

Parma Eldalamberon 12
Changes in Revised 3rd Printing 2011

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<http://lambenore.free.fr>

Introduction

The aim of this document is to give a list of changes between second printing (2003) and revised third printing (2011) of *Parma Eldalamberon* 12.

Note

Except for dash additions, corrections given in the *Parma Eldalamberon Errata*¹ are included in this list. Some minor corrections or modifications, such as the suppressions of dashes after some roots or the modification of word order (as in the gloss to *Erinti*), are not included in this list.



¹ <http://www.elvish.org/errata/Parma-Errata.pdf>, last update Dec. 20, 2008.

Page	Older form	New form	Observations
xvi	<i>peχiē > sié</i>	<i>peχiē > sie</i>	Included in the <i>Errata</i>
	<i>falde</i>	<i>falde (faldi-)</i>	Two occurrences, included in the <i>Errata</i>
13	eýe > eiye , however, gives aiye , & eýĩ or eý + consonant, gives ai .		Switched from first line of p. 14 to last line of p. 13
16	si	si	In chart
	ni	ni	In chart, three occurrences
	di	di	In chart, two occurrences
	ti	ti	In chart
	ndi	ndi	In chart
	⁹⁶ Original hi was changed to si .	⁹⁶ Original hi was changed to si .	
⁹⁸ The alternative “(or ndi)” was struck out following ni .	⁹⁸ The alternative “(or ndi)” was struck out following ni .		Footnote
18	x or h : —	χ or h : —	-
20	fi	fi	In (2)
27	... stress.		Switched from last line of p. 26 to first line of p. 27
30	? <i>alast-</i>	? <i>zalast-</i>	-
	-	The form <i>zalast-</i> was added later above and to the right of these entries.	Sentence added at the beginning of the editorial note after entries alaswa , alakse , alaska
31	(U)NQ(U)N ⁽¹⁾	(U)NQ(U)N ⁽¹⁾	Editorial note after entry andesilqe , included in the <i>Errata</i>
	“(i)” >> “(ĩ, ·yə)”. ... perhaps indicating an alternative form or an unfinished phrase “Angband or”.	“(i)” >> “(ĩ, ·yə)”; cf. “-lə gave >ɪ > ĩ > e,” above in the Phonology p. 5. ... indicating an alternative form or perhaps an unfinished phrase “Angband or ...”	Editorial note after entry andesilqe
	-	[Also see under the root (U)NQ(U)N ⁽¹⁾ in the U-section.]	Editorial note added after entry ? ank (anq-)
	-	Also see under the root (U)NQ(U)N ⁽²⁾ in the U-section.	Added at the end of the editorial note after entry † anqa
	-		
32	* <i>əroukē</i>	* <i>ʒəroukē</i>	Root ARAUKE
	The Gn. forms <i>baldrog</i> , <i>gróg</i> , and <i>rág</i> and are not found ...		Editorial note after root ARAUKE , probably delete last “and”
33	... but there is a base ASA and a pair of bases AKSA, ASAKA with a second form <i>aksa</i> ‘waterfall’.	... but there is a root ASA and another root AKSA, ASAKA under which the form <i>aksa</i> ‘waterfall’ is given.	Editorial note after entry asea
	asampe , asesta	asampe , asesta , aseste , etc.	After entries of root ASA
	Aule [This word is in the list at the end of the A's.]	aule [This word is in the list at the end of the A's and under the root OWO.]	Last line of first column
	avalta [This word is given in the list at the end of the A's.]	avalta [This word is given in the list at the end of the A's, and also under the root FALA ‘bare, nude’.]	After entries of root AVA-
