

J.R.R. Tolkien : a global theory ?

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Presentation

The purpose of this essay is to study the ‘global theory’ that the linguist Édouard Kloczko applied to J.R.R. Tolkien’s universe.

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Abbreviations employed

<<	replaced in
word	word rejected by J.R.R. Tolkien
I	<i>The History of Middle-earth</i> , volume 1, <i>The Book of Lost Tales, Part 1</i> , HarperCollins publishers
II	<i>The History of Middle-earth</i> , volume 2, <i>The Book of Lost Tales, Part 2</i> , HarperCollins publishers
IV	<i>The History of Middle-earth</i> , volume 4, <i>The Shaping of Middle-earth</i> , HarperCollins publishers
IX	<i>The History of Middle-earth</i> , volume 9, <i>Sauron Defeated</i> , HarperCollins publishers
X	<i>The History of Middle-earth</i> , volume 10, <i>Morgoth’s Ring</i> , HarperCollins publishers
XI	<i>The History of Middle-earth</i> , volume 11, <i>The War of the Jewels</i> , HarperCollins publishers
XII	<i>The History of Middle-earth</i> , volume 12, <i>The Peoples of Middle-earth</i> , HarperCollins publishers
AppD/E/F	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i> , 50 th anniversary one-volume edition, appendix D/E/F, Houghton Mifflin publishers
adj./aj.	adjective
<i>c.</i>	latin <i>circa</i> ‘about’
CE	Common Eldarin
Dan.	Danian
DLE1	<i>Dictionnaire des langues elfiques</i> , volume 1, TAMISE editions
Dor.	Doriathrin
EdE	<i>L’encyclopédie des Elfes</i> , Le Pré aux Clercs editions
EN	Exilic Noldorin
fn.	footnote
Gn.	Gnomish
Ilk.	Ilkorin
L	<i>The letters of J.R.R. Tolkien</i> , HarperCollins publishers
LotR	<i>The Lord of the Rings</i> , 50 th anniversary one-volume edition, Houghton Mifflin publishers
MC	<i>The Monsters & the Critics and Other Essays</i> , HarperCollins publishers
N	Noldorin

n.	note (in bibliographical references) or noun (in the text)
ON	Old Noldorin
p.	pages(s)
PE	<i>Parma Eldalamberon</i> ¹
<i>Pictures</i>	<i>Pictures by J.R.R. Tolkien</i> , Houghton Mifflin publishers
PQ	Primitive Quendian
Q	Q(u)enya
RGEO	<i>The Road Goes Ever On</i> , 3 rd revised edition, HarperCollins publishers
S	Sindarin
Silm	<i>The Silmarillion</i> , Allen & Unwin publishers
T	Telerin
T&L	<i>Tree And Leaf</i> , HarperCollins publishers
TL	<i>Tolkien's Legendarium</i> , Greenwood Press
UT	<i>The Unfinished Tales of Númenor and Middle-earth</i> , HarperCollins publishers
VT	<i>Vinyar Tengwar</i> ²



¹ <<http://www.eldalamberon.com/index1.html>>.

² <<http://www.elvish.org/VT/>>.

The Global Theory

In his last book, *L'encyclopédie des Elfes*, published on 13 November 2008, Édouard Kloczko presents a 'global theory' about the Elvish languages created by J.R.R. Tolkien.

This conception is not a new one and was introduced by the author several years ago. In *Vinyar Tengwar* 8 published in November 1989, he had already suggested a similar theory in which he described the evolution of *Quenya* as follows (VT8:6-7) :

Discrepancy between Eldarissa and later Q(u)enya is in fact due to evolution, which can be put this way : *Common Elvish* > *Proto-Eldarin* > *Proto-Quenya* > *Classical Quenya* (or *Ingwi-Quenya*) > *Quenya* (two dialects : *Vanyarin* (in Aman) and *Noldorin* (in Aman and later in Middle-earth) > *Eldarissa* (mostly from *Vanyarin* and *Aulenossian*, the language of the Aulenossë, the Noldor who stayed in Aman).

And concerning *Sindarin* (VT8:7) :

Nonetheless we can still trace the history of Sindarin : *Common Elvish* > *Proto-Eldarin* > *Old Sindarin* > *Middle Sindarin* (three dialects : *Falathrin*, *Doriathrin* and *Mithrin*) > *Sindarin* (and *Golodhrin*) > *Sindarin-Golodhrin* (Second Age) > *Late Sindarin* (Third Age; together with *Númenórean Sindarin* (NuS) of Gondor and Arnor); and of *Goldogrin* : *Golodhrin* (First Age in Beleriand) > *Early Goldogrin* (in Tol Eressëa) > *Goldogrin* (of BoLT = Gnomish Lexicon).

Six years later, those very features reappear in the *Dictionnaire des langues elfiques*, volume 1 (published in 1995). In that book, there is, indeed, a table (DLE1:128) supporting nearly similar conclusions: *Eldarin*, or *Eldarissa*, is thus presented as the result of the mingling of *Quenya* and *Telerin*, while *Sindarin*, together with the 'Grey-Elvish language spoken by the Ñoldor, the *Golodhrin*', is envisioned as evolving into the *Goldogrin* spoken in Tol Eressëa.

Finally, in his last book (published in 2008), Kloczko presents again a similar conception (EdE: 159-160³) :

So, we consider that the differences between Eldarissa and Amanian Quenya are explained by an evolution (a diachrony). Eldarissa represents a very remote temporal stage from Quenya.

He also proposes this following figure: (EdE:160⁴) :

³ The translation is mine.

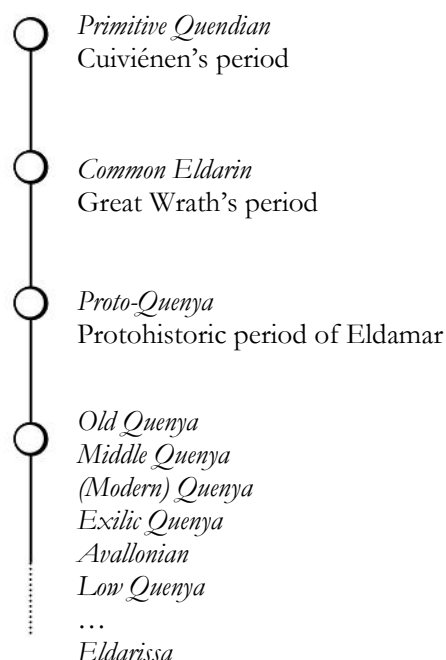


Figure1. *Partial Diagram representing Eldarissa's antecedents* (The 'global theory' of É. Kloczko)

Furthermore, he writes about Goldogrin (EdE:160⁴) :

After the return of almost all the Elves in Tol Eressëa, a long time ago after the Third Age, the Ñoldor wanted to continue to distinguish themselves from the other Elves of the island and continued to use their language spoken in Middle-earth while modifying it.

That theory also involves Tolkien's universe, which Kloczko envisions in a global way. Indeed, he chooses to include Tolkien's earliest conceptions (particularly those developed in *The Book of Lost Tales*). Thus, in the insert 'Some gods and goddesses from the Elvish pantheon' (EdE:107-110), we find Eonwë 'the herald or son of Manwë' (EdE:107), and Nielicci 'daughter of the goddess Vána and god Oromë'. The author consequently preserves the idea that Valar are able to give birth, even if this aspect has disappeared from Tolkien's later conceptions. The pantheon also presents characters such as Erinti, Salmar, Macar or Meassë⁵ who were not preserved in works following *The Book of Lost Tales*.

Kloczko therefore proposes a unification of all of Tolkien's conceptions (both linguistic and mythological), which kept evolving throughout his life (more precisely over nearly sixty years since he began to write during the First World War). That conception, as interesting as it is, raises many fundamental questions. I will try to consider some of them in this essay.

⁴ The translation is mine.

⁵ Following Kloczko's approach, it is regrettable that he does not mention *Kosomot*, son of Melko and other Ainur such as *Omar* or *Nornore*. In the same way, why would he present *Mairon* (*Sauron*), and forget the *Istarî*? And, why would he mention the *Wingildi*, (sea-spirits) but hush up the many other spirits of same rank dedicated to other elements (*Nermir*, *Nandini*, *Oarni*, *Falmarini*, *Orossi*, *Mánir*, *Súrilî*, *Tavari*)?

Foundations

In his encyclopedia, Kloczko writes about his ‘global theory’ but does not give enough explanations concerning this conceptual choice. According to him (EdE:7⁶) :

All through his life, [J.R.R. Tolkien] threw away only a very few of his manuscripts or drafts, even those written on a worn envelope. All were component elements, more or less exactly worked out facets of his world. [...] What we have to distinguish are the internal sources.

During a conference given in June 2009, he quoted an extract of the *Dangweth Pengolod̐* (XII:398) :

But among the Eldar there are many quick ears and subtle minds to hear and appraise such inventions, and though many be the patterns and devices so made that prove in the end only pleasing to a few, or to one alone, many others are welcomed and pass swiftly from mouth to mouth, with laughter or delight or with solemn thought – as maybe a new jest or new-found saying of wisdom will pass among men of brighter wit. For to the Eldar the making of speech is the oldest of the arts and the most beloved.

Concluding thus⁷:

Since he threw away nothing and wished to keep his whole world in some consistency, he devised as an explanation that language, the art of language, is extremely valued among the Elves.

Kloczko thus conceives the *Dangweth Pengolod̐* as Tolkien’s attempt to find an internal solution to an external problem that subsequently occurred (*i.e.* to be able to explain discrepancies and to make cognate the languages he created throughout his life).

If the second part of his conclusion is an obvious fact (‘language, the art of language, is extremely valued among the Elves’), it seems to me that the first one is an error, beyond the fact that it would be a very elliptical explanation, the only one of this kind. If the *Dangweth Pengolod̐* is considered by Christopher Tolkien as a ‘work of importance’ (XII:395), it is not as a link between the many different conceptual stages of his father, but as the description of a fundamental element : ‘the conscious introduction of change by the Eldar on the basis of an understanding of the phonological structure of their language in its entirety’ (*ibidem*).

⁶ The translation is mine.

By contrast, this capacity recalls the ‘opposition of the collective inertia to any linguistic innovation’ described by Ferdinand de Saussure⁷, the same observation being made by Tolkien in his essay *A Secret Vice* (MC:204, 1931) :

In traditional languages invention is more often seen undeveloped, severely limited by the weight of tradition, or alloyed with other linguistic processes, and finds outlet chiefly in the modification of existing sound-groups to ‘fit’ the sense [...], or even modification of sense to ‘fit’ the sound. In this way, in either case, ‘new words’ are really made [...]. Made not created.

The *Dangweth Pengolod* is thus the illustration of Tolkien’s wish to conceive his Elves (and especially the Ñoldor) as ‘philological’ beings, endowed with a high linguistic sensitivity, by contrast with Humans whose creative abilities are shackled and less developed. We just have to read the Elvish customs concerning naming (X:215-7) that talk about the *lámatyávë*, the ‘individual pleasure in the sounds and forms of words’ (X:215), to be convinced and better understand the underlying idea of the *Dangweth Pengolod*.

É. Kloczko also suggests solutions to the discrepancies or contradictions that could make hardly possible, or even prevent, the union of some of Tolkien’s conceptual stages. Thus, about the fact that *The Etymologies* deals with *Noldorin* instead of *Sindarin*, he suggests that (DLE1:130⁸) :

[The scribe who recopied the manuscript in *The Lost Road*] probably modified his manuscript in order to explain the use of Sindarin in Middle-earth by the Ñoldor, at the same time evading the Edict of Elu Thingol that forbade the use of Quenya to his subjects.

In the same way, about *The Book of Lost Tales* (EdE:7, my translation) :

The Book of Lost Tales represents the point of view of a German from the Middle Age, Eriol the mariner, who is the author of the book, and to whom Elves told their story. The hundreds of Balrogs attacking Gondolin in the tradition of *The Book of Lost Tales* (even though only three, or at the most seven Balrogs ever existed, according to a note of the *Annals of Aman*, published in *Morgoth’s Ring*, p. 80) could be due to an epic exaggeration of Eriol, the teller, or to an error of a copyist from Middle-earth who confused the words *Balrog* and *Boldog* in an old manuscript.

⁷ *Cours de linguistique générale*, p. 107, my translation.

⁸ The translation is mine.

This ‘error of a copyist’ reappears with reference to the various occurrences of the word *Lindar* (EdE:31, my translation) :

Lindar is a Quenya word for the Elves of the Third Clan [...] Nonetheless, in the *Quenta Noldorinwa* and the *Annals of Valinor*, we find the word *Lindar* applied to the Elves of the First Clan. We think that it is an error of the Human (or Hobbit) scribes of the Fourth Age who translated many very old texts without clear understanding of the High Elves’ language and traditions.

Once again with *Eonwë* and *Fionwë* (EdE:107, my translation) :

Eonwë was associated to the Quenya word *fion*, ‘hawk’, a bird dedicated to *Manwë*. The name was altered in *Fionwë* by copists.

Another illustration of this phenomenon concerns Fëanor’s twins and last born children : Pityafinwë and Telufinwë. In *The Silmarillion*, they lived in Middle-earth during the entire First Age while, according to another source (XII:354), Telufinwë perished in the flames after the arrival of the Exiles in Middle-earth. É. Kloczko suggests this explanation (EdE:14, my translation) :

Telufinwë died ‘accidentally’ in the fire of his ship in Losgar. His brother, inconsolable, was obviously able to project such a strong mental image of his twin, an *indemma*, that he persuaded the Humans of his presence during the entire First Age.

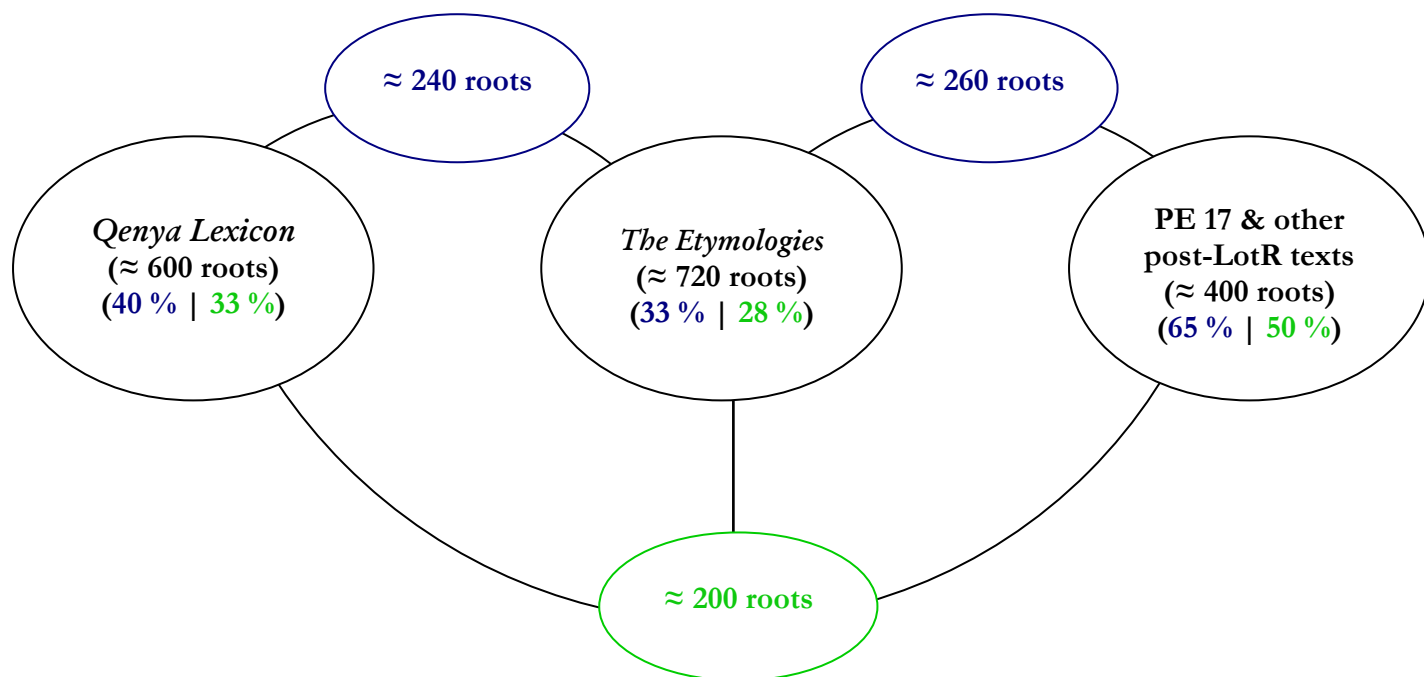
In a general way, the global theory seems to be founded on the fact that :

- 1) the whole texts and languages of J.R.R. Tolkien do possess some consistency,
- 2) J.R.R. Tolkien would have **wished** ‘to keep his whole world in some consistency’,
- 3) it is possible, with internal explanations inspired from observations in the Primary World, to explain the discrepancy between the various conceptual stages.

Let’s see how far this consistency exists.

Continuity ...

If we take a look at Elvish roots, we can see that a consequent number of roots from the *Qenya Lexicon* (PE12:29-112, about 600 roots, *c.* 1915-16) have close analogues in shape and meaning in *The Etymologies* (V:339-400, about 720 roots, *c.* 1937-8) and in *Parma Eldalamberon* 17, especially in *Eldarin Roots and Stems* (PE17:143-91, about 400 roots, post-LotR period *i.e.* after 1955) or in other post-LotR texts. Those relations can be summarized as follows :



As for the roots, words derived from them can be compared according to the different conceptual periods. Thus, for example, we can trace the existence of many words from the *Qenya* of the *Qenya Lexicon* through its successor in *The Etymologies* and later (as in *Parma Eldalamberon* 17, *cf.* Annexe II). The same can be done with the Goldogrin from the *Gnomish Lexicon* (PE11:17-75 to the Sindarin of the LotR and later (*cf.* Annexe III).

Note that beyond the mere quantitative observation, a qualitative appreciation can also be made. Christopher Gilson illustrates this fact in his essay *Gnomish is Sindarin : The Conceptual Evolution of an Elvish Language* (TL:87-97). He presents a list of about fifty Gnomish words on which he writes (TL:88) :

The Gnomish words are not a random selection, and since they constitute only 2 percent of the entries in the dictionary, the list may not appear to be statistically significant. But most of the words are items of basic vocabulary, and many of them occur over and over in the various names and occasional utterances in the stories.

