotR Appendix E.

YEAR-SICK (*suffering from old age*) **ingem** (pl. **ingim**)

YELLING (*confused yelling of beasts*) **glam** (**i ’lam**) (din, uproar, tumult; shouting, confused noise; a body of Orcs), pl. **glaim** (**in glaim**), coll. pl. **glammath**. YELLING-HORDE **Glamhoth** (a term for Orcs, also translated ”host of tumult”). (*UT:54, MR:109, 195; WJ.391*)

YELLOW **malen** (lenited **valen**; pl. **melin**). YELLOW BROWN **baran** (swart, dark brown, golden-brown), pl. **berain**. YELLOW POWDER **mâl** (**i vâl**; construct **mal**) (pollen), pl. **mail** or archaic **mely** (**i mail**, **i mely**). Older pl. **meil** (LR:386 s.v. *SMAL*).

YELLOWHAMMER (*a yellow bird*) **emlinn** (= ”yellow singer”); no distinct pl. form. Also **emelin**, no distinct pl. form; coll. pl.

**emelinnath**

YOKE **iant** (bridge), pl. **iaint**, coll. pl. **iannath**

YOU (singular), see THOU

YOUNG **neth** (pl. **nith**). A homophone is the noun ”sister, girl”.

YOUNG WOMAN **dess** (**i ness**, **o ndess**, construct **des**), pl. **diss** (**i ndiss**)

YOUR (singular), see THY

YOUTH (*as abstract*) **nîth** (construct **nith**; no distinct pl. form)