34	[avalanta- >> avalante- .]	[avalanta- >> avalante- . See the first root FALA.]	After entry avalta
	-	[See the root MAPA ‘seize’.]	Editorial note added after entry amapta-
	-	[See the root PATA ⁽²⁾ .]	Editorial note added after entry apantie
	NAHYA	DAHYA	In entry angaisine
	BOĐO [This root is listed in the P-section.]	BOĐO [This root (with the entries <i>ponda</i> and <i>posta</i>) is listed in the P-section after the root POLO.]	-
35	-	A form eldanyanda (unglossed) is given under the root NYAŘA.	Added as penultimate sentence in the editorial note after entry eldarisse , eldaġetse
	-	For the <i>é</i> in <i>elté-</i> cf. <i>enyé-</i> and <i>inyé</i> below.	Added at the end of the editorial note after entry elté-
	EME , em’ , emb- , emil , emir	em’ , emb- , emil , emir	-
36	EJE	EDE	

	[These words are given under the root E.]	[These words are given under the root E, the second also under TA, TAMA.]	Editorial note after entry et- , et(t)amīne , ettui
38	FENE	FEDE	-
	FIŃI	FIDI	-
	-	[The word <i>sui</i> ‘daughter’ is given under the root SUŪU, q.v.]	Inserted at the beginning of editorial note after entry Fion(d)
	-	[There is an entry <i>hui</i> ‘fog, dark, murk, night’ under the root HbUŪU.]	Inserted at the beginning of editorial note after entry FUI
39	GUNU	GUDU	-
	GWINI	GWIDI	-
	The sound <i>hw</i> (<i>xw</i>), represented by the ligature Hb, <i>hw</i> .	Tolkien represents the sound <i>hw</i> (<i>xw</i>) by the ligature Hb, <i>hw</i> .	Second sentence in note under H
40	-	For <i>sē</i> see under the root SEHE.	Added as antepenultimate sentence in the editorial note after entry hendi
	hilmi		Edouard J. Klozcko suggested that this entry could be read <i>hilmie</i> (<i>i.e.</i> with an extra <i>-e</i>), probably according to its GL form (<i>hilmie</i> , PE11/49) and to the many forms in <i>-ie</i> throughout the QL.
	-	For the <i>ó</i> in <i>holtó-</i> cf. <i>kaitóle</i> below, and also compare the <i>é</i> in <i>elté-</i> above.]	Added at the end of the editorial note after entry holále
41	<i>ost</i> ⁽¹⁾ ‘enclosure, yard; town’	<i>ost</i> ‘enclosure, yard; town’	Editorial note after HOSO- entries
	-	hurin [This word is given under the root FURU.]	Added entry
42	{(D)LD(I)L} {ildi (= <i>indi.</i>) Men.}		Switched from page 41 to page 42
44	kaima, kainu-, kaita-, kaitoile , etc.	kaima, kainu-, kaita-, kaitóile , etc.	-
	kalpa, kalpe [These words are given under the root KLPL.]	kalpa [This word is given under the root KLPL.]	-
45	kanwa [This word is given under the root KŃŃŃ.]	kanwa [This word is given under the roots KAMA and KŃŃŃ with slightly different meanings.]	-
	karka, karkanel, karkapolka, karkara, karkasse , etc. [These words are given under the root KŃŃŃ.]	karka, karkanel, karkapolka, karkara, karkasse , etc. [These words are given under the root KRKR.]	Included in the <i>Errata</i>
46	kaitóile		This entry is spelt with a <i>ó</i> in the 2 nd printing but was corrected <i>o</i> in the <i>Errata</i> , but is also spelt <i>ó</i> in the 3 rd printing.