As for the corpus, the structure of Tolkien's languages had evolved a great deal, but anyway we can observe similarities. Without any idea of exhaustiveness, we can quote some examples concerning the Qenya from the *Early Qenya Grammar* (PE14:37-86, c. 1920-25) that lasted, such as :

- definite article *i* ;
- plural endings *-i*, *-li* or *-e* (< *-ai*),
- adverbial suffixes *-sse*, *-llo*, ou *-ĭnen* vs. locative (*-sse*), ablative (*-llo*) and instrumental (*-nen*),
- genitive declension *-n* also found in *The Etymologies* before it became *-o*,
- ordinal ending *-sto* that became later *-sta*,
- personal pronouns *ni*- (and its possessive counterpart *nya*) or *me*-,
- past tense ending *-ie* that became later the perfect tense's ending,
- future ending *-uva*,
- dissociation between basic and derivative verbs.

Juste like languages, tales created by J.R.R. Tolkien possess many similarities. Most of the *Book of Lost Tales* was rewritten but not essentially devised anew, the main themes are those of *The Silmarillion* (The Music of the Ainur, the rebellion of Melkor, the awakening of Elves and Men, the wars against Melkor, etc.) and major tales (such as *The tale of Tinúviel* or *Turambar and the Foalokë*) are already in existence, at least in their essence (cf. for instance the nine versions of the Legend of Beren and Lúthien given by Thomas Shippey in *The Road to Middle-earth*, p. 357).

There are also many emblematic characters who endured all the various conceptual stages : many Ainur (Manwë, Melko/Morgoth, Aulë, Ulmo, Mandos, Lórien, Nienna, Vána, Varda, etc.), as other famous names such as *Eärendel*, *Finwe*, *Glorfindel*, *Glorund*, *Gothmog*, *Idril*, *Voronwë*, etc.

Many places were also preserved by Tolkien : *Aman*, *Valinor*, *Gondolin*, *Tumladin*, *Eldamar*, *Sirion*, *Taniquetil*, *Tasarinan*, *Tol Eressëa*, etc.

... and changes

Tolkien's conceptual changes were numerous and various. The body of legends his son published under the title *The Book of Lost Tales* which evolved and became *The Silmarillion* is the most significant example. Christopher Tolkien offers us a glimpse of this situation in his foreword to *The Book of Lost Tales* (I:8) :

... there were no 'Elder Days' ending in the drowning of Beleriand, for there were as yet no other Ages of the World; when the Elves were still 'fairies', and even Rúmil the learned Noldo was far removed from the magisterial 'loremasters' of my father's later years. In *The Book of Lost Tales* the princes of the Noldor have scarcely emerged, nor the Grey-elves of Beleriand; Beren is an Elf, not a Man, and his captor, the ultimate precursor of Sauron in that rôle, is a monstrous cat inhabited by a fiend; the Dwarves are an evil people; and the historical relations of Quenya and Sindarin were quite differently conceived. These are a few especially notable features, but such a list could be greatly prolonged.

Some elements from the period of *The Book of Lost Tales* are difficult or even impossible to reconcile with later conceptions. An interesting example is the relation between the first tales and Christian theology. Thus, in the *Qenya Lexicon* (PE12) we can find words such as :

anatarwesta crucifixion (31)

anusta monastery (31)

anustar/anuon monk (31)

Atar 1st Person of the Blessed Trinity (33)

ainu a pagan god (34)

aini a pagan goddess (34)

evandl Christian missionary (36)

evandilyon gospel (36)

i'air' anūre monks (31)

i'aira quinde (quinne) nuns (77)

ION (form of *Yon*) mystic name of God. 2nd Person of the Blessed Trinity (43)

manimo Holy soul (58)

manimuine Purgatory (58)

qindelis/quindestin a nun (77)

qindesta convent (77)

qindestin nun (77)

Sā Fire, especially in temples, etc. A mystic name identified with Holy Ghost (81)

tarwe a cross, Crucifix (89)

(ana)tarwesta crucifix(ion) (89)

tarwesta- crucify (89)

And also in the *Gnomish Lexicon* (PE11) :

Imelca, Imbelca or *Imbelcon* Hell (house of *Melko*) (51)

Inthanfog Hell (51)

In his commentaries (I:92), Christopher Tolkien gives the same observation, especially concerning the presence of the Hell/Purgatory/Paradise triptych.

In this period, influences from Norse mythology were also quite present. So, *Valinor, Valinóre* is notably translated as ‘Asgard’ (PE12:99) and Oromë builds there *Ilveran* ‘the Bridge of Heaven’ (also called ‘Rainbow’) that links Valinor to the Great Lands (I:212), exactly as Asgard and Midgard were linked by *Bifröst*, the rainbow bridge, watched by the god Heimdall, whose horn, which he blows in case of danger is not unrelated to Oromë’s own attribute.

It is interesting to compare those elements with Tolkien’s statement about the ‘Arthurian world’ (L:144, c. 1951⁹) :

Of course there was and is all the Arthurian world, but powerful as it is, it is imperfectly naturalized, associated with the soil of Britain but not with English; and does not replace what I felt to be missing. For one thing its ‘faerie’ is too lavish, and fantastical, incoherent and repetitive. For another and more important thing: it is involved in, and explicitly contains the Christian religion.

For reasons which I will not elaborate, that seems to me fatal. Myth and fairy-story must, as all art, reflect and contain in solution elements of moral and religious truth (or error), **but not explicit, not in the known form of the primary ‘real’ world.**

Concluding in the following paragraph :

Do not laugh! But once upon a time (my crest has long since fallen) I had a mind to make a body of more or less connected legend, ranging from the large and cosmogonic, to the level of romantic fairy-story [...] which I could dedicate simply to : to England; to my country. [...] Absurd.

⁹ The emphasis is mine.

This statement on the fact that religious notions from the ‘primary ‘real’ world’ seem ‘fatal’ to a mythology, followed by the reference to the original conception of a mythology for England must be associated with the *Lost Tales*.

If the word ‘Absurd’ is probably too strong, it clearly represents anyway the point of view of the author on his early work. Not to mention the state of progress in which the *Lost Tales* were abandoned, according to his son Christopher (I:9) :

The *Lost Tales* never reached or even approached a form in which my father could have considered their publication before he abandoned them; they were experimental and provisional, and the tattered notebooks in which they were written were bundled away and left unlooked at as the years passed.

Another example of conceptual evolution concerns the Silmarils. As Christina Scull notes it in *The Development of Tolkien's Legendarium, Some Threads in the Tapestry of Middle-earth* (TL:12-23) and especially (TL:15) :

The legendarium began as *The Book of Lost Tales* and became, after many years and alterations, *The Silmarillion*. In its earliest version the Silmarils in fact are not especially important. [...] In successive versions of his legendarium Tolkien gradually made the Silmarils more powerful, more significant, more fateful, even holy, and eventually he referred to the whole legendarium as *The Silmarillion*.

She gives another significative example (TL:21) :

... in *The Book of Lost Tales* Eärendel does not seek or obtain help in Valinor for Elves and Men beleaguered in Middle-earth by Morgoth. He is the most famous of all mariners, and reaches Valinor without the help of a Silmaril. There he finds the city of Kôr deserted by the Elves, who had heard of the plight of their kin from birds and had already left for Middle-earth.

Note also Tolkien's own considerations in a note (X:370, probably dated from 1958), in which he proceeds to a great change in his mythological conception. We learn indeed that ‘in any case the Mythology must actually be a ‘Mannish’ affair’. *The Silmarillion* is no longer an Elvish work or something based on their traditions (as were the *Lost Tales* or the many versions of *The Silmarillion*) but ‘What we have in the *Silmarillion* etc. are traditions [...] handed on by *Men* in Númenor and later in Middle-earth [...] blended and confused with their own Mannish myths and cosmic ideas.’, Tolkien even exceeding the range of *The Silmarillion* by designating the whole of the writings of Arda in a broader view.

The Lord of the Rings also endured many changes and rewritings. However, its evolution in Tolkien's mind can't be strictly equated with *The Silmarillion*. If it was indeed concerned with many alterations from the first time of its writing at the end of 1937 until its publication from 1954¹⁰, the book as a whole was never subject to modifications as deep as those of *The Silmarillion*, from the beginning of the *Lost Tales* (c. 1915) to the potential conceptual revolution of *Myths Transformed* (1958 or later).

The changes of linguistic conceptions were also important. During the period of 1915-20, we find *Qenya* and *Goldogrin* (or *Gnomish*) in *The Book of Lost Tales* and in two related lexicons : the *Gnomish Lexicon* (together with the Gnomish grammar) and the *Qenya Lexicon* published in *Parma Eldalamberon* 11 and 12, respectively.

Later, after many evolutions, *The Etymologies* (c. 1937-8) represents a new important stage. It contains more than a dozen Elvish languages, such as : *Primitive Quendian*, *Eldarin*, *Danian*, *Ilkorin* (with the dialects of *Doriathrin* and *Falathrin*), *Lindarin*, *Old Noldorin*, *Noldorin*, *Exilic Noldorin*, *Ossiriandeb*, *Qenya* and *Telerin*.

The Lord of the Rings (first published in 1954-5) introduces us to Quenya and Sindarin¹¹, the main Elvish languages of Middle-earth. But Sindarin is not exactly a single language, as Tolkien points out in his notes to the LotR (PE17:127) : '**Sindarin** (Grey-elven) is properly the name of the language of the Elvish inhabitants of Beleriand, the later almost drowned land west of the Blue Mountains. [...] *Sindarin* is also loosely applied to the related languages of the Elves of the same origin as the 'Grey Elves' of Beleriand, who lived in *Eriador* and further East.' In the following pages, we find *Primitive Telerin*, *Old Sindarin*, *Ossiriandic*, *West*, *South* and *North Sindarin*, *Beleriandic Sindarin* or even *Mithrimin* (PE17:131/134). Quenya is also detailed since we can find *Old Quenya* which 'is the language of [?both] Vanyar and Noldor' (PE17:128), *Noldorin Quenya* which 'is the specifically Noldorin dialect at the time of the Exile and during the journey to Middle-earth' (*ibidem*) or even the *Exilic Quenya* which is 'the form of Quenya that arose among the *Noldor* in Beleriand, after they had adopted the *Sindarin* languages as their native speech.' (PE17:129).

It is those two major Elvish languages, Quenya and Sindarin, that Tolkien tirelessly refined, from the period of the writing of *The Lord of the Rings* until the end of his life.

¹⁰ The chapter *A Brief History of The Lord of the Rings* (*The Lord of the Rings, A Reader's Companion*, p. xviii-xliv) gives a good overview of his peregrinations.

¹¹ But we can note that Sindarin is already present in *The Etymologies* as attested by this very late addition : **ROT-** bore, tunnel. *rotto* cave, tunnel. S *roth*, *groth* (VT46:12).

Author's point of view

As we have seen briefly, to understand the work of J.R.R. Tolkien as a whole is a gamble. The problems of attesting the internal and/or external aspect of changes, or the relations between texts and languages, are too great for us to know with any certainty their nature. And even when it is possible to follow these, he could have later changed his mind. Facing so many uncertainties, we have to know what was the author's own point of view.

As far as our searches can discover, Tolkien never made any explicit statement about the possibility of a 'global' theory for *all* his languages or his mythology. However, we have some interesting remarks. We have already seen in a letter from c. 1951 (L:144) the poor consideration he had for his 'absurd' mythology for England. Another note concerns the name *Glorfindel* (XII:379, probably during the last year of his life) :

This name is in fact derived from the earliest work on the mythology: *The Fall of Gondolin*, composed in 1916-17, in which the Elvish language that ultimately became that of the type called Sindarin was in a primitive and unorganized form, and its relation with the High-elven type (itself very primitive) was still haphazard.

This 'primitiveness' of Qenya or Goldogrin is indeed expressed in terms of philological and linguistic maturity¹² (whatever the subjectivity of the judgement), those languages being just like the texts in which they took place (according to his son : 'experimental and provisional', I:9). The evolution discussed here ('the Elvish language that ultimately became that of the type called Sindarin') being understood as an external fact to the subcreation.

Here, Tolkien deals with 'the earliest work on the mythology'. *The Lost Tales* are indeed the first sketch of what later became *The Silmarillion*, just as *Qenya* finally became *Quenya* and *Goldogrin* became *Sindarin*. This a simple but fundamental fact : Tolkien always conceived his subcreation and his languages as a work in perpetual evolution. His son expresses this complexity well in his foreword to *The Book of Lost Tales* (I:7) :

The study of Middle-earth and Valinor is thus complex; for the object of the study was not stable, but exists, as it were 'longitudinally' in time (the author's lifetime), and not only 'transversely' in time, as a printed book that undergoes no essential further change.

¹² On this statement, see Patrick H. Wynne's article : [Are Goldogrin and Quenya 'primitive' ?](http://www.elvish.org/Tengwestie/editorials/20040404.phtml) (<http://www.elvish.org/Tengwestie/editorials/20040404.phtml>).

According to Tolkien : ‘There is in historic language, traditional or artificial, no pure creation in the void.’ (MC:204). It is the same for tales. The author created from what was available to him. So, as previously seen, external influences – such as Christian theology – are far stronger in his first works (*Lost Tales*). Languages were also influenced, as Tolkien later admitted concerning Quenya : ‘Finnish, which I came across when I first began to construct a ‘mythology’ was a dominant influence, but that has been much reduced.’ (PE17:135)¹³.

The following works didn’t need the same external influences, since Tolkien had already elaborated a mythology. Moreover, his imagination was conditioned by this creation, as he explained in his essay *A Secret Vice* (MC:212-3, 1931) :

I will offer some pieces of verse in the one language which has been expressly designed to give play to my own most normal phonetic taste [...] and which has had a long enough history of development to allow of this final fruition: verse. It expresses, and at the same time has fixed, my personal taste. Just as the construction of a mythology expresses at first one’s taste, and later conditions one’s imagination, and becomes inescapable, so with this language. I can conceive, even sketch, other radically different forms, but always insensibly and inevitably now come back to this one, which must therefore be or have become peculiarly mine.

By ‘a long enough history of development’, Tolkien refers to the external development of his languages, as in his notes to *The Lord of the Rings* (PE17:40, 1955) :

The ‘languages’ have, of course, changed quite as much as the world and its stories to which they belong, and are now almost an Entish record of my own linguistic-esthetic history, hardening at last with age.

PE17:135¹⁴, 13-15 June 1964 :

The Quenya and Sindarin have a long story (**outside the tale**) and in the forms now reached represent two different kinds of æsthetic pleasure I get from languages: one that might be called classical and inflected, and the other north-western.

The artistic languages and the mythology of Tolkien were devised to satisfy his own taste (or ‘æsthetic pleasure’) in perpetual evolution as illustrated by this statement (L:143, c. 1951) :

¹³ On the influence of Finnish upon Quenya, see *The Finnicization of Quenya* (*Arda Philology*, volume 1, p. 1-13).

¹⁴ The emphasis is mine.

In order of time, growth and composition, this stuff began with me – though I do not suppose that that is of much interest to anyone but myself. [...] Many children make up, or begin to make up, imaginary languages. [...] But I have never stopped, and of course, as a professional philologist (especially interested in linguistic aesthetics), I have changed in taste, improved in theory, and probably in craft.

And one of Tolkien's characters hints at this perpetual evolution in *The Notions Club Papers* (IX:240¹⁴) :

When you're just inventing, the pleasure or fun is in the moment of invention; but as you are the master your whim is law, and **you may want to have the fun all over again, fresh**. You're liable to be for ever niggling, altering, refining, wavering, according to your linguistic mood and to your changes of taste.

Those changes of 'taste', 'theory' and 'craft' largely explain the evolutions of his whole work. But if his taste changed and he decided to rewrite his tales and his languages, what about the manuscripts and drafts he perserved ? On that point, Tolkien never stated anything. Anyway, we can remember this answer Tolkien made to Peter Hastings (L:188-9, September 1954) :

I should have said that liberation 'from the channels the creator is known to have used already' is the fundamental function of 'sub-creation', a tribute to the infinity of His potential variety, one of the ways in which indeed it is exhibited, as indeed I said in the Essay. I am not a metaphysician; but I should have thought it a curious meta-physic [...] that declared the channels known [...] to have been used, are the only possible ones, or efficacious, or possibly acceptable to and by Him!

This view echoes to the poem *Mythopoeia* (T&L:87) :

man, sub-creator, the refracted light
through whom is splintered from a single White
to many hues, and endlessly combined
in living shapes that move from mind to mind.
[...]
We make still by the law in which we're made.

Just like the Creator, the subcreator can devise in many ways, even if they are not strictly consistent on the same 'plan'. Here again, his characters echo his thought in *The Notions Club Papers* (IX:228) :

‘Perhaps!’ said Frankley. ‘But that doesn’t make such things as the Arthurian romances real in the same way as true past events are real.’

‘I didn’t say *in the same way*,’ said Jeremy. ‘There are secondary planes or degrees.’

A part of the texts may have been preserved as ‘working support’ or external sources of inspiration and/or elements of the same internal tradition. As this internal tradition evolved, some of the texts became more or less alien to the author’s thought, while others didn’t have enough utility, having been deeply rewritten and/or rethought. It is the case of *The Book of Lost Tales* (presented by Christopher as ‘experimental and provisional’, I:9) and which Tolkien never described as a whole work, always referring to his tales in his letters as the *Silmarillion*, saying for instance that ‘I have (in the cracks of time!) laboured at these things since about 1914’ (L:130, 15 June 1948). From this point of view, the *Lost Tales* represents this mythology for England whose influence was later largely reduced.

He could quite well have considered that some texts, such as those of the *Lost Tales*, or some linguistic works, such as the *Qenya Lexicon* or the *Gnomish Lexicon*, were part of different ‘plans’ or ‘degrees’ of Arda that were not necessarily connected to his later conceptions. Other creative ‘channels’ of Tolkien, as ‘a tribute to the infinity of His potential variety’.

If J.R.R. Tolkien always set his heart on creating a nexus of consistent languages or texts in his legendarium, this wish had to face the changes of taste, of point of view or the many influences that marked out his life. He never expressed the need to conciliate all his texts or his languages, nor did he work according to a ‘Great Design’¹⁵.