	-	For the <i>ó</i> in <i>kaitóile</i> cf. <i>holtó-</i> above.	Added as penultimate sentence in the editorial note after entry kaita-
49	-	kuo [This word is given under the root KOHO.]	Added entry after kūne
50	-	The adjectives <i>tiure</i> ‘compact’ and <i>tiuka</i> ‘dense, solid’ are given under the root TIŪI.	Added as penultimate sentence in the editorial note after entry tyūma
51	-	landa [This word is given under the root LAŃA.]	Added entry after entry Lampa-
	-	las [This word is given under the root LAQA.]	Added entry after LARA ’s entries
52	LAVA lava- lick. [lāve-.		Switched from page 51 to page 52
	-	A distinct word <i>lempe</i> ‘crook, hook’ is given under the root LEPE.]	Added as last sentence in editorial note after entry lempea
53	... and followed by the entry <i>līne</i> and followed by the entry <i>līne</i> .	Second sentence in editorial note after entry līne , included in the <i>Errata</i>
	-	With the <i>ę</i> in <i>lepsileę</i> compare that in <i>līne</i> under the root LI + ya.]	Added as last sentence in editorial note after entry lepsileę
54	lin, lindea, lindele, lindōrea , etc.	lin ⁽¹⁾ , lindea, lindele, lindōrea , etc.	-
	For <i>lin</i> ⁽¹⁾ , see under root LIŃI.	-	Suppressed in editorial note after entry lingwilla
	lin-, līneneldorea, lintitinwe , etc. [These words are given under the root LĪ.]	lin-, līneneldorea, lintitinwe, lintuilinda , etc. [These words are given under the root LĪ.]	-
55	loima, loire , etc. [These words are given under the root LOŪO.]	loima, loime, loimea, loire [These words are given under the root LOŪO.]	-

56	-	Entries <i>olor</i> , <i>olorda</i> and <i>olōrea</i> are also given below (with slight differences) under the related root OLOR. [PME lists <i>lūke</i> ‘slime’ and <i>luksor</i> ‘swamp’.]	Added as antepenultimate sentence in the editorial note after entry Lōrien Switched from page 57 to page 56
57	mai, maira, maivoine, Maiwe , etc. [These words are given under the root MAŶA.]	mai, maira, mairu, maivoine, Maiwe , etc. [These words are given under the root MAŶA.]	- Switched from page 58 to page 57
58	N^wAKA	D^wAKA	-
59	mapalin, maqa, maqale, maqi [These words are given under the root MAHA.]	mapalin, maqa, maqale, maqalea, maqi [These words are given under the root MAHA.]	-
	mange, manya [These words are given under the root MŊGN.]	mange⁽¹⁾, manya [These words are given under the root MŊGN.]	Switched from page 58 to page 59
	mantele, mantl [These words are given under the root MAHA.]	manwa, manwa- [These words are given under the root M(B)ASA-.]	Suppressed in editorial note after entry mange⁽²⁾ (e)
	For <i>mange⁽¹⁾</i> see under the root MŊGN.	-	Switched from page 60 to page 59
	[lausimatl vegetable food.] [kosisimatl animal food.] [lausimatwa vegetarian.]		
60	-	(Also see the root WADA ‘dwell’, which is probably related to NGWADA.)	Added as penultimate sentence in the editorial note after entry mardo
62	moa, moalin, moar [These words are given under the root MAWA-.]	moa, moalin, moar, moardo [These words are given under the root MAWA.]	-
63	NWADA	DWADA	-
64	Cf. the GL entry <i>nath</i> ‘thing, affair, matter’, grouped with <i>na-</i> ‘is’.	Cf. the GL entry <i>nath</i> ‘thing, affair, matter’, in a group with the verb <i>na-</i> ‘is’.	Editorial note after entry natto
	naike, naiqa, naira, naitya , etc. [These words are given under the root NAŶA.]	naike, naikele, naiqa, naira, naitya , etc. [These words are given under the root NAŶA.]	-
	-	nak [These words are given under the root NAQA.]	Added entry
	nal, nalda, nalle [These words are given under the root NLDL.]	nal, nalba, nalda, nalle [These words are given under the root NLDL.]	-
	NARA (NARA or -ŶA.) properly “bite at”.	NARA (DARA or -ŶA.) properly “bite at.”	-
	nar(d), narda-, Nardi, narwa , etc. [These words are given under the root NRŶR-.]	nar(d), narda-, Nardi, nardile, narwa , etc. [These words are given under the root NRŶR-.]	-
narqa, narqele , etc. [These words are given under the root NRQR.]	narqa, narqa-, narqele, Narqelion etc. [These words are given under the root NRQR.]	-	
65	NAHYA-	DAHYA-	-
	[<i>nexier</i> > <i>neier</i> > <i>nier</i> .]	[<i>nexier</i> > <i>neier</i> > <i>nier</i> .]	Etymology after entry nier (nies-) . The change from <i>nexier</i> to <i>nexier</i> is an editorial one. Cf. editorial note at the end of NEHE ’s entries.