¹⁵ To quote Thomas Shippey’s own words in *The Road to Middle-earth*, p. 335.

Conclusion

The artistic languages of J.R.R. Tolkien conceive themselves both as the visible stages of an external, continued maturation and as entities sharing, step by step or sometimes in a more remote way, a legacy of their own whose boundary between external and internal nature is most of the time hard to define. However, in the scale of Tolkien's life, as blurred as this boundary is, his whole oeuvre presents itself as the perpetual and insatiable rewriting of his languages and their background, the legendarium, not as a continuity of strictly complementary texts. By contrast with our own reality or the one of his subcreation, the only global truth we can accept is this third reality : that mythological, philological and linguistic taste and imagination – we can even talk about *genius* – which was expressed first in the *Lost Tales* and later became 'inescapable'¹⁶.

The 'global theory' suggested by Édouard Kloczko is interesting as a *personal* conception, as are the standardized languages (such as Neo-Quenya or Neo-Sindarin) proposed by Helge K. Fauskanger or Thorsten Renk. However, it doesn't fit the reality of the evolution of the Elvish languages or of the legendarium, whether we take an external or internal point of view. In some ways, it is alien to J.R.R. Tolkien's subcreation. The author indeed recognizes this, reminding us of the fact that 'Of course, this approach is purely a jeu d'esprit. We don't pretend that J.R.R. Tolkien conceived things in that way. [...] All the pieces we present here are genuine ones, but the way we fit them together is our own.'¹⁷

Then, the reader of *L'encyclopédie des Elfes* must keep in mind that this theory is just a 'jeu d'esprit' which doesn't fit any internal or external reality of J.R.R. Tolkien, and that it is not in a position to shed light on his universe. It relies on a personal choice ('What we have to distinguish are the internal sources.'¹⁸) most of the time silently applied to the languages, the history or the customs of the Elves. For those reasons, *L'encyclopédie des Elfes* can be conceived as a set of *personal* theses or theories, but in no way as 'a reference work'¹⁹.

A globalized vision of J.R.R. Tolkien's oeuvre can't objectively enlighten us, and as his son Christopher said about *The Silmarillion* : 'A complete consistency [...] is not to be looked for, and could only be achieved, if at all, at heavy and needless cost.'²⁰

As it was wisely suggested to me, a good way to approach Tolkien's mind probably relies more on a 'maximal theory' than a 'global' one, that could consider the *possibility* of a relation between two (linguistic and/or mythologic) conceptual sets or their parts. This relation is not an *absolute* or *global* value but a *variable* quantity and, in the first place, a transcended vision able to take into account – and to respect – the facts of the Primary World just as those of Arda.

¹⁶ MC:212-3.

¹⁷ EdE:8, my translation.

¹⁸ EdE:7, my translation.

¹⁹ EdE:back cover, my translation.

²⁰ Silm:8.

Annexe I : Root's continuity

Presentation

- References are not given for the roots.
- Roots without any gloss are mostly followed by a derivative (if possible).
- **In the first column**, words are Qenya and references are from PE12, unless otherwise noticed.
- **In the fourth column, other sources** are not always given, even when they actually exist. They stand as additional (and mainly later) examples to the previous columns.

<i>Qenya Lexicon</i> & contemporaneous texts (PE11 to 14)	<i>The Etymologies</i> (& VT45-46)	<i>Parma Eldalamberon</i> 17	Other sources
	AB, ABAR refuse, deny, say no	ABA, BĀ denial of fact	* ABA <i>refusal</i> to do what others might wish or urge, or <i>prohibition</i> of some action by others (XI:370, c. 1959-60)
	AK narrow, confined	AKAS neck	
		ADA beside, alongside, by	ADA besides [ʔout] (VT49:25, c. 1969)
ĹKĹ (ĹK or KAL) (<i>alkara</i> brilliant)	AKLA-R shine (general word)	KAL shine; be bright; light; extension KALAR	
ALA ⁽²⁾ = LĀHA spread (<i>alalme</i> elm (tree))	ĀLAM elm-tree	ALAB elm	
AMA (<i>ama</i> childish word for “mother”)	AM ¹ mother		Q Eruamille Mother of God (VT43:26, 1950's)
AM(U) up(wards)	AM ² up	AM go up	
ANA give, send towards	ANA ¹ to, towards	ANA/NĀ to, towards – added ro plu-	
(NĀN) stretch	ĀNAD, ANDA *long	NDA ‘long; far’	
ANGA iron	ANGĀ iron	Q Angamaite Iron-handed (116)	

	ANÁR sun	(A)NAR (Q <i>nár</i> , S <i>naur</i> fire, 38)	NAR fire (L:425, 17 December 1972)
ARA (3ARA) spread, extend sideways	AR² (Q <i>ara</i> outside, beside)	AR (* <i>ara</i> / <i>ar</i> / <i>rā</i> beyond, further than)	
ARAUKE demon RAUKE demon	RUKE demon	RUKE (Q <i>rauuka</i> , S <i>raug</i> demon, 48)	*RUKE very terrible creature (VT39:10, c. 1959-60)
ATA root of many dual forms	AT(AT) again, back TATA , 'TAT two	AT , AT(A) re- AT-TA two	
Atar father, usually the 1 st Person of the Blessed Trinity (33) Gn. † <i>ador</i> father (PE11:17)	ATA father	Q <i>Atanatar</i> Father of Men (24)	Q <i>atar</i> father (XI:402, c. 1959-60)
AVA go away, depart, leave	AWA away, forth; out	AWA , WĀ go, move (from speaker), go away, depart	
AYĀ honour, revere	AYAN , YAN (* <i>ayan</i> - holy)	AYA-N treat with awe/reverence AYA revere	
	BARAT (N <i>Barad</i> tower, fortress) BARATH (* <i>Barathī</i> spouse of Manwe)	BARAT , BARATH , BARAD , BARAS great heigh combined with strength, size, majesty BAR-AT/AD lofty, high	
velikī - great, velikse greatly (100) Gn. <i>Beleg</i> mighty. great. ([Q] <i>velike</i>) (PE11:22)	BEL strong	BEL , MBEL (S <i>beleg</i> large, great, 115)	
√ dag - N dag - to slay (* <i>dak</i> -) (PE14:65-6)	NDAK slay (N <i>degi</i> to slay)	S <i>dagnir</i> slayer (P17:92)	
	DAN NDAN back	NDAN back	
	DAY shadow	DAY , NDAY dreadful, abominable, detestable	
LOMO (<i>lōme</i> dusk, gloom, darkness)	DOMO (possibly related to the night) faint, dim	DOM (Q <i>lómē</i> night, 152)	
DŸNTN (' <i>yanta</i> - enlarge, increase, add to)	YAT join (CE * <i>yantā</i> yoke)	YAN vaste, huge YAN , YAD wide YANA YĀN	
E (<i>en</i> -, <i>ek</i> -, <i>et</i> - demonstrative; <i>e</i> - prefix)	E intensive prefix Ē interjection		
EKE or EHE (<i>ekte</i> (<i>eksi</i> -) a sword)	EK , EKTI spear		EK sharp point (VT48:25, c. 1968)
	EL star	EL star ELEN a star	

ELE drive, push, send forth ¹	ELED go, depart, leave >> ÉLED Star-folk, Elf LED go, fare, travel	LED go, proceed	DELE, DEL (Q <i>lelya-</i> go, proceed (in any direction), travel; XI:360, c. 1959-60)
	EL star, starry sky	EL star, ELEN a star	
E (<i>en</i> that by you)	EN over there, yonder	EN go on doing ?	
ENE ⁽²⁾ six	ÉNEK six	Q <i>enque, enk-</i> , S <i>eneg</i> six (95)	CE <i>enek</i> six (VT47:15, c. 1968)
	ÉNED centre	EN(ED) centre, middle	
ERE ⁽⁴⁾ remain alone	ERE be alone, deprived	Q <i>ērēmelda</i> sole dear, dearest of all Q/S <i>er</i> one (57/95)	Q <i>erinquā</i> , S <i>ereb</i> single, alone (VT42:10, c. 1969)
ERE & ESE out (<i>est</i> outwards) (cf. also Gn. <i>edb</i> outside. on border of. near, hard by. beside., PE11:31)	ET forth, out	ET out	ET out (VT48:25, c. 1968)
FALA (<i>falas (s)</i> shore, beach) <i>Palas</i> or <i>-t (palasse</i> foam, splashing)	PHAL, PHÁLAS foam SPAL, SPÁLAS foam	PHAL foam; splash	
FANA or FNTN (<i>fantl</i> vision, dream, hazy notion, imaginary idea)	SPAN white	FAN white ; shape (with notion of light and whiteness) SPAN veil	
FINI (<i>finwa</i> acute, sagacious)	PHIN nimbleness, skill	PHĪ/PHINĪ skill, dexterity PHĪN clever, fine, delicate PHIN skilful, neat, clever	
	GALA thrive (prosper, be in health – be glad) GÁLAD tree	GAL grow, flourish	
Gn. <i>gil-</i> gleam. shine pale or silver, as of the moon. (PE11:38)	GIL shine (white or pale)	GIL shine (white) NGIL silver glint	
	G-LAM LAM (Q <i>lamma</i> a sound)	LAM inarticulate voiced sounds	
Gn. <i>gloss</i> white, clear white (PE11:40)	GOLÓS (Q <i>olosse</i> snow, fallen snow)	LOS snow; whiteness	(G)LOS white (VT42:18, c. 1969)
GWĀ (<i>'WĀ</i> wind)	WĀ, WAWA, WAIWA blow	WĀ blow WAY, WAW blow (of wind) <i>etc.</i> WAYA blow (as of wind) WIW, WAW blow	
GWENE (<i>'wen (-d-)</i> maid, girl)	WEN, WENED maiden	WEN-ED girl, virgin, maiden	
GWERE whirl, twirl, twist		KWER and/or KWEL revolve	

¹In the QL (PE12:35), under the root **ELE**, there is many entries beginning by *elda-* without any root.

GWILI (‘ <i>wilin</i> bird) VILI (<i>Vilya</i> air (lower). (3 rd layer))	WIL fly, float in air		Q <i>vilya</i> (older <i>wilya</i>) air, sky (AppE:1123, 1955) Q <i>wilwa</i> fluttering to and fro, <i>wilwarin</i> butterfly (MC:223, c. 1963-73)
	WEY wind, weave	WIRI weave	* WIR *weave (VT39:10, c. 1959-60)
GWIMI & GWINI sparkle (‘ <i>winwe</i> a sparkling flash)	TIN sparkle, emit slender (silver, pale) beams (Q <i>tinwe</i> spark (star))	TIN spark; sparkle	
GWIDĪ , GWIGI (‘ <i>winge</i> foam, spindrift, froth, scud)	WIG (Q <i>winge</i> foam, crest of wave, crest)		Q <i>Vingilôtë</i> ‘foam-flower’ (XII:365, c. 1968) Q <i>winga</i> foam, spray (MC:223, c. 1963-73)
GWRÐR die (<i>urdu</i> death)	ÑGUR (N <i>gûr</i> death)	NGUR to die ÑGUR death	
HAM (<i>han</i> (<i>bamb-</i>) the ground	KHAM ¹ sit		
HELE , also HĹKL (<i>helke</i> ice)	KHEL freeze KHELEK ice		
HERE rule, have power	KHER rule, govern, possess		Elvish stem <i>kber-</i> possess (L:178, 25 April 1954) Prim. Elvish <i>khēr, kherū</i> master (L:282, 14 october 1958)
* Hen † (<i>hendu</i>)	KHEN (also KEN , KYEN) look at, see, observe, direct gaze KHEN-D-E eye	KEN see, perceive, note KHEN <i>idem</i>	
HIL (<i>bil</i> or <i>bilde</i> child)	KHIL follow	KHIL follow; to follow behind	
HISI (<i>bíse</i> or <i>biste</i> dusk, <i>hiswa</i> dim, fading)	KHIS , KHITH mist, fog	KHIΘ mist	
HONO (with <i>hon(d-)</i> heart)	KHŌ-N heart (physical)		
HOSO (XOP) (<i>hos</i> (<i>host-</i>) folk, people, tribe)	KHOTH gather (Q <i>hosta</i> large number)	KHOT gather, together in confusion, jumble	
HYA this by us			Stem <i>khy-</i> ‘other’ with derivatives <i>khyē</i> ‘other person’ (Q <i>bye</i>), <i>khyā</i> ‘other thing’ (Q <i>hya</i>) ; cf. also Q <i>bye</i> ‘he/him’ (VT49:14-5, 1968 or later)

HYAŖA plough through	SYAD shear through, cleave (Q <i>sangabyando</i> throng-cleaver (sword-name))	Q <i>Sangabyando</i> Throng-cleaver (116)	
<i>ī</i> be (PE16:140, mid or late 1920s)	YĒ, Ī stem of verb to be		
Gn. <i>irn</i> desired. wished for. (PE11:52)	ID (* <i>īdē</i> heart, desire, wish, Q <i>īre</i> desire)	ID desire, long for (Q <i>irima</i> desirable, loveable (112))	
ILI ⁽²⁾ or LĪ many LĪ (- <i>li</i> multiplicative suffix)	LI many	Q <i>-li</i> many (135)	
ILU ether, the slender airs among stars	IL all ILU universe		IL all (VT48:25, c. 1968)
IMI ⁽²⁾ in, into	IMÍ in	IMI in, within	
ION (form of <i>Yon</i>) mystic name of God. 2nd person of Blessed Trinity	YŌ, YON son	Q <i>yon, -do</i> son (170)	
ISI ⁽¹⁾ (with <i>ista</i> know)	IS (Q <i>ista</i> - know)	ISI know	IS know (VT48:25, c. 1968)
KAHA cause	KYAR cause		
<i>kai</i> ten, <i>kaiya</i> tenth (PE14:82)	KAYAN, KAYAR ten	Q <i>këa, kainen</i> , S <i>caen-, cae</i> ten (95)	
KALA shine golden	GAL KAL shine (general word)	GAL CAL KAL, KALAR shine; be bright; light	
KANA ⁽¹⁾ (<i>kanu</i> lead)	KAN dare	KAN lead	
K^ANT^AN make twang (<i>kantl</i> a large harp, <i>kantele</i> harping)	ŅGAN, ŅGÁNAD play (on stringed instrument) (Q <i>ñandele</i> harping, N <i>gandel, gannel</i> a harp)		
KAPA leap, spring	KAP leap		<i>Cabed-en-Aras</i> Deer's Leap (XI:98, early 1950's)
KARA do, make	KAR make, build, construct (<< make, do)	CAR make, build KAR do, make	
KASA (<i>kar (kas-)</i> head)	KAS head	KAS head	
KAVA (<i>kambo</i> cellar, cave, vault) KAWA stoop	KAB hollow	KAW shelter	KAB hold, contain, retain (VT47:7, c. 1968)
KAYA lie, rest, dwell	KAY lie down	KAY lie	
KELE, KELU flow, run. ooze, trickle. QEL+U	KEL go, run (especially of water), flow away downhill	KEL flow (down)	

KEME soil	KEM soil, earth	Q <i>kemen</i> ‘the Earth’ as an apparent flat floor under <i>menel</i> (24)	Q <i>Kemenye</i> and Earth (VT47:11, c. 1968)
Gn. <i>bala-</i> drag. draw. pull. (PE11:47)	KHAL ² uplift	KHAL raise; lift up or extend upwards	
	KHAN understand, comprehend	KHAN (Q <i>hanquenta</i> answer, 166)	
	KHYAR left-hand	Q <i>hyar-</i> left-hand, south	Q <i>hyarma</i> , S <i>parma</i> left-hand (VT47:6, c. 1968)
KIŖI and KISI , also KIRISI cut, slip	KIRÍ cut	KIR cleave, cut	
KLPL hold, contain (esp. of liquids)	KALPA water-vessel		
KOPO keep, guard (<i>kópa</i> harbour)	KHOP (Q <i>bópa</i> haven, harbour, small landlocked bay) KOP (Q <i>kópa</i> harbour, bay)		
KORO ⁽²⁾ be round, roll	KOR round	KOR round	
KOSO strive	KOT strive, quarrel		S <i>Morgoth</i> the Black Enemy (XII:358, c. 1968)
KOYO have life	KUY come to life, awake		Q <i>kuivie-lankasse</i> on the brink of life (VT42:8, c. 1969)
KRŇ (<i>karne</i> red)	KARÁN red	Q <i>carne</i> , S <i>caran</i> red, ruddy (36)	
KRKŖ (<i>karka</i> fang, tooth, tusk)	KÁRAK sharp, fang, spike, tooth	KARAP whole apparatus for eating, drinking and speaking, including lips, cavity with palate and tongue	
KULU gold	KUL golden-red (<< gold (metal))		Q <i>kulu</i> gold (VT49:47, 1969)
KUMU heap up	KUB (Q <i>kumbe</i> mound, heap)		
KUVU bend, bow	KU3 bow		
	KWAR clutching hand, fist	KWĀR squeeze, clench	KWAR press together, squeeze, wring (VT47:8, c. 1968)
	LAG (Q <i>lango</i> broad sword)	LAG (Q <i>lango</i> neck) LAIĐ (<i>langa-</i> to cross, go ver, pass over, 65)	
LAIKA (<i>laika</i> keen, sharp)	LAIK keen, sharp, acute		
LALA (<i>lala-</i> chatter, babble)		LALA laugh	
LANTAN (<i>lant-</i> drop, fall)	DAT, DANT fall down LANTA fall	DAN-TA (Q <i>lanta-</i> fall, 62)	
	LAS ² listen	LAS listen	

	LAT lie open	LAT open, unclosed, free to entry	
LAURE (ĩ) (‘LOURI) (<i>laure</i> gold)	GLAW(-R), LÁWAR, N GLÁWAR (* <i>laurē</i> (light of the golden Tree <i>Laurelin</i>) gold)	LAW, LAWAR †gold (primarily referring to colour)	
LAVA (<i>lava-</i> lick, <i>lambe</i> tongue (of body, but also occasionally of land, or even = speech))	LAB lick	LAB lick	-lāve licked (RGEO:67, 1967)
Gn. <i>laib</i> green (PE11:52)	LÁYAK (Q <i>laiqa</i> green)	LAY (<i>laika</i> green (of leaves, herbage))	
	LEK loose, let loose, release	LEK loose, unbind, let, permit	
LEPE (<i>let</i> (<i>lept-</i>) finger)	LEP (LEPEN, LEPEK), LEPET finger	LEPEN or LENEP (Q <i>lepen</i> S <i>leb(en)</i> five)	
LIMI (<i>limi</i> a chain)			LIM link, join (VT47:6, c. 1968)
	LIN ¹ pool	LĪNĪ pool, mere, lake	
Gn. <i>lin-</i> sound (intr.) (PE11:54) (maybe related to LINI (<i>linda</i> gentle, kind. – soft.) ?)	GLIN LIN ² sing	LIN (S <i>lind</i> , <i>linn</i> a chant, song, 27)	
LIPI (* <i>limpe</i> (<i>i</i>) drink of the faeries	LIP (Q <i>limpe</i> (wine), drink of the Valar)		
LIQI (1) flow, water, <i>etc.</i> (2) clear, transparent	LINKWI (Q <i>linqe</i> wet)		
LĪRI sing	GLIR LIR ¹ sing, trill	LĪR sing, warble	
LISI (<i>lis</i> grace, blessing)	LIS honey	(G)LIS (Q <i>lís</i> honey) LIS	
(I)ĻKĻ (<i>alqa</i> swan)	ĀLAK rushing (Q <i>alqa</i> swan)		
LĻTL dance	LILT dance		
LOHO (<i>lokte</i> (<i>i</i>) blossom LO’O (<i>lōte</i> (<i>e</i>) a flower, bloom (usually of large single flowers))	LŌT, LOT(H) flower	LOT, LOTH, LOS Stems for ‘flower’ and ‘snow’	LOT (S <i>loth</i> flower, VT42:18, c. 1969)
LOKO twine, twist, curl	LOK great serpent, dragon LOK(H) (Q <i>lokse</i> hair)	LOK bend, loop, <i>etc.</i>	
LOMO (<i>lomir</i> I hide, <i>lōme</i> (<i>i</i>) dusk, gloom, darkness)	LUM (Q <i>lumbe</i> gloom, shadow)	LUM, LUB shadow, darkness	
	DO3, DŌ (Q <i>lōme</i> Night, night-time, shades of night) DOMO faint, dim	DOM (Q <i>lómē</i> night, 152)	

	LONO (Q <i>lóna</i> island) LO3 (Q <i>lóme</i> nighttime)	LÖNÖ (Q <i>lôn</i> , <i>lōne</i> deep pool, river-feeding well, 137)	LON (Q <i>lóna</i> pool, mere, <i>londe</i> haven, VT42:10, c. 1969)
LORO doze, slumber	LOS >> LOR >> LOS sleep	LOR	
Gn. <i>lung</i> heavy. grave, serious. (PE11:55)	LUG ¹ (CE * <i>lungā</i> heavy)	LUK haul, drag (Q <i>lunka</i> heavy transport wain, 28)	Q <i>lungumaitë</i> heavyhanded (VT47:19, c. 1968)
LUHU , LU'U (<i>lūme</i> (<i>i</i>) time)	LU (Q <i>lúme</i> time)	<i>lūmē</i> time (regarded as a derivative of ULU flow, 168)	
LUTU (<i>lunte</i> (<i>i</i>) ship)	LUT float, swim		
LUVU (<i>lumbo</i> dark lowering cloud)	DUB lie, lie heavy, loom, hang over oppressively (of clouds) LUB weary LUM (Q <i>lumbe</i> gloom, shadow)	LUM , LUB shadow, darkness	
MAHA grasp (<i>mā</i> hand)	MA3 hand MAG use, handle	MAG (Q <i>mā</i> hand) MAG/MA3 handle, manage, control, wield MAGA to thrive, be good in state	MAGA good (VT47:6, c. 1968)
MAPA seize	MAP lay hold of with hand, seize		NAP take, hold ; take, pick up (<i>nāpo</i> thumb) (VT47:28-9n.40, c. 1968)
MAKA ⁽¹⁾ (<i>mak-</i> slay)	MAK sword; fight (with a sword)	Q <i>makilya</i> his (or their) sword (130)	
MALA ⁽²⁾ (<i>malina</i> yellow)	MAL see SMAL SMAL yellow (Q <i>malina</i> yellow)	Q <i>malina</i> yellow, of golden colour (51)	
MANA (<i>mane</i> good (moral))	MAN holy spirit	MAN good	
M(B)ASA cook, bake	MBAS knead	MBAS cook	
MATA eat	MAT eat	Q <i>mātima</i> edible (68)	
(M^b(A)NÐ(A)N) MAND (MANDOS (ST-) & -MANDU)	MBAD duress, prison, doom, hell		Q <i>mando</i> /S <i>band</i> custody, safekeeping (X:350, c. 1959)
MBARA († <i>mar</i> (<i>mas-</i>) dwelling of men, -land, the Earth)	MBAR dwell, inhabit	MBAR settle	
M(B)RTR (<i>marto</i> fortune, fat, lot)	MBARAT (Q <i>marta</i> fey, fated)	MBART doom, fate	
MELE (<i>mel-</i> to love)	MEL love (as a friend)	MEL love	
MELKO God of Evil		MELEK great, mighty, powerful, strong	

	MEN (Q <i>men</i> place, spot)	MEN go, move, proceed in any direction	MEN move, proceed (VT41:6, c. 1959-60)
	MET end	Q <i>metta</i> end (103)	Q <i>métima</i> ultimate, fnal (MC:222, c. 1963-73)
MĪ ⁽¹⁾ (<i>mir</i> one)	MINI stand alone, stick out (Q <i>min</i> one)	Q/S <i>min</i> one (95)	MIN one, first of a series (VT42:24, c. 1969)
MĪ ⁽¹⁾ (<i>minqe</i> eleven)	MINIK-W (Q <i>minque</i> eleven)	Q <i>minque</i> eleven (95)	CE <i>min(i)k(e)we</i> > S <i>minib</i> , T. <i>minipe</i> , Q <i>minque</i> 11 (VT48:7, c. 1968)
MĪ ⁽²⁾ (Q <i>mitta</i> in, into, inwards)	MI inside	MI in	
MINI ⁽²⁾ (<i>mindon</i> (n-) turret)	MINI stand alone, stick out (N <i>mindon</i> tower)		Q <i>minde</i> turret (VT42:24, c. 1969)
	MIR (Q <i>míre</i> jewel, precious thing, treasure)	MĪR precious	
MORO (<i>mōri</i> night)	MOR (Q <i>móre</i> blackness, dark, night)	MOR black	
	NĀ ¹ to, toward	NĀ ; NA to, toward	
NĀ be, exist	ANA ² be, exist NĀ ² be	NĀ to be, exist	
NAKA bite (see also Gn. <i>nachta</i> - bite, PE11:59)	ĀNAK bite NAK bite		
	NDAK slay		Q <i>nahtana</i> *slain (VT49:24, c. 1969)
NAPA = MAPA seize	MAP lay hold of with hand, seize		NAP take, hold ; take, pick up (<i>nāpo</i> thumb) (VT47:10,28n.40, c. 1968)
	NAR ¹ flame, fire	(A)NAR (Q <i>nár</i> fire, 38)	
Gn. <i>naug</i> , Q <i>nauka</i> a dwarf (PE11:59)	NAUK (Q <i>nauko</i> , N <i>naug</i> dwarf)	NUK (Q <i>nauka</i> stunted, shortened, dwarf(ed), 45)	* NUKU dwarf, stunted, not reaching full growth or achievement, failing of some mark or standard (XI:413n.23,c. 1959-60)
NAVA suspect, guess, have an inkling of			Q <i>navin</i> I advise, I judge (VT42:33, last years of Tolkien's life) √ <i>ndab</i> - judge, <i>navin</i> I think (VT42:34n.1)
NAŸA hurt, grieve	NAY lament NÁYAK (or perhaps NAYKA) pain	NAY cause bitter pain or grief	

NENE flow	NEN (Q <i>nén</i> (<i>nen-</i>) water)	NĚN, NEN water	
NEHE (<i>nektele</i> honeycomb)	NEG (Q <i>nehte</i> honeycomb)		
NERE ⁽¹⁾ (<i>ner</i> (<i>r</i>) man, husband)	DER adulte male, man (Q <i>ner</i> adulte male, man) NDER man NĚR		NER male, man (VT47:15, c. 1968)
	NĚTER nine	Q <i>nerte</i> (<i>net-er</i>), S <i>neder</i> nine (95)	CE <i>neter</i> nine (VT47:15, c. 1968)
	NETH young	NES, NETH femininity	NETH woman (VT47:15, c. 1968)
	ŃGÓROTH horror	ŃGOR dread; terror; fear	
ni- I (PE14:52, 85)	NĪ ² I	NI me	
NIQI white	NIK-W (Q <i>nique</i> snow, <i>ninke</i> white)	NIK (Q <i>ninke</i> (<i>ī</i>) white, chill, cold, pallid)	
	NIL, NDIL (DIL) friend	NIL to love as a friend or equal	
NŌ become, be born (<i>nō-</i> be born, become, <i>nōre</i> native land, nation, family – country)	NŌ beget ONO beget	NO; NŌ ON, NO beget, be born	
	NDOR dwell, rest, stay, abide	NDŌR, NDŎR the land, the (dry) <i>land</i> as opposed to water, sea	
ŃOL to know ŃOLDO (o) gnome ŃOLO know	ŃGOL wise, wisdom, be wise ŃGÓLOD one of the wise folk, Gnome	ŃGOL dark-hued, dark-brown	*ŃGOL knowledge, wisdom, lore (XI:383, c. 1959-60)
		ŃGŪL (Q <i>ñūle</i> , S <i>gûl</i> black arts, sorcery, 31) ŃGUL dark (with sinister connotations, 125)	
NORO run, go smoothy, ride, spin, <i>etc.</i>	NOR run (or leap : of animals, men, <i>etc.</i>)	NOR run (or leap: of animals, men, <i>etc.</i>)	
NOŔO (<i>norne</i> oak-tree)	DÓRON oak	DOR hard, tough	
	NOT count, reckon	NOT count, reckon	
NUHU (NŪ) bow, bend down, stoop, sink	NDŪ, NŪ go down, sink, set (of Sun, <i>etc.</i>)	NDU, NDŪ, NŪ sink, go down	
	NDUR, NUR bow down, obey, serve	(N)DUR to show special interest in things	
NURU (<i>nuru-</i> growl (of dogs), grumble, carp, <i>etc.</i>)			Q <i>nurru-</i> murmur, grumble (MC:215, c. 1963-73)

NYAŘA relate, tell	NAR ² tell, relate (Q <i>nyáre</i> tale, saga, history)	<i>nyarnar</i> long epic tales (163)	
NYEHE weep	NEI tear		
	NYEL ring, sing, give out a sweet sound	ÑGYEL, ÑGYOL ringing	
OHO ⁽²⁾ (<i>ōma</i> voice)	OM (Q <i>óma</i> voice)	OM of resonant sounds	
OLO ⁽³⁾ (ERIO LL- a dreamer) OLOR (<i>olor, olóre</i> dream)	ÓLOS dream	OLOR vision	
ONO ⁽¹⁾ hard (<i>on (d)</i> a stone)	GÓNOD, GONDO stone	PQ <i>gōn, gon-</i> stone, a stone PQ <i>gondō</i> stone (as substance or material) (28)	
ORO ⁽¹⁾ (<i>orto-</i> raise) RŌ, ROHO extensions of ORO ⁽¹⁾ (<i>rōna-</i> arise, rise, ascend)	ORO up; rise; high; <i>etc.</i> RŌ (TĀ form of ORO , <i>q.v.</i>) rise	OR, ORO, RŌ rise, mount	
otso 7 (see also PE14:49/82, Q <i>otso</i> seven)	OT (OTOS, OTOK) seven		CE <i>otos</i> seven (VT47:15, c. 1968)
OWO (<i>oa</i> wool)	TOW (Q <i>tō</i> wool)		
	OY ever, eternal	OIO ever, continual, unceasing OY *ever (everlasting) (69)	
Gn. <i>panta-</i> set, put, place, arrange, settle (PE11:63)	PAD (Q <i>panda</i> enclosure)	PAK close, shut	
PALA (<i>palo (u)</i> plane surface, plain, the flat)	PAL wide (open)	PAL broad, wide	
PANA arrange	PAN place, set, fix in place (esp. of wood)	PAN arrange, set in order	
PARA (<i>parma</i> skin, bark; parchment; †book, writings)	PAR compose, put together	PAR peel (hence bark, book)	
PATA ⁽²⁾ , also PNTN open, spread out, show	PAT (* <i>pantā</i> open)		
Gn. <i>path</i> peel. skin of fruit. fine bark. <i>past</i> skin, <i>pasta-</i> , <i>padbra-</i> skin, peel. flay. (PE11:63)	PATH (Q <i>pasta</i> smooth)	PĀTH/PAS smooth (to fell), silky	

PĒ (<i>pē</i> the two lips, the (closed) mouth)	PEG mouth	<i>pē</i> closed mouth (126)	
PELE ⁽¹⁾ fence in	PEL(ES) (ON <i>pele</i> fenced field)	PEL edge, bound, fence, limit; PEL fence, border; PELE	
PELE ⁽²⁾ (<i>pelko</i> (o) leg, <i>peltas</i> (ks) pivot) (cf. also Gn. <i>pelu</i> - fence, enclose, PE11:64)	PEL revolve on fixed point (Q <i>peltas</i> , pl. <i>peltaksi</i> pivot)	Maybe PEL (cf. line above)	
	TÉLEK stalk, stem, leg (Q <i>telko</i> leg)	Q <i>telco</i> leg (122)	
	PEN, PÉNE (Q <i>pende</i> slope, downslope, declivity)	PED incline, slope; fall in steep slant	
PERE (<i>pere</i> - (1) go through, pass, pierce)	PER divide in middle, halve	PER half (S <i>perian</i> halfling, 66)	S <i>peria</i> in halflings, hobbits (L:427 fn., 17 December 1972)
	TER, TERES pierce		Q <i>ter</i> *throughout (VT49:41, c. 1968-9)
	PHEN (Q <i>fenda</i> threshold)	PHEN door	
	PHIR (Q <i>firima</i> mortal)	S <i>firin</i> mortal	
	PHOR right-hand	Q <i>for</i> - right-hand, north (18)	Q/S <i>forma</i> right-hand (VT47:6, c. 1968)
PIKI or PINI or PĪ (<i>pinke</i> slender, thin, <i>pī</i> speck, spot, dot, mote)	PIK (ON <i>pika</i> small spot, dot; ON <i>pikina</i> tiny)	PEYE (Q <i>pia</i> , <i>pikina</i> , <i>pinke</i> , <i>pitya</i> litte, 115)	
PILI ⁽²⁾ (<i>pilin</i> feather, <i>pilna</i> arrow)	PÍLIM [or perhaps PÍLIN] (Q <i>pilin</i> arrow)		<i>Pilinehtar</i> (Pictures no. 45, 1960's)
POLO have strength	POL, POLOD physically strong	POL can, have physical power and ability	
POYO (<i>poika</i> clean, tidy)	POY (* <i>poikā</i> clean, pure)		
PUŖU consume by fire	UR be hot	UR warmth	
QAHA, QAQA (<i>qā</i> a duck)	KORKA crow KWĒ onomatopoeic (* <i>kwā-nē</i> small gull, petrel)		
QALA die	KWAL die in pain		
QAMA (<i>qāme</i> sickness, nausea)	KWAM (Q <i>qāme</i> sickness)		
QELE perish, die, decay, fail	KWEL fade, wither, KYEL come to an end		Q <i>Narquelië</i> October (AppD:1110, 1954)

Qendi (PE12:iv) <i>Qendi</i> Elfs who never reached Kor (PE14:9)	KWEN(ED) Elf	KWEND (Q <i>Quendi</i>) KWE/N/T of “human-elvish” articulate voices (136)	
QETE (<i>qet-</i> speak, talk)	KWET (and PET) say	KWET say (certain things), announce QUET say	
QINGI (<i>qingi-</i> twang, thrum)	KWIG (* <i>kwingā</i> bow (for shooting))		Q <i>quingatelko</i> bowlegged (IX:68, 72 n. 12, early 1950’s)
QIRI (<i>qirin</i> a wheel)		KWER and/or KWEL revolve	
QNTN or QATA (<i>qanta</i> full)	KWAT (Q <i>qanta</i> full)	KWAT QUAT fill (68) * KWA completion	* KWAN , * KWAT (XI:392, c. 1959-60)
QOTO (<i>qotta</i> sum, number, account, total)	KHOTH gather	KHOT gather, together in confusion, jumble	
QUDU (<i>ungwe</i> spider, esp. <i>Ungwe</i> the Gloomweaver)	UŃG (Q <i>ungwe</i> gloom)		Q <i>ungwe</i> spider’s web (AppE:1122, 1954)
RAHA (<i>rā</i> (dual <i>raqi</i>) arm, <i>rāma</i> wing)	RAK stretch out, reach (Q <i>ranko</i> (pl. <i>ranqi</i>) arm) RAM (Q <i>rāma</i> wing)	Q <i>rāma</i> wing (63)	
	RAN wander, stray	RAN err; go aside from a course RĀNĀ wander	
RAVA (<i>rau</i> (pl. <i>rāvi</i>) lion, <i>ravin</i> fierce, savage. of beasts.)	RAB (* <i>rāba</i> wild, untamed) RAW (q <i>rā</i> (pl. <i>rāvi</i>) lion)	RAB astray; wandering; unsettled	
RAWA (<i>rawa-</i> run, chase)	ROY ¹ chase		
Gn. <i>rig-</i> twist, contort (PE11:65)	RIG (Q <i>rie</i> crown)	RIG twine, esp. of flower-garlands, or those of gems <i>etc.</i> made in their kindness	
	RIL glitter	RIL brilliant	
	RIM abound (Q <i>rimbe</i> crowd, host)	Q <i>rimbe</i> , S <i>rim(b)</i> great number (50)	
	RIS slash, rip	RIS cut	
RINI (<i>rin</i> (<i>nd-</i>) year, circle)	RIN (Q <i>rinde</i> circle)		
RIDI (<i>ringa</i> damp, cold, chilly)	RINGI cold		Q <i>Ringarë</i> Second Winter, December (XII:134, c. 1949-50)
RIQI (RIKI) (<i>riqi-</i> wrench, twist)	RIK(H) jerk, sudden move, filrt		