	-	Tolkien wrote <i>nexier</i> with no dot, but cf. <i>nyexie</i> under root NYEHE.	Added as first sentence in editorial note after entry Nierninwa or Niellüne
	NELE (NELE ?)	NELE (DELE ?)	-
66	NETE- (NETE.)	NETE- (DETE.)	-
	-	nie, Nielikki, Nieliqi, nieninqe [These words are given under the root NYEHE.]	Added entry
	In the last entry there is a faint line through the beginning of the form nindon , and ningon was added below, perhaps as a replacement. “< NŌ (cp. ONO ?)”	There is a faint line through the beginning of the form nindon , and ningon was added below, perhaps as a replacement. “< DŌ (cp. ODO ?)”	First sentence of editorial note after entry nindon (d), ningon In first sentence of editorial note after nosse
67	no adv. then, next (of time).		Switched from page 66 to page 67
	nonda, nonno [These words are given under the root NŌ-, NOWO.]	nonda, nonno, nonnuóra [These words are given under the root NŌ, NOWO.]	-
	-nor, nōre, nosse, nosta , etc. [These words are given under the root NŌ.]	-nor, nōre, nosse, nosta , etc. [These words are given under the root NŌ ‘be born, become’.]	-
NĜ or N	DĜ or D	In antepenultimate sentence of editorial note after entry Nōre, -nor	
68	nuo, nuononda, nuóra [These words are given under the root NŌ-, NOWO.]	nuo, nuononda, nuóra [These words are given under the root NŌ, NOWO ‘ahead, in front’.]	-
	-	nupte [This word is given under the root NUFU.]	Added entry
	-	nūta- [This word is given under the root NUHU.] nuvu- [This word is given under the root NUFU.]	Added entries
	* Or all to \sqrt{nyehe} .	* Or all to \sqrt{nyehe} .	Under entry nyēna-

	Nieliqi , also Nielikki or Nyelikki a little girl among the Valar who danced in spring — where her tears fell snowdrops sprang, where her feet touched as she laughed daffodils blossomed.		Switched from page 68 to page 69
69	oa, oalle, oara , etc. [These words are given under the root OWO.]	oa, oalle, oalūme, oara [These words are given under the root OWO.]	-
	oika, oise, oito , etc. [These words are given under the root OYO ⁽¹⁾ .]	oika, oise, oista-, oiste, oiswa oito [These words are given under the root OYO ⁽¹⁾ .]	-
	-	okka [This word is given under the root OQO.]	Added entry
	-	On a different page there is a cross-reference “ OLO (Cp. LO’O, etc.)” that may relate to one [of the] roots OLO.	Added as penultimate sentence in the editorial note after entry OLME ⁽²⁾ (-i)
	OLO (Cp. LO’O, etc.)	-	Suppressed. Cf. above
	-	ōma [This word is given under root OHO ⁽²⁾ .]	Added entry
70	ONGO- (ONŌ)	ONGO- (ODO)	-
	-orand- [This word is given under the root WADA-.]	-orand- [This word is given under the root WADA.]	-
71	-	orqindi [This word is given above with <i>Ork</i> (orq-).]	Added entry
	-	Ostaros, osto, Ostor [These names are given under the root OŖO.]	Added entry
72	... with a past tense <i>paltune</i> with a preterite <i>paltune</i> .	Editorial note after entry palasar (rd)
	-	palya [This word is given under the root PLTYL.]	Added entry
	This entry was struck through and apparently replaced by <i>pant</i> ‘arrangement, grouping; book’, also compared to Q <i>panna</i> . (This appears to be related to the root PANA ‘arrange’, although no such form occurs there.)	This entry was apparently replaced by <i>pant</i> ‘arrangement, grouping; book’, also compared to Q <i>panna</i> (not in QL but probably related to root PANA ‘arrange’).	Antepenultimate sentence in the editorial note after entry Parma Kuluinen
	-	pat, patl [These words are given under the root PAPA.]	Added entry
73	penanwa present, standing by, supporting, backing.		Switched from page 72 to page 73
74	PILI ⁽¹⁾ rob. pilu thief, robber. pilwe robbery, theft.		Switched from page 73 to page 74
	-	pilt-, pilty- [These words are given under the root PLTYL.]	Added entry
75	poar = <i>pōme</i> .		Switched from page 74 to page 75
	poika, poime, poita , etc. [These words are given under the root POYO.]	poika, poime, poimine, poita, poitya [These words are given under the root POYO.]	-