	ROS ¹ distil, drip		ROS spray, spindrift (XII:368, 1968 or later)
ROTO hollow	ROD roof cave ROT bore, tunnel	ROT cave	CE * <i>rondo</i> meant ‘a vaulted or arched roof, as seen from below (and usually not visible from outside)’, or ‘a (large) hall or chamber so roofed’ (XI :415n.26, c. 1959-60)
* SA (ð̥a) demonstrative	S demonstrative stem		
SAMA (<i>sambe</i> chamber, room)	STAB (Q <i>sambe</i> room, chamber)		
SAĐA (<i>sanga</i> pack tight, compress, press)	STAG press compress (Q <i>sanga</i> crowd, throng, press)	Q <i>sanga</i> , S <i>thang</i> press, throng (116)	
Gn. <i>sarn</i> a stone (PE11:67)	SAR (Q <i>sar</i> stone, N <i>sarn</i> stone as a material)		Q Elessar Elfstone (AppF:1128n.1)
SAYAPA (<i>hyapa</i> shoe)	SKYAP (<i>hyapat</i> shoe)		
Gn. <i>sitha</i> ⁽²⁾ this, <i>sith</i> hither (PE11:68)	SI this, here, now	SĪ, SĪN this	Q <i>sī</i> now (RGEO:67, 1967)
SILI (ṽILI) (<i>Sil</i> (<i>Sill</i> -) moon)	SIL, THIL shine silver	ΘIL (Q <i>tintila</i> - to twinkle, give tremulous light, 66)	SIL, THIL white light (L:425, 17 December 1972)
SINI (pale blue?)	THIN (* <i>thindi</i> pallid, grey, wan)	ΘIN (Q <i>sinda</i> grey, 72)	* THIN (PQ * <i>thindi</i> grey, pale or silvering grey) (XI:384, c. 1959-60)
SĪRI & sini flow	SIR flow	S <i>sīr</i> stream (37)	S <i>Sirith</i> a flowing (VT42:11, c. 1967-9)
	SKAL ¹ screen, hide (from light), overshadow	SKAL cover, veil, cloak, conceal	
SĻKL ⁽¹⁾ (<i>salki</i> grass)	SALÁK -(WĒ) (Q <i>salqe</i> grass) SÚLUK (Q <i>sulka</i> root (esp. as edible))		
SĻPL (<i>sulp</i> - sup, lick up, sup up)	SÁLAP lick up		
SŌ only in prefixes (<i>so</i> - together, grouped, etc.)	WŌ together	WO, WONO together (of things in company but not physically actually joined)	* WO (Q <i>ō</i> - in words describing the meeting, the junction, or union of two things or persons ..., XI:367, c. 1959-60)
SOKO (<i>soko</i> - drink)	SUK drink		
SOLO (<i>solme</i> wave)	SOL (Q <i>solor</i> surf)		
	SPAR ^[1] hunt, pursue	SPAR hunt	

Gn. <i>finn</i> a lock of hair (PE11:35)	SPIN (Q <i>finde</i> tress, braid of hair)	SPĪN single hair – a tress SPIN a single hair, filament	
	STÁLAG (CE <i>*stalga</i> stalwart, steady, firm)	STAL strong	
SUHYU , SUHU , SUFU air, breathe, exhale, puff, <i>etc.</i>	THŪ puff, blow	THŪ or SŪ (Q <i>thúle</i> (<i>súle</i>) spirit)	
TA , TAMA ⁽²⁾ demonstrative (<i>tāma</i> this)	TA demonstrative stem ‘that’	TĀ there, then	
TAHA & TAĦA (<i>tā</i> (1) adj. †high (2) adv. high above, high up)	TĀ , TA3 high, lofty; noble	TAG (<i>Tā</i> - high) TĀR TĀRA stand	
TAKA fix, fasten	TAK fix, make fast		
TALA (support) (<i>tala</i> foot)	TAL foot	Q <i>talya</i> his foot (130)	Q <i>tāl</i> foot (VT49:17, mid-1960’s)
TAMA beat. smelt, forge.	TAM knock NDAM hammer, beat	TAM construct	
TAQA fashion	TAN make, fashion	TAN make with tools; construct	
TARA ⁽¹⁾ (<i>tara</i> - cross, go athwart, cross rivers, <i>etc.</i>)	THAR across, beyond	PAR (S <i>athra</i> - to cross (to and fro), 14)	
TARA ⁽²⁾ (<i>taru</i> horn, <i>tarukka</i> horned)	TARÁK horn (of animals)		
TASA much the same as TARĀ (<i>tasarin</i> willow)	TATHAR (Q <i>tasar</i> willow-tree)	TASĀR ; TAPAR	
TAVA , TAFA beam (<i>tauno</i> forest)	TÁWAR wood, forest	TAW forest	
TAPA (<i>tapi</i> -, <i>tatya</i> (intr.) taper, stretch out. (tr.) feel for, like tentacles, <i>etc.</i>)	TAY extend, make longer	TAY stretch	
TARA (<i>tara</i> - cross, go athwart, cross rivers, <i>etc.</i>)	THAR across, beyond	PAR (S <i>athra</i> cross to and fro (as of a river ford), 14)	
TEKE make marks	TEK make a mark, write or draw (signs or letters)	TEK make a written mark; sign	
PELE ⁽²⁾ (<i>pelko</i> (o) leg)	TÉLEK stalk, stem, leg (Q <i>telko</i> leg)	Q <i>telco</i> leg (122)	
* <i>Teler</i> little elf	TELES elf, sea-elf, third tribe of the Eldar (Q <i>Teler</i> , pl. <i>Teleri</i>)		* TELE close, end, come at the end (XI:411 n. 15, c. 1959-60)

TELPE, TELEPE (<i>telpe</i> silver)	KYÉLEP (and TÉLEP?) silver	Q <i>telep-</i> /S <i>celeb</i> silver (36)	Q <i>tyelpe, telpe</i> /S <i>celeb</i> /T. <i>telepi</i> silver (L:426, 17 December 1972)
TELE cover in	TEL, TELU (Q <i>telume</i> dome)		* TELE close, end, come at the end, Q <i>telume</i> roof, canopy (XI:411 n. 15, c. 1959-60)
TEL+U to finish, end, close, complete	TELES original sense ‘hindmost, tarrier’		* TELE close, end, come at the end (XI:411 n. 15, c. 1959-60)
TEHE pull (<i>tie</i> line, direction, route, road)	TEN line, direction (Q <i>tie</i> path, course, line, direction, way)	TEN direction	
TEŔE (<i>tereve</i> piercing, accute, shrill, sharp)	TER, TERES pierce		Q <i>ter</i> *throughout (VT49:41, c. 1968-9)
	THUS (Q <i>saura</i> foul, evil-smelling, putrid)	THUS evil mist, fog, Darkness	
	TIL point, horn		TIL point (VT47:26 n. 35, c. 1968)
TINI twinkle	TIN sparkle, emit slender (silver, pale) beams	TIN spark; sparkle	
TIRI (<i>tiri-</i> watch)	TIR watch, guard	TIR watch, observe	
TIŴI (thick) (<i>tiuka</i> dense, solid)	TIW fat, thick (Q <i>tiuka</i> thick, fat)		
TĪTĪ (<i>tilt-</i> make, slope; incline, decline, shake at foundations, make totter, etc.)	TALÁT to slope, lean, tip	TALAT	√ <i>talat</i> used in Q for ‘slipping, sliding, falling down’ (L:327 fn., 16 July 1964)
<i>tolto</i> eight (PE14:49/82)	TOL ¹ -OTH/OT eight	Q <i>tol-to</i> , S <i>tolod</i> eight (95)	TOLOT or TOLOD ? (a query of Tolkien concerning the root for ‘eight’, VT47:31 n. 47, c. 1968)
TOLO (<i>Tol (ll)</i> an island. any rise standing alone in water, plain of grass, etc.)	TOL ² (<i>tollo</i> island)		TOL stand up (out and above neighbouring things) (VT47:10, c. 1968)
TOMBO Gong TOMPO (<i>tompo-</i> bang)		TOM of resonant sounds (138)	
TULU fetch, bear, bring, move, come	TUL come, approach, move towards (point of speaker)	TUL come, move towards point of speaker (or the point of his thought)	
TULUK (<i>tulka-</i> fix, stick in, set up, establish)	TULUK (Q <i>tulka</i> firm, strong, immoveable, steadfast)		Q <i>tulka</i> yellow (XI:399, c. 1959-60)

TUM(B)U ⁽²⁾ (<i>tumbo</i> dale, vale)	TUB (Q <i>tumbo</i> deep valley, under or among hills)	Q <i>tumbale</i> , <i>tumbo</i> depth, or deep vale (81)	
TUPU (<i>tupu-</i> roof, put lid on, put hat on, cover)	TUP (Q <i>tupa</i> thatch)	TUP cover over	
TURU am strong	TUR power, control, mastery, victory	TUR dominate, master, conquer; power	
TUŸU (<i>tuile</i> spring, lit. A budding)	TUY spring, sprout		TUJU sprout, bud (Q <i>tuile</i> spring, VT39:7, c. 1959-60)
TYALA (with <i>tyalie</i> play, game)	TYAL play		
TYAVA to savour, taste	KYAB taste		Q <i>lámatyávě</i> individual pleasure in the sounds and forms of words, also Q <i>tyávě</i> without gloss (X:215, c. 1958)
TYULU tall	TYUL stand up (straight)		Q <i>tyulma</i> mast (IX:419, late 1940s)
Ū ⁽¹⁾ (= U3U ?) under	NŮ , NDU go down, sink, set (of Sun, etc.) UNU down, under, beneath	UNU , NDU under, down	
Ū ⁽²⁾ , UMU , UVU (<i>umin</i> , <i>uvin</i> it is not, it does not)	UGU and UMU negative stems	Ū , UGU expressing <i>privation</i> UMU	
			UB ponder, have in mind (VT48:32 n. 15) UB consider, have in mind (VT48:25, c. 1968)
ULU pour, flow fast	ULU pour, flow	ULU flow	*UL pour out (XI:400, c. 1959-60)
ULU ⁽²⁾ (<i>ulca</i> bad, wicked, wrong)	ÚLUG (T <i>ulga</i> hideous, horrible)	UK , UKLA (Q <i>ulca</i> *evil)	
<i>ūmea</i> large (PE12:97)	UB abound	UM teem, throng	UM large (VT48:25, c. 1968)
URU (<i>uru</i> fire)	UR be hot	UR warmth	
USQE fog	USUK (Q <i>usqe</i> reek)		
VALA (<i>Valar</i> or <i>Vali</i> plural “the happy folk”, <i>Ainu</i> and their attendants)	BAL (Q <i>Vala</i> Power, God)	BAL powerful, mighty; have power	
VAHA (<i>vā</i> pret. went)	VAN depart, go away, disappear, vanish	AWA , WĀ go, move (from speaker), go away, depart BA(N) go	
VAKA (<i>vakt-</i> wares)	MBAKH exchange		

VALA (<i>Valar</i> The happy folk)	BAL (Q <i>Vala</i> Power)	BAL powerful, mighty; have power	
VANA (<i>vane</i> fair, lovely)	BAN (Q <i>vanya</i> beautiful)	BAN variant of MAN , also used for 'beauty' GWAN fair, beautiful	
VAÿA enfold, wind about	WAY enfold		
VEŖE (<i>vesta-</i> wed)	BES wed		BER to mate, be mated, joined in marriage (VT49:45, c. 1969)
VĪ, VI'I as (<i>ve</i> as, like)		WĒ (WE'E) (Q <i>ve</i> as, like, 63)	Q <i>ve</i> like (MC:213, 1931) Q <i>ve</i> as (VT49:6, c. 1968)
VĻKĻ (<i>valka</i> cruel, bitter)	ŅGWAL torment (Q <i>nwalka</i> cruel)		Q <i>nwalme</i> torment (AppE:1123, 1955)
VORO (<i>voro</i> ever, always)	BOR (Q <i>voro</i> ever, continually) BORÓN endure	<i>Voronwe</i> steadfastness (189)	
VŖDR (<i>Varda</i>)	BARÁD (Q <i>Varda</i>)	BARAT, BARATH, BARAD, BARAS great height combined with strength, size, majesty; BAR-AT/AD lofty, high	
	WEG (manly) vigour	WEG, WE3 masculinity	
	WIR (WĪ, WIRI, WINI) new, fresh, young	WIN young	Q <i>wine</i> child not yet full grown (VT47:26 n. 34, c. 1968)
YA/DYA/YE/DYE demonstrative pointing back	YA there, over there; of time	Q <i>ya-</i> used in Quenya as stem of relatives (being originally a demonstrative referring back to something behind, or previous in time)	Q <i>yassen</i> which-in (pl.) (RGEO:66, 1967)
	YAG yawn, gape	YAG, YAGA gap	
<i>*Yanwa</i> goose	WĀ-N goose		
<i>yarendila</i> like a sailor	ÁYAR, AĪR sea	AYA(R) sea	<i>*AYAR</i> Sea (L:386, August 1967)
ÝATA join YĻTĻ (<i>yalta</i> yoke)	YAT join (Q <i>yanta</i> yoke)	Q <i>yanta</i> bridge (LotR, AppE)	
ÝAVA (<i>yāva</i> fruit, produce)	YAB fruit	<i>Yávanna</i> fruit-gift (93)	
	YEN year	Q <i>yén, yēn</i> long year, 144 years (62, 119)	
<i>Yóyond-</i> † poetic words = <i>bilmo</i> son	YŌ, YON son	ON/NO beget/be born (<i>yon-do</i> son)	

ŸOLO smell, stink, reek	ÑOL smell (Q <i>holme</i> >> <i>olme</i> odour)		
<i>yú</i> , <i>yu</i> - twice (PE14:51) <i>yúyo</i> two (PE14:50/76) <i>yú</i> - twice (PE14:84)	YŪ two, both (Q <i>yū</i> -, <i>yūyo</i> both)	Q <i>yo</i> and (< <i>yŷ</i> < <i>yū</i> , 70)	CE <i>yū-(e)nekē</i> > Q <i>yuñque</i> , T. <i>yúnec(e)</i> , S <i>yneg</i> , <i>ynēb</i> , <i>inib</i> 12 (= 2 fois 6) (VT48:8, c. 1968)
ŸURU run	YUR run		

Annexe II : table of comparison of Qenya/Quenya words

Presentation

- **In the four columns**, words are Qenya/Quenya unless otherwise noticed.
- **In the first column**, references are from *Parma Eldalamberon* 12, unless otherwise noticed.
- **In the second column**, references are from *The Etymologies*, unless otherwise noticed.
- **In the third column**, references are from *Parma Eldalamberon* 17, unless otherwise noticed.
- **In the fourth column, other sources** are not always given, even when they actually exist. They just stand as additional (sometimes later) examples to PE17 or as substitutes.

<i>Qenya Lexicon & Gnomish Lexicon</i>	<i>The Etymologies (& VT45-46)</i>	<i>Parma Eldalamberon 17</i>	Other Sources
<i>ai</i> oh ! ah ! (34)		<i>ai</i> ! alas ! (61)	<i>ai</i> Ah ! Alas ! (RGEO:66, 1967)
<i>ailin</i> lake (29) <i>ailin</i> lake (PE11:17)	<i>ailin</i> pool, lake (349)	S <i>ailin</i> a large lake (160)	
<i>aina</i> holy, revered (34)	<i>aina</i> holy (350)	<i>aina</i> holy, revered, numinous (149)	<i>aina</i> holy (XI:399, c. 1959-60)
<i>ainu</i> a pagan god <i>aini</i> a pagan goddess (34)	<i>Ainu</i> , f. <i>Aini</i> , holy one, angelic spirit (350)	Ainur the Holy Ones (149)	<i>Ainu</i> one of the “order” of the Valar and Maiar, made before Eä (XI:399, c. 1959-60)
<i>aista</i> honour, revere (34)	<i>aista</i> - to dread (358, VT45:14)		<i>aista</i> holy (VT43:37, 1950's)
<i>aiwe</i> bird (esp. larger) (PE11:17)	<i>aiwe</i> (small) bird (348)		<i>Aiwendil</i> Lover of Birds (UT:508, c. 1954)
<i>al</i> - form of negative particle <i>!</i> + nasals (29)	Prefix <i>la</i> - ¹ > <i>!</i> > Q <i>il</i> , N <i>al</i> (367, VT45:25)	AL LA not (143 & 146)	<i>lá</i> , <i>la</i> no, not (VT42:33, last years of Tolkien's life)
<i>alalme</i> elm (tree) (29)	<i>alalme</i> elm-tree (367)	<i>albe</i> elm <i>alalme</i> inflorescence (153)	
<i>alda</i> tree (29)	<i>alda</i> tree (357)	<i>alda</i> tree (63)	<i>alda</i> tree (L:427, 17 December 1972)
<i>alka</i> ray (30)	<i>alka</i> ray of light (348)		

<i>alkar-</i> , <i>alkarin</i> temple, shrine (30)	<i>alkar</i> , <i>alkare</i> radiance, brilliance <i>alkarinqua</i> radiant, glorious (348)	<i>alkar</i> radiance, glory <i>alcarin</i> , <i>alcarinqua</i> glorious, brilliant * <i>aklarinquā</i> full of glory (24)	<i>alkar</i> splendour <i>alkarinqua</i> glorious (XI:369/412n.21, c. 1959-60)
<i>alqa</i> a swan (30)	<i>alqa</i> swan (348)		<i>alqua</i> swan (VT42:7, 30 June 1969)
<i>âmi</i> , <i>ambi</i> , <i>amaimi</i> , <i>amiss</i> mother (30)	<i>amil</i> , <i>amme</i> mother (348)		<i>Amille</i> mother (VT44:18, 1950's) <i>emme/emya</i> (<<(a)milye) mummy (VT48:4, c. 1968)
<i>am-</i> , <i>amu-</i> pref. up(wards) (30)	pref. <i>am-</i> up (348)	<i>amba-</i> up (157)	
<i>Ambar</i> (rt) Fate (34)	<i>umbar</i> [lg.sg.] <i>umbarten</i> fate, doom (372)	<i>ambar</i> , <i>ambart-</i> fate, doom (66) <i>umbar</i> fate, doom (123)	
<i>an</i> gift (31)	<i>anna</i> gift (348)	<i>anna</i> a thing handed, brought or sent to a person; gift (125)	
<i>ana</i> to(wards) (31)	<i>an</i> , <i>ana</i> , <i>na</i> to, towards (374)	<i>an</i> further, plus, in addition (69)	<i>an</i> moreover, further(more), to proceed (VT49:19, 1966 or later)
<i>ande</i> , <i>andea</i> long (31)	<i>anda</i> long (348)	<i>anda</i> long, far (90)	<i>Anda-fangar</i> Longbeards (XII:320, c. 1969)
ANGA iron (31) <i>anga</i> iron (PE11:19)	<i>anga</i> iron (348)	<i>angamaite</i> iron-handed (162)	<i>anga</i> iron (AppE:1122) <i>anga</i> iron (XII:347, c. 1968)
<i>anno</i> give (me) ! <i>anta-</i> gives (31)	<i>anta-</i> give (348)	<i>anta</i> give (90)	<i>anta-</i> give (VT48:14, c. 1968)
<i>anta</i> cheek (PE11:19)	<i>anta</i> face (348)		
<i>anu</i> a male (31)	<i>hanu</i> a male, man (of Men or Elves), male animal (360, VT45:16)		
<i>anuvoite</i> male, masculine (31)	<i>hanuvoite</i> male (361)		
<i>arda</i> a place, spot (32)	<i>arda</i> realm (360)	<i>Arda</i> the Realm (22)	<i>arda</i> any more or less bounded or defined place, a region (XI:402, c. 1959-60)
<i>are</i> beside, along (32) <i>ar</i> (<i>as-</i>) to, against, next, on (wall) (33)	<i>ara</i> outside, beside (349)	* <i>ara/ar/rā</i> beyond, further than (147) <i>ar-</i> near, by, beside (169)	<i>ara</i> besides (VT49:25, c. 1969)
<i>arin</i> hearth (32)	<i>arin</i> morning (349)		
<i>arinya</i> fireside (32)	<i>arinya</i> morning, early (349)		
<i>artan</i> (-m) hammer (32)	<i>tano</i> craftman, smith (390)	<i>tamo</i> smith (108)	Q <i>Artano</i> 'high-smith' (UT:328n.7)

Atar father (a solemn word) (33)	atar father (349)	Atanatar Father of Men (24)	atar father (XI:402, c. 1959-60)
att- , atta- bi-, twi-, etc. (33)	atta- back again, re- (391)	ata- second time, double (166)	attaformor/ ataformaiti ambidexters (VT49:6:8, c. 1968)
atta child's word, "father" atttu father (33)	atto father, hypocoristic (349)		atto/atya daddy (VT47:6, c. 1968)
au away from. Esp. As a prefix au- (33)	ava outside. av- , ava- private prefix (349)	au- , öa away (< stem awa) (24)	au- away (XI:365, c. 1959-60)
arauke demon (PE11:42)	rauko demon (384)	rauka demon (48)	arauko, rauko powerful, hostile, and terrible creature (XI:415n.28, c. 1959-60)
aure sunlight, sunshine, gold light, warmth (33)	are day (349)	áre, áze sunlight (18, 126) aure sunlight, daylight (120)	aure a day (of light), a day of special meaning or festival (VT49:45, August 1969)
aurin warm (33)	arin morning (349)	āze, āre warmth, especially of the sun, sunlight PE auri- heat, period of sun (148)	
avanwa going, passing, nearly gone (33)	vanwa gone, departed, vanished, lost, past (397)	vanwa gone (past, vanished, over, lost) (74)	vanwa gone, lost, no longer to be had, vanished, departed, dead, past and over (XI:366, c. 1959-60)
áye! hail! or o! (34)		aia, aiya! hail (only addressed to great or holy persons as the Valar, or to Earendil) (149)	Aia hail (VT43:44, 1950's)
ektar swordman (35)	ebtyar spearman (355)		
ekte a sword (35)	ebte spear (355)		
ektele fountain (35)	ebtele spring, issue of water (363)		
elda a beach-fay or Solosimpe (35)	Elda Elf (256)	elda Elf (151)	Elda an Elf (L:281, 14 October 1958)
en that by you (34)	en there, look! yon (yonder) (356, VT45:12)		
er only, but, still (36)	er one, alone (356)	er one (95)	er one (VT48:6, c. 1968)
eressea lonely (36)	eressea lonely (356)		Eressea the Solitary Isle (L:386 fn., August 1967)

<i>falas(s)</i> shore, beach (37) <i>palasse</i> foam, splashing (72)	<i>falasse</i> beach (381)	<i>falasse</i> surfline, sea-shore (62)	<i>falasse</i> shore – especially one exposed to great waves and breakers (VT42:15, 1969)
<i>falmar</i> wave as it breaks (37)	<i>falma</i> (crested) wave (381)	<i>falma</i> a breaker; foam wave (62, 127)	<i>falma</i> a wave-crest, wave (VT42:15, 1969)
<i>fange</i> a long beard (PE11:34)	<i>fanga</i> beard (387)		<i>Andafangar</i> Longbeards (XII:321n.21)
<i>belka</i> ice-cold (39)	<i>belk</i> ice-cold (364)		
<i>belke</i> ice (39)	<i>belka</i> ice (364, VT45:21)		
<i>ben</i> , pl. <i>bendi</i> eye (40)	<i>bend</i> (<i>bendi</i>) eye (364)	<i>benfanwa</i> eye-screen, veil upon eyes (176)	
<i>beri</i> lady (40)	<i>beri</i> lady (364)		
<i>beru</i> lord (40)	<i>beru</i> master (364)		<i>hēr, hēru</i> master (L :282, 14 October 1958)
<i>bise, biste</i> dusk (40)	<i>bise</i> mist, fog (364)	<i>bisie</i> mistiness, mist (73)	
<i>bon</i> heart (40)	<i>bōn</i> heart (physical) (364)		
<i>bos</i> (<i>host</i> -) folk, people, tribe (41)	<i>hosta</i> large number (364)	<i>hosta</i> gather hastily together, pile up (39)	
<i>bui</i> fog, dark, murk, night (41)	<i>Fui, Hui</i> Night (382)		<i>buine</i> gloom (VT41:8, c. 1968)
<i>huiva</i> murky (41)	<i>Huinéva</i> (382)		
<i>ildi</i> Men (41)	<i>bildi</i> followers, mortal men (364)	<i>bildi</i> the Followers (18)	<i>Hildor</i> *Followers (XI:387, c. 1959-60)
<i>Ilúvatar</i> Heavenly Father (42)	<i>Ilúvatar</i> (349, 361)		<i>Ilúvatar</i> (IX:401, c. 1946)
<i>imi</i> in, inside (42)	<i>mi</i> in, within (373)	<i>mi</i> in , <i>mí</i> in the (63)	<i>imi</i> in (VT43:26, 1950's)
<i>ingwe</i> fish (43)	<i>lingwe</i> fish (369)		
<i>ista</i> [pret. <i>sinte</i>] know (43)	<i>ista</i> - know (pa.t. <i>sinte</i>) (361)	<i>ista</i> know (52)	<i>is-ta</i> to know (VT48:25, c. 1968)
<i>kaima</i> couch (46)	<i>kaima</i> bed (363)		
<i>kaimasambe</i> bed-room (46)	<i>kaimasan</i> , pl. <i>kaimasambi</i> bedchamber <i>samba</i> room, chamber (387)		
<i>kala</i> daytime. (sunlight). 12 hours. (44)	<i>kala</i> light (362)	<i>Calacirya</i> Light-cleft (73)	<i>Idem</i> (RGEO:67, 1967)
<i>kalpa</i> bucket, vessel (47)	<i>kalpa</i> water-vessel (362)		

<i>kanta</i> four (PE14:49, c. 1920-5)	<i>kanta, kan-</i> four (362, VT45:19)	<i>kanta idem</i> (95)	<i>canta</i> four (VT48:6, c. 1968)
<i>kantele</i> harping (45)	<i>ñandele</i> harping (377)		
<i>kantl</i> a large harp (45)	<i>ñande</i> a harp (377)		
<i>kar</i> (<i>kas-</i>) head (45)	<i>kár</i> (<i>kas-</i>) head (362)	roots KAS 'head' and STOL 'helmet' (156, 186)	<i>kas</i> head (VT49:17, mid 60's)
<i>karin</i> I make, do (45)	<i>karin</i> I make, build (362)	<i>carasta</i> to build (84)	<i>carin</i> I do (VT49:16, c. 1968)
<i>karka</i> fang, tooth, tusk (48)	<i>karka</i> tooth (362)		
<i>karkasse, karkaras</i> row of spikes or teeth (48)	<i>Karakse</i> jagged hedge of spikes (362)		
<i>karne</i> red (48)	<i>karne</i> red (362)	<i>carne</i> red, ruddy (36)	
<i>kelu, kelume</i> stream (46)	<i>kelume</i> stream, flow N <i>celw</i> spring, source (363)		<i>kelusse</i> freshet, water falling out swiftly from a rocky spring (VT49:30, 1969)
<i>kemen</i> soil (46)	<i>kemen</i> soil, earth (363)	<i>kemen</i> the Earth as an apparent flat floor under <i>menel</i> (24)	<i>Kemenye</i> and Earth (VT47:11, c. 1968)
<i>kiris</i> cleft, crack (47)	<i>kiris</i> slash, gash (365)	<i>risse</i> cleft, cloven, separate (87)	
<i>koivie</i> awakening (48)	<i>kuive, kuivie</i> awakening (366)		<i>cuivie</i> life (VT42:8, c. 1968)
<i>kópa</i> harbour (47)	<i>kópa</i> harbour, bay <i>hópa</i> haven, harbour, small landlocked bay (364-5)		
<i>korin</i> a circular enclosure, esp. on a hill-top <i>korima</i> round (48)	<i>korin</i> circular enclosure <i>korna</i> round, globed (365)		
<i>kosta-</i> debate, dispute (48) <i>kos-</i> war. strife. (PE11:42)	<i>kosta-</i> quarrel (265)		
<i>kū</i> Crescent Moon (49)	<i>kú</i> bow (366)		
<i>kulu</i> gold (49)	<i>kulu</i> gold (metal) (365)		<i>kulu</i> gold (VT49:47, 1969)
<i>kúme, kumbe</i> a pile, heap, load, burden (49)	<i>kumbe</i> mound, heap (365)		
<i>kuru</i> magic, wizardry (of the good magic) (49)	<i>kurwe</i> craft N <i>curw, curu idem</i> (366)	<i>curu</i> craft (83)	<i>Kurwë</i> technical skill and invention (XII:360, c. 1968)
<i>kuruni</i> witch (49)	N <i>Curunir</i> a man of craft, wizard (366, VT45:24)	S <i>Nan Curunír</i> the Valley of Saruman (LotR:487)	S <i>Curunír</i> (UT:508, 1954)

<i>laiqa</i> green (52)	<i>laiqa</i> green (368)	<i>laiqua</i> green (153)	<i>laica</i> green (L:282, 14 October 1958)
<i>laire</i> meadow (52)	<i>laire</i> summer (VT45:26)	<i>laire</i> summer (159)	<i>laire</i> summer (L:282, 14 October 1958)
<i>lala-</i> chatter, babble (50)		LALA laugh (159)	<i>lala-</i> (XII:359n.29, c. 1968)
<i>lambe</i> tongue (of body, but also occasionally of land, or even = speech) (52)	<i>lamba</i> tongue (367) <i>lambe</i> language (VT45:25)	<i>lambe</i> tongue (46)	<i>lamba</i> physical tongue, <i>lambe</i> language (XI394, c. 1959-60)
<i>lant-</i> drop, fall (51)	<i>lanta-</i> to fall (354)	<i>lanta-</i> fall (62)	<i>lanta-</i> fall (RGEO:70, 1967)
<i>lasse</i> leaf (51)	<i>lasse</i> leaf (367)	<i>lasse</i> leaf (62)	<i>lasse</i> leaf (RGEO:70, 1967)
<i>lasselanta</i> the Fall, Autumn (51)	<i>lasselanta</i> leaf-fall, autumn (367)	<i>lasse</i> leaf <i>lanta-</i> fall (62)	<i>lasselanta</i> leaf-fall (RGEO:70, 1967)
<i>latsina</i> open, level, broad (50) <i>latsin(a)</i> level, smooth (51)	<i>latin(a)</i> open, free, cleared (of land) (368)	same entry as VT41	<i>lätina</i> used rather of freedom of movement, of things not encumbered with obstacles (VT41:5, c. 1959-60)
<i>laure</i> gold (51)	<i>laure</i> light of Laurelin, light (gold), †gold (368, VT45:26)	<i>laure</i> gold (poetic), golden light (61)	<i>laure</i> gold (not a tallic word) (RGEO:70, 1967)
<i>lava-</i> lick (51)	<i>lavin</i> I lick (367)	<i>lav-</i> lick (72)	<i>-lāve</i> licked (RGEO:67, 1967)
<i>lempe</i> ten (52)	<i>lempe</i> five (368)	<i>lempe</i> five (95)	<i>lempe</i> five (VT47:10, c. 1968)
<i>lempea</i> decimal (52)			<i>lempea</i> fifth (VT42:25, c. 1969)
<i>-li</i> multiplicative suffix (53)	<i>-li</i> pl. suffix (369)	<i>-li</i> many (127)	
<i>li-, lin.</i> prefix (53)	<i>lin-</i> prefix = many (369)	<i>lilómëa</i> very dark, full of darkness (81)	<i>lilótea</i> having many flowers (VT42:18, 1969)
<i>lia</i> twine (53)	<i>lia</i> fine thread, spide filament (386)		
<i>liante</i> tendril (53)	<i>liante</i> spider (386)		
<i>lie</i> people, folk (53)	<i>lie</i> people (369)		<i>lie</i> people (VT39:6, c. 1959-60)
<i>lilt-</i> to dance (55)	<i>lilta-</i> dance (369)		
<i>limbe</i> a number (53) <i>limbe</i> many (PE11:54)	<i>rimbe</i> crowd, host (383)		
<i>limil</i> a chain (54)			<i>málimë</i> wrist, lit. ‘hand-link’ (VT47:6, c. 1968)

<i>limpe</i> drink of the fairies (54)	<i>limpe</i> (wine), drink of the Valar (369)		
<i>lin</i> (<i>nd</i>) musical voice, air, melody, tune <i>lindeline</i> melody, tune (54)	<i>linde</i> air, tune (369)	<i>lindī-</i> singing, song (80)	<i>lin, lind-</i> a muscial sound (L:308, 8 June 1961)
<i>linda</i> gentle, kind (54)	<i>linda</i> fair, beautiful (of sound) (369, VT45:27)	<i>linda</i> beautiful, sweet, melodious of <i>sound</i> (150)	
<i>lingwe, lingō</i> snake (54)	<i>lingwe</i> fish (369)		
<i>linqe</i> water <i>liqin(a)</i> wet (54)	<i>linqe</i> wet (369)		
<i>lintyulussea, lintulyulussea</i> having many poplars (53)	<i>lntyulussea</i> having many poplars (369)		
<i>liri-</i> sing (54)	<i>lirin</i> I chant (369)	<i>lirī-</i> song (67)	<i>lirinen</i> song-in (RGEO:67, 1967)
<i>lis</i> grace, blessing (54) <i>līse</i> sweet (55)	<i>lis</i> honey (369)	<i>līs</i> honey (154)	
<i>Loa</i> life (52)		<i>loa</i> season[all] year (120)	<i>loa</i> year (VT42:10, c. 1968)
<i>lōke</i> snake (55)	<i>lōke</i> dragon (370)	<i>blōke, lōke</i> reptile, snake, worm (160)	
<i>lokse</i> bunch, cluster (PE11:54)	<i>lokse</i> hair (370)	<i>losca, loxa</i> brown of hair (155)	
<i>lōme</i> dusk, gloom, darkness (55)	<i>lōme</i> Night, night-shade, shades of night (354)	<i>lōme</i> night, darkness (81)	<i>lōme</i> night (L:308, 8 June 1961)
<i>lor-</i> slumber (56)	<i>lōre</i> slumber (370)	<i>lōre</i> dream (80)	<i>lor</i> dream (L:308, 8 June 1961)
<i>lōte</i> a flower, bloom (usually of large single flowers) (55)	<i>lōte</i> (large single) flower (370)	<i>lōte</i> flower, a single bloom (26)	<i>lōte</i> a flower (VT42:18, 1969)
<i>lū</i> 24 hrs., day (56)	<i>lū</i> a time, occasion (370)		
<i>lumbo</i> dark lowering cloud (57)	<i>lumbe</i> gloom, shadow (370)	<i>lumbo</i> gloom, <i>lumbule</i> dark shadow, heavy shadow (72)	<i>lumbule</i> heavy shadow (RGEO:67, 1967)
<i>lūme</i> time (56)	<i>lūme</i> time (370)	<i>lūme</i> time, hour (13)	<i>lúmissen</i> at the times (VT49:47, 13 September 1967)
<i>lūne</i> blue, deep blue (57)	<i>lūne</i> blue (370)	<i>luine</i> blue (66)	<i>luine</i> blue (VT48:23, c. 1968)
<i>lunte</i> ship (57)	<i>lunte</i> boat (370)		
<i>mā</i> hand (57)	<i>mā</i> hand (371)	<i>má</i> hand (70)	<i>má</i> hand (VT47:6, c. 1968)
<i>makil</i> sword, broadsword (58)	<i>makil</i> sword (371)	<i>makilya</i> his (or their) sword (130)	<i>makil</i> sword (VT49:17, prob. mid-1960s)