	[The past tense forms in the entry <i>pukta-</i> are written over an erasure, including a gloss that can no longer be read. The form puntl had a gloss “ <i>man, vir.</i> ”, which was also erased. PME lists <i>putse</i> ‘child’.]	[The preterite forms in the entry <i>pukta-</i> are written over an erasure, including a gloss that might be “ <i>coire</i> ,” i.e. Latin for ‘copulate’. The form puntl also has an erased gloss “ <i>mem. vir.</i> ,” an abbreviation for Latin <i>membrum virile</i> ‘male organ’. PME lists <i>putse</i> ‘child’.]	Editorial note after entry puntl (correction of <i>man</i> >> <i>mem</i> included in <i>Errata</i>)
	-	pulqe [This word is given under the root PLQL.]	Added entry
76	purin (d) hearth [PME lists <i>purma</i> ‘blaze’ and <i>purin</i> ‘hearth’.]		Switched from page 75 to page 76
	Qan (nd-) (NQŃ q.v.) an ear.	Qan (nd-) (NQŃ q.v.) an ear.	-
	[This group was a late addition on the blank page preceding the original beginning of the Q-section. GL gives <i>gwar-</i> ‘watch, all senses’.]	[This group was added on the blank page preceding the original beginning of the Q-section. GL gives <i>gwar-</i> ‘watch, all senses’. A queried form QARA is given below as an alternative to the root QRŖR.]	Editorial note after entry qārele
	-	QATA [For this root see QNTŃ.]	Added entry
77	qidda, qildi-, qille , etc. [These words are given under the root QLŖL.]	qilda, qildare, qilde, qildi-, qille [These words are given under the root QLŖL.]	-
79	-	RIKI [For this root see RIQI.]	Added entry
	rim-, rimbe, rīmen, rimpa, rimu , etc. [These words are given under the root RIPI.]		Switched from page 80 to page 79
80	-	RIMI [For this root see RIPI.]	Added entry
	RIŃI [The verb form <i>royenta</i> may be a 3rd person pl. past tense;	RIDI [The verb form <i>royenta</i> may be a 3rd person pl. preterite;	First sentence of editorial note after entry rosta
81	saike, saiqu, saita , etc. [These words are given under the root SAŶA.]	saike, saikele, saiqu, saita, saitya , etc. [These words are given under the root SAŶA.]	-
	-	sampa, sampe, sampo [These words are given under the root SAPA.]	Added entry
	SAŃA-	SADA-	-

82	sanka, sanke, Sankossi , etc. [These words are given under the root SŃKN.]	sanka, sanke, Sankossi [These words are given under the root SŃKN.]	-
	saqila [This word is given under the root SAHA.]	saqila, s̄ara, s̄area [This word is given under the root SAHA.]	-
	s̄ara, s̄area [These words are given under the root SAHA.]	-	Blended with above entry
	-	sata, satwa [These words are given under the root SAPA.]	Added entry
83	-	SENE [For this root see SĚ.]	Added entries
	(a)sesta-, (a)seste, (a)sestima, etc. [These words are given under the root SĚ.]	(a)sesta-, (a)sestaine, (a)seste, (a)sestima [These words are given under the root SĚ.]	-
	simpa, simpetar, Simpi , etc. [These words are given under the root SIPI.]	simpa, simpetar, Simpi, simpina, simpise [These words are given under the root SIPI.]	-
	SINI	SIDI	-
84	ᐃᐣᐃᐣ might also be read as ᐃᐣᐃᐣ, although there appears to be a faint crossbar on the D.]	ᐃᐣᐃᐣ might also be read as ᐃᐣᐃᐣ, although there appears to be a faint crossbar on the D.]	atought >> although, editorial note after entry sildra
87	[usult , and an uncompleted entry below it beginning “su”, appear to be later additions.	[usult , and an uncompleted entry below it beginning “su...” appear to be later additions.	First sentence of editorial note after entry usult
88	-	[The abbreviation “abst.” Probably means ‘abstract’.	First sentence added in the editorial note after entry talakūme
	Cp. Q <i>talqe = taḷkwē.</i> ”]	Cp. Q <i>talqe = taḷkwē.</i> ”]	Last sentence of editorial note after entry talku-
	[PME gives <i>tamarin</i> ‘yew’.]		Switched from page 89 to page 88
89	TANA	TADA	-
	-	tasta- [This word is given under the root TAPA.]	Added entry
	TASA ^(s) much same as TAŘA. taste fringe. ? tasarin (d) willow.		Switched from page 90 to page 89
90	-	The hastily written abbreviation in the 5th entry might be “pat” for past tense.	Second sentence added in the editorial note after entry telyantasse
	* Teler (teleř-) little elf. telesto (u) (same.) m. teleste (i) (same.) f.		Switched from page 91 to page 90
91	telya, telyanta , etc. [These words are given under the root TEHE.]	telya, telyanta, telyantalya, telyantasse [These words are given under the root TEHE.]	-
	TEŃE	TEDE	-
	Tessa a maid, maiden. tessara maiden, maidenly. tessare (i) little maid. [PME gives <i>tessa, tessare</i> ‘maid’.]		Switched from page 92 to page 91
	tet [This word is given under the root TEKE.]		