<i>makta</i> - slay, slaughter (58)	<i>mabta</i> - wield a weapon, fight (371)	<i>mabta</i> - to handle, treat, manage, &c. (161) <i>mabta</i> - make use of, handle, use, control, wield (162)	<i>mabta</i> - to handle, wield, manage (VT39:11, c. 1959-60)
<i>malkarauki</i> = Gn. <i>Balrog</i> (32) <i>malkarauke</i> = Gn. <i>Balrog</i> (PE11:21)	<i>malarauko</i> = N <i>Balrog</i> (384)		
<i>malina</i> yellow (58)	<i>malina</i> yellow (386)	<i>malina</i> yellow, of golden colour (51)	<i>malina</i> yellow (L:308, 8 June 1961)
<i>malle</i> street (58)	<i>malle</i> street (372)		<i>maller</i> roads (IX:310, early 1946)
<i>mande</i> well (58)	<i>mande</i> doom, final end, fate, fortune (usually = final bliss) (371)		
<i>mane</i> good (moral) (58)	MAN- holy spirit (371)	<i>māna</i> any good or fortunate thing; a boon or “blessing,” a grace (162)	Eldarin √ <i>man</i> - good (VT49:26, 1957)
<i>map</i> - seize, take (59)	<i>mapa</i> - grasp, seize (371)		
<i>mar</i> dwelling of men, -land, the Earth (60)	<i>a-mbar</i> la Terre (372)	<i>mar</i> house (163)	<i>már</i> dwelling (VT47:6, c. 1968)
<i>māra</i> of things, good, useful (57)	<i>māra</i> useful, fit, good (of things) (371)	<i>māra</i> good (59)	<i>māra</i> good (VT42:34, last years of Tolkien’s life)
<i>mas</i> - bake, cook (59)	<i>masta</i> - bake (372)		
<i>masta</i> bread (59)	<i>masta</i> bread (372)	<i>masta</i> cake or loaf (52)	
<i>mat</i> - eat (59)	<i>mat</i> - eat (371)	<i>mätie</i> eating (13)	√ <i>mata</i> eat (VT39:5, c. 1959-60)
<i>māwe</i> gull (60)	<i>maiwe</i> gull (373)		
<i>mel</i> - to love (60)	<i>mel</i> - to love (372)	<i>melda</i> dear, beloved (41)	<i>melinyes</i> I love him (VT49:15, c. 1965)
<i>melina, melna, melen</i> - dear (60)	<i>melin</i> dear (372)		
<i>mindon</i> turret (61)	N <i>mindon</i> tower, Q <i>mindon</i> isolated tower (373)		<i>mindon</i> lofty tower (VT42:24, 1969)
<i>minqe</i> eleven (61)	<i>minqe</i> eleven (373)	<i>minque</i> eleven (95)	<i>minque</i> eleven (VT48:6, c. 1968)
<i>mir</i> one (61)	<i>min, mine</i> one (373, VT45:34)	<i>min</i> one (95)	<i>min</i> one (VT48:6, c. 1968)
<i>miruvóre</i> nectar, drink of the Valar, sweet drink (61)		<i>miruvóre</i> mead or nectar drunk in Valinor (64)	<i>miruvóre, miruvor</i> a special wine or cordial (XI:399, c. 1959-60)

<i>mitta</i> in, into, inwards (61)	<i>minna</i> to the inside, into (373)	<i>mi</i> in (63)	<i>mitta</i> - insert, <i>mina</i> into, <i>mitta</i> - between (VT43:30, 1950s)
<i>moa</i> (<i>marwa</i>) sheep (60)		<i>Mámandil</i> *sheep-friend (UT:271, 1965 or later)	<i>máma</i> sheep (XI:395, c. 1959-60)
<i>mōri</i> night (62)	<i>more</i> black <i>móre</i> blackness, dark, night (373)	<i>mornie</i> dark, blackness (73)	<i>more</i> dark(ness) (L:382, August 1967)
<i>morna</i> black (62)	<i>morna</i> gloomy, sombre (373)	<i>morna</i> black (73)	<i>morna</i> dark (L:382, August 1967)
<i>nā</i> (it is). So, yes. (64)	<i>NĀ</i> ² be. Stem of verb ‘to be’ in Q (374)	<i>nā</i> is (58), <i>na</i> be (only present) (59)	<i>nā</i> is (VT49:28, 6 April 1969)
<i>naike</i> pain (65)	<i>naike</i> sharp pain (375)	<i>naica</i> bitterly painful or grievous (151)	
<i>naikele</i> anguish (65)	<i>naikele</i> sharp pain (375)		
<i>naira</i> dire, grievous (65)	<i>naire</i> lament (375)	<i>naira</i> dreadful, horrible, unendurable (151)	<i>nainie</i> lament (RGEO:66, 1967)
<i>naka</i> - bite (64)	<i>nak</i> - bite (374)		<i>nacin</i> I hew, cut (VT49:24)
<i>nan</i> (<i>d</i> -) woodland (64)	<i>nanda</i> water-mead, watered plain N <i>nand</i> , <i>nann</i> wide grassland (374)	<i>nando</i> valley, wide valley, - <i>nan</i> = <i>nanda</i> (wide) vale (80)	<i>nan</i> , <i>nand</i> - valley (L:308, 8 June 1961)
<i>Narqelion</i> autumn (68)	<i>narqelion</i> ‘fire-fading’, autumn (374)		<i>Narquelië</i> October (AppD:1110)
<i>nat</i> thing (64)	<i>nat</i> thing (374)		<i>nat</i> thing (VT49:30, late 1960s)
<i>nauka</i> a dwarf (PE11:59)	<i>nauko</i> dwarf (375)	<i>nauka</i> , <i>nauko</i> dwarf (45)	<i>Nauko</i> Dwarf (XI:388, c. 1959-60)
<i>nāve</i> shrewdness, sagacity, perspicacity (64)			<i>navin</i> I advise, I judge (glossed ‘I think’ in an earlier draft) (VT42:33-4, last years of Tolkien’s life)
<i>nekte</i> honey <i>nektele</i> honeycomb (65)	<i>nehte</i> honeycomb (VT45:38)	<i>nehte</i> angle (151)	
<i>neldor</i> beech (65)	Dor. <i>neldor</i> beech (377)		
<i>nen</i> river. †water. (66)	<i>nén</i> water (376)	<i>nēn</i> water (52)	
<i>ner</i> man, husband (66)	<i>ner</i> adult male, man (354, 375)		<i>nēr</i> a male person, a male (XI:393, c. 1959-60)
<i>nî</i> woman (PE11:60)	<i>nî</i> arch. woman (377)		
<i>nie</i> tear (68) <i>nyēre</i> grief, sorrow (PE11:60)	<i>nîre</i> , <i>nie</i> tear (376)		

<i>nieninqe</i> snowdrop (PE11:60)	<i>nieninqe</i> snowdrop (376)		
<i>ninqe</i> white (66)	<i>ninqe</i> white (378)	<i>ninqe</i> white, chill, cold, pallid (168)	<i>ninqe</i> chill, pallid (XI:417, c. 1959-60)
<i>niqis</i> snow (66)	<i>ninqisse</i> whiteness (378)	<i>niquis</i> (<i>niquits</i> -, <i>niquiss</i> -) ice-flake or snowflake (168)	<i>niquis</i> , <i>niquesse</i> frost-patterns (XI:417, c. 1959-60)
<i>nōla</i> head (PE11:61)	<i>nōla</i> round head, knoll (376)		
ÑOLDO gnome (67)	<i>noldo</i> one of the wise folk, Gnome (377, VT46:3)	<i>ñoldo</i> Gnome (153)	<i>Ñoldo</i> (XI:381, c. 1959-60)
<i>noldorinwa</i> goblin (adj.) (67)			<i>Noldorinwa</i> of the Noldoli (IV:77, c. 1930) <i>Ñoldorinwa</i> of the Ñoldor (VT39:16, c. 1959-60)
<i>nor</i> oak <i>norne</i> oak-tree (67)	<i>norno</i> oak (355)	<i>nordo</i> oak (25)	
<i>nōre</i> native land, nation, family. Country <i>nor</i> form in cpds. alternating with <i>-nōre</i> (66)	<i>nóre</i> land, dwelling-place, region where certain people live. <i>nóre</i> clan. (376) <i>nóre</i> country, land, race (378)	<i>nōr</i> , <i>nōre</i> land belonging to or used by a people or country (106)	<i>nóre</i> land as an inhabited area (L:361, 12 September 1965)
<i>nosse</i> folk, kin, people (66)	<i>nosse</i> clan, family, 'house' (378)		<i>nosse</i> kindred, family (XII:320n.11, c. 1969)
<i>nūme</i> west (68)	<i>nūme</i> - and <i>nū-men</i> west (376, VT45:38)	<i>nūme</i> , <i>nūmen</i> the West (18)	<i>númenna</i> Westward (VT49:6, c. 1968)
<i>nyar(d)</i> tale, saying <i>nyara</i> tale <i>nyarie</i> a fable, story or rhyme (68)	<i>nyáre</i> tale, saga, history (374)		<i>Cuivienyarna</i> *the Tale of Cuivie (XI:420, c. 1959-60)
<i>olme</i> emanation (69)	<i>olme</i> (<< <i>holme</i>) odour (378, VT46:6)		
<i>olor</i> , <i>olōre</i> dream (56, 69)	<i>olor</i> dream (370/279)		<i>olor</i> dream (UT:512-3, 1954)
<i>ōma</i> voice (69)	<i>óma</i> voice (379)		<i>ómataina</i> vocalic extension (XI:417n.5, c. 1959-60)
<i>on(d)</i> a stone <i>ondo</i> stone (70)	<i>ondo</i> stone (as a material) (359)	<i>Ondonóre</i> Stone-land (28)	
<i>or</i> on (70)	N <i>or</i> above (379)		<i>or</i> above (UT:395, end of Tolkien's life)

<i>Ork</i> (<i>orq</i> -) monster, ogre, demon (70)	<i>orko</i> , <i>pl. orqi</i> goblin (379)		<i>urko</i> , <i>pl. urqui</i> / <i>orko</i> , <i>pl. orkor/orqui</i> Orc (XI:390, c. 1959-60)
<i>orto</i> - raise (70)	<i>orta</i> - rise, raise (379)	<i>orta</i> rise (52) <i>orta</i> to lift up (70)	
<i>otso</i> sept (70)	<i>otso</i> seven (379)	<i>otos</i> seven (95)	<i>otso</i> seven (VT48:6, c. 1968)
<i>panta</i> open, wide, spreading (72)	<i>panta</i> open (380)		
<i>panta</i> - open, unfold, spread (72)	<i>panta</i> - to unfurl, spread out, open (380)		
<i>panya</i> - plan, arrange, intend, mean (72)	<i>panya</i> - fix, set (380)		
<i>papa</i> - tremble (72)	<i>palpa</i> - to beat, batter (380)		<i>palta</i> - pass the sensitive palm over a surface : feel with the hand, stroke, etc. (VT47:9, c. 1968)
<i>parma</i> †book, writings (72)	<i>parma</i> book (380)	<i>parma</i> peel, book (86)	<i>parma</i> *book (VT49:38, c. 1964)
<i>patake</i> clatter <i>patakta</i> - to clatter (72)		PAKAT > <i>pakta</i> - speak, talk (126)	<i>patakar</i> consonant (VT39:8, c. 1959-60)
<i>pê</i> mouth (PE11:22)	<i>pê</i> mouth (380)	<i>pê</i> closed mouth (126)	<i>pé</i> lip (VT47:12n.3, c. 1968)
<i>pele</i> - surround, fence in, pen in (73)	<i>pel</i> - go round, revolve, return (380)	<i>pelo</i> boundary (fence) (92)	
<i>pelko</i> leg (73)	<i>telko</i> leg (391)	<i>telco</i> leg (122)	
<i>pelle</i> town (73)	<i>peler</i> ; <i>opele</i> walled house or village, 'town' (380, VT46:8)		
<i>peltas</i> (<i>ks</i>) pivot (73)	<i>peltas</i> , <i>pl. peltaksi</i> pivot (380)	<i>peltas</i> (<i>peltakse</i> -) fence of fixed stakes etc., or a 'pale' and fencings stakes (65)	
<i>pere</i> - 1) go through, pass, pierce (73)	<i>perya</i> - divide in middle, halve (380) <i>tere</i> , <i>ter</i> through (392)		<i>peresta/perta</i> one half (1/2) (VT48:11, c. 1968)
<i>poika</i> clean, tidy (75)	<i>poika</i> clean, pure (382)		
<i>pur</i> a fire (75)	<i>úr</i> fire (396)		<i>úre</i> heat (AppE:1123)
<i>purya</i> - set fire to (75)	<i>urya</i> blaze (396)	<i>urya</i> - be hot (148)	
<i>qalin</i> dead (76)	<i>qalin</i> dead (366)		
<i>qalme</i> death (76)	<i>qalme</i> agony, death (366)		
<i>qāme</i> sickness, nausea (76)	<i>qāme</i> sickness (366)		

<i>qanta</i> full (78)	<i>qanta</i> full (366)	<i>quanta</i> filled, full (68)	<i>quanta</i> full (VT39:8, c. 1959-60)
<i>qelet</i> corpse (76)	<i>qelet</i> corpse (366)		
<i>qelu</i> a well, spring, source (76)	N <i>celw</i> spring, source (363)		<i>kelusse</i> freshet, water falling out swiftly from a rocky spring (VT49:30, 1969)
<i>qelume</i> source, origine (76)	<i>kelume</i> stream, flow (363)		
<i>qet-</i> speak, talk (77)		<i>queta!</i> speak! (138)	<i>quete</i> speak (VT41:11, c. 1968)
<i>qetl</i> speech, talk (77)	<i>qetil</i> tongue, language, talk (366, VT45:25)		
<i>qetta-</i> word (PE11:28)	* <i>kwetta</i> > N <i>peth</i> word (366)	<i>qetta</i> word (91)	<i>quettar</i> words (XI:391, c. 1959-60)
<i>qinga</i> bow (77)	<i>qinga</i> bow (for shooting) (366)		<i>quingatelko</i> bowlegged (IX:68)
<i>rā, du. raqi</i> arm (78)	<i>ranko, pl. ranqi</i> arm (382)		<i>ranga</i> yard, full pace (UT:369-70, end of Tolkien's Life)
<i>rāma</i> wing (78)	<i>rāma</i> wing (382)	<i>rāma</i> wing (63)	<i>rāmar</i> wings (RGEO:66, 1967)
<i>rana</i> the moon (PE11:64)	<i>Rana</i> Moon (383)		<i>Ráno</i> of the Moon (VT47:11, c. 1968)
<i>rau, pl. rāvi</i> lion (79)	<i>rā, pl. rāvi</i> (< * <i>rāu</i>) lion (383)		
<i>rin (nd-)</i> year, circle (80)	<i>rinde</i> circle (383)		
<i>ringa</i> damp, cold, chill (80)	<i>ringe</i> cold (383)		<i>Ringare</i> December (AppD:1110)
<i>ringa</i> round, circular (80)	<i>rinda</i> circular (383)		<i>ringa</i> cold (VT49:23, c. 1968)
<i>riqi-</i> wrench, twist (< RIQI (RIKI)) (80)	<i>rihta-</i> (< RIK(H)) jerk, give quick twist or move, twitch (383)		
<i>ronta</i> hollow (80)	<i>rondo</i> a cave (384)	<i>rondo</i> cave (117)	<i>rondo</i> a vaulted or arched roof, as seen from below (and usually not visible from outside), or a (large) hall or chamber so roofed (XI:414n.26, c. 1959-60)
<i>rotl, rotto</i> cave, hollow (80)	<i>rotto</i> cave, tunnel (VT46:12)		<i>rotto</i> a small grot or tunnel (XII:365, c. 1968)
<i>salki</i> grass <i>salka</i> scythe (84)	<i>salqe</i> grass (385)		
<i>salpa-</i> take a sup of, sample, sip (84)	<i>salpa-</i> lick up, sup, sip (385)		

<i>sambe</i> chamber, room (81)	<i>sambe</i> room, chamber (387)		
<i>sanga</i> throng, tight mass, crowd (81)	<i>sanga</i> crowd, throng, press (388)	<i>sanga</i> press, pressure, throng (116)	<i>sanga</i> throng, a closely formed body of enemy soldiers (L:425, 17 December 1972)
<i>Sil</i> moon (83)	<i>Isil</i> Moon (385)		<i>Isil</i> Moon (L:425, 17 December 1972)
<i>silma</i> a ray of moonlight (83)	<i>silma</i> shining white (385)	<i>silma</i> crystal (white) (23)	
<i>sīre</i> stream (84)	<i>sīre</i> river (385, VT46:13)	<i>sír</i> river (65)	
<i>siri-</i> flow (84)	<i>sir-</i> flow (385)	<i>sír</i> river (65)	
<i>soko-</i> drink (85)	<i>sukin</i> I drink (388)		
<i>solor</i> surf, surge (85)	<i>solor</i> surf (387)		
<i>sorne</i> eagle (86)	<i>sorne</i> eagle (392)		<i>sorni</i> eagle (IX:290n.62, early 1946)
<i>soron</i> a high peak, a pinnacle or crag (86)	<i>soron</i> eagle (392)		<i>soroni</i> eagle (IX:290n.62, early 1946)
† <i>sūye</i> noise of wind. airs, breezes, winds. (86)	<i>súya-</i> breathe (393)		
<i>taka-</i> (<i>tanke</i>) fiw, fasten (88)	<i>take</i> he fastens, pa.t. <i>tanke</i> (389)		
<i>tala</i> foot (88)	<i>tál</i> foot (390)	<i>talya</i> his foot (130)	<i>talya</i> his foot (VT49:11, mid-1960s)
<i>tāma</i> this (8è)	<i>tama</i> that (389)		<i>tāmā</i> that matter (VT49:11, c. 1968)
<i>tanka</i> firm, fixed, fast, steady (88)	<i>tanka</i> firm, fixed, sure (389)		
<i>tāra</i> lofty (87)	<i>tāra</i> lofty (389)	<i>tāra</i> lofty (186)	
<i>tāri</i> queen (87)	<i>tāri</i> (389)	<i>tāri</i> queen (70)	<i>tāri</i> queen (RGEO:67, 1967)
<i>tarukka</i> horned (89)	<i>tarka</i> horn (391)		
<i>tasarin</i> (<i>d</i>) willow (90)	<i>tasar, tasare</i> willow-tree (391)	<i>tasar</i> willow (81)	
<i>tea</i> straight (90)	<i>tea</i> straight line, road (392)		
<i>teke-</i> mark, write on, write (90)	<i>teke</i> writes (391)		
<i>telpe</i> (91)	<i>telpe, tyelpe</i> silver (366)	<i>telep-</i> silver (36)	<i>tyelpe, telpe</i> silver (L:426, 17 December 1972)
<i>telumbe</i> mushroom, fairy-canopy (90)	<i>telume</i> dome, (esp.) dome of heaven (391)		