92	[<i>Qen</i> is presumably the singular of <i>Quendi</i> ,	[<i>Qen</i> is presumably the singular of <i>Qendi</i> ,	First sentence of editorial note after entry Timpinen , included in the <i>Errata</i>
	-	timpa, timpe, timpina , etc. [These words are given under the root TIPI.]	Added entry
	tiqilin (d) a thaw, melting snow, slush. tiqilindea thawing, slushy. [PME gives <i>tiqile</i> ‘thaw’.]		Switched from page 93 to page 92
93	TŃTŃ tanta- bounce, bound, rebound. [tante- . tantl shuttle.		Switched from page 94 to page 93
94	TOŃO-	TODO-	-
95	Tui, tuile, tuista, tuita-, Tuivâna , etc. [These words are given under the root TUŲU.]	Tui, tuile, Tuilindo, tuista, tuita-, Tuivâna , etc. [These words are given under the root TUŲU.]	-
96	This also changed the meaning of the next entry <i>tūranu</i> , indicated by ditto mark, from ‘king’ to ‘kingdom’, but this was probably inadvertent, since <i>tūranu</i> is transparently <i>tūr- +anu</i> ‘a male’ (cp. <i>tūrani</i> ‘queen’ < <i>anī</i> ‘woman’);	This would also have implied a change in the meaning of the next entry <i>tūranu</i> , indicated by ditto mark, from ‘king’ to ‘kingdom’, but this was probably inadvertent, since <i>tūranu</i> is transparently <i>tūr- +anu</i> ‘a male’ (cp. <i>tūrani</i> ‘queen’ < <i>anī</i> ‘woman’);	Third sentence in the editorial note after entry Tur (-ûr)

	The reference to Old Norse <i>Sigurðr</i> implies that it is a calque of <i>Turambar</i> , <i>-amarto</i> ‘Conqueror of Fate (II 86), i.e. <i>sigr</i> ‘victory’ + <i>urðr</i> ‘fate, destiny’, though scholars usually interpret the second element of the Old Norse name as <i>vrðr</i> ‘watcher, guard(ian)’. [The etymological note on * <i>Tuilindo</i> (“Not connected”, etc.) was added at the bottom of the page, with a line drawn from it to the entry. [For roots in <i>TY̅</i> - and forms in <i>ty</i> - see the separate <i>TY̅</i> -section between the K’s and L’s.]	The reference to Old Norse <i>Sigurðr</i> implies that it is a calque of <i>Turambar</i> , <i>-amarto</i> ‘Conqueror of Fate (II 86), i.e. <i>sigr</i> ‘victory’ + <i>urðr</i> ‘fate, destiny’, though scholars usually interpret the second element of the Old Norse name as derived from <i>vrðr</i> ‘watcher, guard(ian)’. [The etymological note on * <i>Tuilindo</i> (“Not connected”, etc.) was added at the bottom of the page, with a line drawn from the asterisk by the entry to the note. [For roots in <i>TY</i> - and forms in <i>ty</i> - see the separate <i>TY̅</i> -section between the K’s and L’s.]	Sixth sentence in the editorial note after entry Tur (-ûr) First sentence in the editorial note after entry Tuivâna Second editorial note after entry Tuivâna
97	[<i>viwi</i> . From some such form as <i>wī</i> .] UL- form of negative prefix <i>l-</i> before <i>p; f & b (> b); ·w & u > w</i> . - -	[<i>viwi</i> . From some such form as <i>wī</i> .] UL- form of negative prefix <i>l-</i> before <i>p; f & b (> b); ʒw & u > w</i> . ulme, Ulmo [These words are given under the root ULU ‘pour’]. [The suffix <i>-ūme</i> may occur in <i>talakūme</i> ‘huge burden, pile’ and PME <i>telūme</i> ‘the great end’ (see above under TALA and TEL + U).]	Sentence after entry * Ui - Added entry Editorial nota added after entry ūmea
	PME gives <i>unk</i> ‘ear of beasts’. GUNU ? similar to KANA twine. Cp. Gn. <i>gung</i> . *UNU -urand- [This word is given under the root <i>WADA-</i>]. - [Greek <i>φαέθων</i> ...	PME gives <i>ankar</i> ‘ear’; <i>anqa</i> ; and <i>unk</i> ‘ear of beasts’. GUDU ? similar to KADA twine. Cp. Gn. <i>gung</i> . *UDU -urand- [This word is given under the root <i>WADA</i>]. An entry (<i>uru</i>) <i>purnie</i> ‘conflagration’ is given under the root PUŔU ‘consume by fire’. [Greek <i>φαέθων</i> ...	Last sentence in editorial note after entry † anqa - Penultimate sentence in editorial note after entry ungwe - Second sentence added in editorial note after entry Urwen First sentence in editorial note after entry urya-
	ūv-, ūvanimo, uvin [These words are given under the root UMU-]. - Vai, vaile, vaima, vaine, vaita- , etc. [These words are given under the root VAŶA.]	ūv-, ūvanimo, uvin [These words are given under the root UMU/UVU, and the second also under VANA]. UVU [For this root, see UMU]. Vai, vaile, vaima, vaine, vaita-, Vaitya , etc. [These words are given under the root VAŶA.]	- Added root -
	100 varta [This word is given under the root <i>vrt-</i>].	varta [This word is given under the root <i>vrt-</i>].	-
101	venta- cut, shape. -	vilkin [This form is given under the root VLKL].	Switched from page 101 to page 100 Added entry
102	Probably at the same time the original gloss of <i>vildima</i> , “effectual, actual, real,” was emended hastily to “essential, imperative,” the second gloss being uncertain. vrt- [This group was p to the right of the derivatives of VARA. The gloss was originally “other”.] WADA- dwell. Cp. <i>NWADA</i> . (<i>gwar-</i>)	Probably at the same time the original gloss of <i>vildima</i> , “effectual, actual, real,” was emended hastily to “essential, imperative,” the second gloss being uncertain and possibly read as “important.” vrt- [This root was written as <i>vrt</i> in the manuscript. This group was positioned to the right of the derivatives of VARA. The gloss of <i>varta</i> was originally “other.”] WADA- dwell. Cp. <i>NWADA</i> . (<i>gwar-</i>)	Second sentence of editorial note after entry vildima - Editorial note after entry varta -
	102-3 [WADA- probably << WAŶA- ; the haček of the earlier form is still visible above the Đ . The Gn. Root <i>gwar-</i> is an emendation from <i>gwith-</i> (GL gives <i>gwith-</i> ‘dwell’, and in an earlier version of entry <i>Gilthavran</i> ‘hall of the Moon King’ cites <i>gvara-</i> ‘dwell’).]	[WADA- probably << WAŶA- ; the haček of the earlier form is still visible above the Đ and the diacritic below the W . The Gn. root <i>gwar-</i> was emended from <i>gwith-</i> (GL gives <i>gwith-</i> ‘dwell’, and in an earlier version of entry <i>Gilthavran</i> ‘hall of the Moon King’ cites <i>gvara-</i> ‘dwell’).]	Editorial note after entry wastar
	103 <i>WADA-</i> GWINI-, GWIGI	<i>WADA</i> GWIDI/GWIGI	Editorial notes after entry 'warin and entry wastar, wasto Last sentence of editorial note after entry 'wembil
104	- GWINI-, GWIGI [GWINI- possibly << WINI- , [This group, written to the left of <i>VRDR</i> , originally read “ GWRDR , only in 'wardin I rule.” Thus GWRDR was originally just a variant of <i>VRDR</i> (with derivatives such as <i>vard-</i> ‘rule, govern’). When the meaning of GWRDR was changed to ‘die’, the entry <i>'wardin</i> was struck out and entries <i>urdu</i> and <i>warda</i> were added. GL s.v. <i>gurthu</i> ‘death’ mentions Q <i>urdu</i> (see also the annotation to <i>Gurtholfin</i> in GL), and s.v. <i>gwarth</i> ‘dead’ compares Q <i>warda</i> ‘dead’. Cf. II 342 s.v. <i>Gurtholfin</i> , which states that <i>urdu</i> ‘death’ is not in QL.] “Inwelin forms such as <i>gw, dy</i> also given”	GWIGI [For this root see GWIDI]. GWIDI-, GWIGI [GWIDI- possibly << WIDI- , [This group, written to the left of <i>VRDR</i> , originally read “ GWRDR , only in 'wardin I rule.” So the root was originally just a variant of <i>VRDR</i> (with derivatives such as <i>vard-</i> ‘rule, govern’), and Tolkien probably intended to write GWRDR with a second syllabic sonant. When he gave th meaning ‘die’ to the root, he deleted the entry <i>'wardin</i> and added entries <i>urdu</i> and <i>warda</i> . GL s.v. <i>gurthu</i> ‘death’ cites Q <i>urdu</i> (see also the annotation to <i>Gurtholfin</i> in GL), and s.v. <i>gwarth</i> ‘dead’ compares Q <i>warda</i> ‘dead’. Cf. II 342 s.v. <i>Gurtholfin</i> , which states that <i>urdu</i> ‘death’ is not in QL.] “Inwelin forms such as <i>gw, dy</i> [are] also given”	Added root - First sentence of editorial note after entry 'wingild- Editorial note after entry warda Second sentence of editorial note after Y

105	† <i>gath</i> ⁽²⁾ (<i>gadh</i> -)	† <i>gath</i> (<i>gadh</i> -)	Editorial note after entry yara
	'yanta- [This word is given under the root DÝNTŇ.]	'yanta, 'yanta- [This word is given under the root DÝNTŇ.]	-
	<i>gath</i> ⁽¹⁾	<i>gath</i>	Editorial note after yarta
	-	[Perhaps ÝAVA >> ŸAVA, although there is no sign of either diacritic being erased.	First sentence added in editorial note after entry yausta
	-	YE-/DYE- [For these root-forms see YA/DYA.]	Added root
	[DYEÐE was written over an erased root beginning with ŸE-, with the rest now illegible.	[DYEÐE was written over an erased root ŸE..., the end of which is now illegible.	In second column : <i>if</i> >> <i>of</i>
106	DÝELE 'yelwa cold. 'yel (d -) cold, the cold. 'yelma a cold. — a chill. — a bout of frost. 'Yelin (m -) Winter.		Switched from page 105 to page 106
	'yenda, 'yenyen(n) , etc. [These words are given under the root DYĚ 'behind, back'.]	'yenda, 'yendiéra, 'yendina, 'yenyen(n) [These words are given under the root DYĚ 'behind'.]	-
	-	'yeraina, 'yere, yeren, 'yerenwa, 'yereva [These words are given under the root DYEÐE.]	Added entry
	[DÝNTŇ is followed by an erased note, perhaps "(or YŇTŇ)".	[DÝNTŇ is followed by an erased note, perhaps "(or ÝŇTŇ)". The etymology "(yŇt)" is a later addition.	Editorial note after entry 'yanta
107	ŸAÐA-	ŸAÐA-	Page 5a
	TUSU = TUŔU	TUSU = TUŘU	Page 18a
109	? <i>·alast-</i>	? <i>zalast-</i>	Page 49a
		60b kilapi KAHA ? KARA-	Switched from page 110 to page 109
110		Lampa- LAIKA	Switched from page 111 to page 110
111	NAŘA	NAŘA	Page 98b, included in the <i>Errata</i>
		100b 'O'O ONO ⁽¹⁾ OHO ⁽²⁾ OYO ⁽¹⁾	Switched from page 112 to page 111
112	PIKI or PINI	PIKI or PINI or PĪ	Page 108b