<i>tengwe</i> knowledge, understanding (91)	<i>tengwe</i> writing (391)		<i>tengwe</i> indication, sign, token (XI:394, c. 1959-60)
<i>tereva</i> piercing, acute, shrill, sharp (91)	<i>tereva</i> fine, acute (392)		
<i>tilde</i> point (92)	<i>tilde</i> spike, horn (393, VT46:19)	<i>níquetil</i> snow peak (168)	<i>tille</i> tip, point (VT47:10, c. 1968)
<i>tint</i> (silver) spark (92)	N <i>tint</i> spark (393)	S <i>tin</i> spark, sparkle (39)	
<i>tintya</i> - sparkle, etc. (92)	<i>tinta</i> - to kindle, make to spark (394)	<i>tinta</i> - cause to spark, kindle (69)	<i>tinta</i> - cause to spark (X:388, late 1950s)
<i>tinwe</i> star (92) 'winwe a sparkling star (104)	<i>tinwe</i> spark (star) (393, VT46:19)	<i>tinwe</i> apparent star, spark, Valinorian imagine (22)	<i>tinwe</i> spark, star (69)
<i>tiri</i> - watch (93)	<i>tirin</i> I watch (394)	<i>tir</i> - gaze, look at, watch (25)	<i>tira</i> see! (VT47:31, c. 1968)
<i>tiuka</i> dense, solid (93)	<i>tiuka</i> thick, fat (394)		
<i>toa</i> wool (PE11:71)	<i>tō</i> wool <i>toa</i> of wool, woollen (394)		
<i>tol</i> an island (94)	<i>tol</i> island (394)		<i>tol</i> island (VT47:26, c. 1968)
<i>tuile</i> spring, lit. a budding (96)	<i>tuile</i> spring-time (395)		<i>tuile</i> spring (VT39:7, c. 1959-60)
<i>Tuilere</i> the Spring (96)			<i>tuilére</i> a day outside months, between <i>Súlime</i> and <i>Víresse</i> (AppD:1109)
<i>tuilindo</i> (spring-singer) swallow (96)	<i>tuilindo</i> (spring-singer) swallow (395)		
<i>tulka</i> - fixe, stick in, set up, establish (95)	<i>tulka</i> firm, strong, immovable, steadfast (395)		<i>tulka</i> yellow (XI:399, c. 1959-60)
<i>tulu</i> - 2) intr. move, come (95)	<i>tulin</i> I come (395)		<i>tulis</i> he/she comes (VT49:19, 1969)
<i>tumbo</i> dale, vale (95)	<i>tumbo</i> deep valley, under or among hills (394)	<i>tumbo</i> depth, or deep vale (81)	
<i>túpo</i> roof, cover (95)	<i>tópa</i> roof (394)		
<i>tupu</i> - roof, put lid on, put hat on, cover (95)	<i>tópa</i> - to roof (394)		<i>un-túpa</i> down-roofs (RGEO:67, 1967)
<i>túre</i> strength, might (95)	<i>túre</i> mastery, victory (395)		

† <i>tūrea</i> might (95)	<i>taura</i> mighty (395)	<i>taura, túrea</i> mighty, masterful (113)	<i>taura</i> very mighty, vast, of unmeasured might or size (VT39:10, c. 1959-60)
<i>turu-</i> can, is able (95)	<i>turin</i> I wield, control, govern (395)	<i>turu-</i> master, defeat, have victory over (113) <i>tur-</i> master, conquer, win (115)	
<i>turya-</i> catch fire (96) <i>urya-</i> be hot (98)	<i>urya-</i> blaze (396)	<i>urya-</i> be hot (148)	
<i>tyalie</i> play, game (49)	<i>tyalie</i> sport, play, game (395)		
<i>tyava-</i> it tastes of, reminds one of (49)	<i>tyavin</i> I taste (366)		<i>tyáve</i> *‘individual pleasure’ (MR:215, 1958)
<i>tyūka</i> thick. cp. <i>tiura, tiuka</i> (50)	<i>tiuka</i> thick, fat (394)		
<i>tyulma</i> mast (50)	<i>tyulma</i> mast (395)		<i>tyulma</i> mast (IX:419, late 1940s)
<i>tyulusse</i> poplar (50)	<i>tyulusse</i> poplar-tree (395)		
<i>u-</i> or <i>ūv-</i> un- (98)	<i>ú-</i> not, un-, in- (396)	<i>ú-</i> hardly, with difficulty, or badly (63)	
<i>ulca</i> bad, wicked, wrong (97)	T <i>ulga</i> hideous, horrible (396)	<i>olca</i> bad, wicked, evil (149, 170)	<i>ulca</i> evil (VT49:19, 1969)
<i>ulu-</i> pour, gush (97)	<i>ulya-</i> pour (396)		<i>ullier</i> should flow (pl.) (IX:247, early 1946)
<i>ūmea</i> arge (97)		<i>úmea</i> large, teeming, thronging (115)	<i>úmea</i> abundant, swarming, teeming (VT48:32, c. 1968)
<i>umin, uvin</i> it is not, does not, etc. (pret. <i>ūme</i>) (98)	<i>uin</i> and <i>umin</i> I do not, am not; pa.t. <i>úme</i> (396)		
<i>ungwe</i> spider (98)	<i>ungwe</i> gloom (396)		
<i>ūrin</i> blazing hot <i>Ur, Uri</i> the Sun <i>Ūrinki</i> the orbbed Sun (98)	<i>Ūrin</i> the Sun (396)	<i>Ūrin</i> Sun (148)	
<i>uru</i> fire (98)	<i>úr</i> fire (396)		<i>úre</i> heat (AppE:1123)
<i>usqe</i> fog, mist (PE11:75)	<i>usqe</i> reek (396)		
<i>úvanimo</i> monster (98)	<i>úvanimo</i> montser (creature of Melko) (351) <i>úvanimor</i> monsters (396)	<i>úvanimo</i> a type of corrupted or horrible form (149) <i>úvanimo</i> a monster, corrupt or evil creature (150)	

<i>Valar</i> or <i>Vali</i> <i>Ainu</i> and their attendants (99)	<i>Vala</i> pl. <i>Valar</i> or <i>Vali</i> Power, God (350)	<i>Vala</i> pl. <i>Valar</i> (22, 48)	<i>Vala</i> pl. <i>Valar</i> Power (XI:403, c. 1959-60)
<i>valkarauke</i> = Gn. <i>Balrog</i> (101)	<i>malarauko</i> = N <i>Balrog</i> (384)	<i>Valarauka</i> mighty demon (48)	<i>Valarauko</i> Demon of Might (XI:415, c. 1959-60)
<i>vane</i> fair, lovely (99)	<i>vanya</i> beautiful (351)	<i>vanya</i> beautiful (150)	<i>vanya</i> pale, light-coloured, not brown or dark (XI :383, c. 1959-60)
<i>vanīma</i> proper, right, as it should be, fair (99)	<i>vanima</i> fair (351)	<i>vanima</i> fair, beautiful, unblemished (149)	
<i>vanwa</i> gone, on the road, past, over, lost (99)	<i>vanwa</i> gone, departed, vanished, lost, past (397)	<i>vanwa</i> gone, departed (16)	<i>vanwa</i> gone, lost, no longer to be had, vanished, departed, dead, past and over (XI :366, c. 1959-60)
<i>ve</i> as, like (101)		<i>ve</i> after the manner of (174)	<i>ve</i> as (RGEO:66, 1967)
† <i>veri</i> , <i>vesse</i> wife (101)	<i>vesse</i> wife (352)		<i>veri</i> wife (VT49:45, c. 1969)
<i>veru</i> husband (101)	<i>venno</i> husband <i>veru</i> husband and wife, married pair (352, VT45:7)		<i>veru</i> husband (VT49:45, c. 1969)
<i>vesta</i> - to wed (101)	<i>vesta</i> - to wed (352)		<i>verta</i> - a) to give in marriage, b) to take as husband or wife (to oneself) (VT49:45, c. 1969)
<i>vesta</i> state of marriage (101)	<i>vesta</i> matrimony (352)		
<i>vestale</i> a weeding (101)	<i>vestale</i> wedding (352)		
<i>vor</i> , <i>voro</i> ever, always (102)	<i>voro</i> ever, continually (353)		
<i>'wanwa</i> great gale (102)	<i>vaiwa</i> , <i>waiwa</i> wind (397)	<i>vaiwe</i> wind (189)	
<i>'wen(-d-)</i> maid, girl <i>'wendi</i> maiden (103)	<i>wende</i> , <i>vende</i> maiden <i>wéne</i> , <i>véne</i> virginity (398)	<i>wende</i> maiden (190) <i>wendē</i> maiden (191)	<i>wendi</i> young or small woman, girl (VT48:18, c. 1968)
<i>'wilwarin</i> butterfly (104)	<i>wilwarin</i> butterfly (398)		
<i>winge</i> foam, spindrift, froth, scud (104)	<i>winge</i> foam, crest of wave, crest (398)		<i>winge</i> foam; a flying spume or spindrift blown off wavetops (XII:392n.37, c. 1972-3)
<i>yanwa</i> goose (105)	<i>vān</i> , <i>wān</i> goose (397)		
<i>yat</i> †, <i>yatta</i> neck. Also isthmus <i>yarta</i> yoke (105)	<i>yanta</i> yoke <i>yanwe</i> bridge, joining, sithmus (400)		<i>yanta</i> bridge (AppE:1123)
<i>yāva</i> fruit, produce (105)	<i>yāve</i> fruit (399)	<i>Yávanna</i> fruit-giver (93)	

<i>'yelwa</i> cold (105)	<i>belwa</i> (pale) blue (360)		
<i>yó, yond-</i> † poetic words = <i>bilmo</i> son (106) <i>yô, yondo</i> son (PE11:40)	<i>yondo</i> son (400)	<i>yō, yon-, yondo, -yon, -ion,</i> <i>-iondo</i> son (190)	
<i>yolme</i> stench (106)	<i>olme</i> (<< <i>holme</i>) odour (378, VT46:6)		
<i>yurin</i> runs (106)	ON <i>yurine</i> I run (400)		
<i>yuro</i> a run, race (106)	ON <i>yura</i> course (400)		

Annexe III : table of comparison of Goldogrin/Noldorin/Sindarin words

Presentation

- **In the first column**, words are Gnomish and references are from *Parma Eldalamberon* 11, unless otherwise noticed.
- **In the second column**, words are Noldorin and references are from *The Etymologies*, unless otherwise noticed.
- **In the third and fourth columns**, words are Sindarin, unless otherwise noticed.
- **In the fourth column, other sources** are not always given, even when they actually exist. They just stand as additional (sometimes later) examples to PE17 or as substitutes (if possible).

<i>Gnomish Lexicon & The Gnomish Lexicon Slips</i>	<i>The Etymologies (& VT45-46)</i>	<i>Parma Eldalamberon 17</i>	Other Sources
ador †father (17)	adar father (349)		<i>adar</i> father (XII:324, end of 1960s~beginning of 1970s)
<i>aglar</i> glory <i>agla</i> flash (17)	<i>aglar</i> glory (348)	<i>aglar</i> radiance, glory (24)	<i>aglar</i> glory, splendour (VT47:13, c. 1968)
<i>ailion</i> lake (Q <i>ailin</i>) (17)	N <i>oel</i> pool, lake Q <i>ailin</i> pool, lake (349)	<i>ailin</i> a large lake (160)	
<i>alfa</i> swan (18) <i>alf</i> swan (PE13:109, c. 1918-20)	<i>alf</i> swan (348)	<i>alph</i> swan (100)	<i>alph</i> swan (VT42:6, 1969)
<i>am</i> ⁽¹⁾ up, upwards, towards head of (19)	<i>am</i> up (348)	AM go up (146)	
<i>amon</i> , pl. <i>emyn</i> hill (PE13:110, c. 1918-20)	<i>amon</i> , pl. <i>emuin</i> , <i>emyn</i> hill (348)	<i>amon</i> , pl. <i>emyn</i> hill (121)	
<i>ang</i> iron (19)	<i>ang</i> iron (348)	<i>Angruin</i> Iron Fire (183)	<i>ang</i> iron (XII:347, c. 1968)
<i>anna</i> door. opening. (19) <i>[a]nn</i> door (PE13:110, c. 1918-20)	<i>annon</i> great gate (348)	<i>ann(on)</i> gate (90)	
<i>antba-</i> give (19)	<i>anno</i> to give (348)	<i>ann</i> gift (90)	
<i>ar-</i> beside, along with (20)	N <i>ar-</i> without Ilk. <i>Argad</i> outside the fence (349)	<i>ar-</i> near, by, beside (169)	
<i>ar</i> ⁽²⁾ and, too (20)		<i>a</i> and (41)	

<i>asc, asg</i> 1) bone (20)		<i>ach</i> , geographically <i>achad</i> (< <i>aks</i>) bony part of the neck not including throat (92)	<i>achad</i> neck (RC:537)
<i>balc</i> cruel (21)	<i>balch</i> cruel (377)	<i>balch</i> fierce, ferocious (154)	
<i>Balrog</i> a kind of fire demon, creatures and servants of Melko (21)	<i>Balrog</i> (384)	<i>Balrog</i> (mighty) demon (48)	
<i>bara</i> house (21)	<i>Gondobar</i> Stone of the World (359)	<i>bar</i> house (163)	<i>bar</i> house (XI:379-80, c. 1959-60)
<i>bast</i> bread (· <i>mb</i> -) (22)	<i>bast</i> bread (372)	<i>lembas</i> waybread (51)	<i>lembas</i> journey-bread (XII:404, c. 1951-9)
<i>beleg</i> mighty, great (22)	<i>beleg</i> great (352)	<i>beleg</i> large, great, big (115)	
<i>beleth(os)</i> 144, a gross. a great number (22) <i>both</i> gens, people (49)	<i>both</i> host, crowd <i>host</i> gross, 144 (364)	<i>both</i> host (39)	
<i>bess</i> wife (22)	EN <i>bess</i> woman (352)		
<i>cab</i> - jump. leap. (23)	<i>cabr, cabor</i> frog (362)		<i>cabed</i> *leap (XI:98, late 1950s)
<i>cant</i> four (25)	<i>canad</i> four (362)	<i>can(ad)</i> four (95)	<i>canad</i> four (VT48:6, c. 1968)
<i>carnin</i> scarlet (25)	<i>caran</i> red (362)	<i>caran</i> red, ruddy (36)	
<i>cartha</i> - make, finish (25)	<i>car, card</i> house (362)	<i>caras</i> built fort or dwelling surrounded by bulwarks (84)	<i>caro</i> *make, do (imperative) (VT44:21, 1950s)
<i>cas</i> head, skull (25)	<i>caw</i> top (362)	<i>thól, castol</i> helmet (186) cf. roots KAS head and STOL helmet (156, 186)	
<i>celeb</i> silver (25)	<i>celeb</i> silver (367)	<i>celeb</i> silver (36)	<i>celeb</i> silver (L:426, 17 December 1972)
<i>celu, celwin</i> rill, stream, runlet (25)	<i>celw</i> spring, source (363) <i>celeth</i> stream (VT45:19)	KEL flow (down) (156)	
<i>corol, corin</i> round, circular <i>corm</i> a ring, or circle, a disc (26)	<i>cerin</i> circular enclosure (365)		
<i>criss</i> cleft. gash. gully. (27)	<i>criss</i> cleft, cut, slash (365, VT45:23)	<i>riss</i> cleft, cloven, separate (87)	

<i>crîst</i> knife, slash (27)	<i>crîst</i> a cleaver, sword (365)	<i>Orcrist</i> Goblin-cleaver (Hob:59, LR:280)	
<i>Cû</i> bow, crescent. The waxing or waning moon. (27)	<i>cû</i> arch, crescent (365)		
<i>cuil</i> life (27)	<i>cuil</i> life (366)	<i>cuio</i> live (102)	<i>cuio</i> may [...] live (L:308, 8 June 1961)
<i>culu</i> †gold (27)	Q <i>kulu</i> / N <i>côl</i> gold (metal) (365)		Q <i>kulu</i> gold (VT49:47, 1969)
<i>curu</i> magic (28)	<i>curu</i> , <i>curw</i> craft, cunning (366, VT45:24)	Q <i>curu</i> craft (83)	Q <i>Kurwë</i> technical skill and invention (XII:360, c. 1968)
<i>cweth</i> word (28)	<i>peth</i> a word (366)	<i>peth</i> word (46)	
<i>cwel-</i> fade, wither, <i>etc.</i> (28)	<i>Lhasbelin</i> fire-fading Q <i>qelet</i> corpse (366)		Q <i>quellë</i> fading (AppD:1107)
<i>dâ</i> high, <i>dara</i> lofty (29)	<i>taur</i> lofty (389)	<i>taer</i> lofty (186)	
<i>dôr</i> land, country (inhabited). people of the land. (30)	N <i>Dôr</i> / Dor. <i>dôr</i> land, dwelling-place, region where certain people live (376, VT45:38)	- <i>dor</i> land (164)	(<i>n</i>) <i>dor</i> land (L:383, August 1967)
<i>dorn</i> oak (PE13:113, c. 1918-20)	N <i>doron</i> /Ilk., Dor. <i>dorn</i> oak (355)		
<i>Egla</i> a being from outside, a name given by the Valar (32)	Dor. <i>Egla</i> Elf (356)		<i>Eglain</i> The Forsaken, the Sindar (XI:365, c. 1959-60)
<i>en</i> ⁽²⁾ that by you. that already mentioned (by you). that past. (32)	Q <i>en</i> there, look! yon (yonder) (356, VT45:12)		
<i>er</i> one (32)	<i>eriol</i> alone, single (356)	<i>er</i> one (95)	<i>er</i> one (VT48:6, c. 1968)
<i>fad</i> enough <i>fadrin</i> , - <i>riol</i> sufficient (33)	EN <i>far</i> sufficient, enough, quite (381)		
<i>faig</i> cruel (33)	<i>foeg</i> mean, poor, bad (387)		
<i>falm</i> a breaker. A wave. (33)	Q <i>falma</i> (crested) wave (381)	Q <i>falma</i> breaking wave, wave (73)	Q <i>falma</i> a wave-crest, wave (VT42:15, 1969)
<i>falos</i> sea-marge. surf, coast, line (33)	<i>falas</i> beach, shore (381)	<i>falas</i> beach, strand (73)	
<i>fang</i> a long beard (34)	<i>fang</i> beard (387)	<i>fang-orn</i> beard of tree (84)	
<i>finn</i> a lock of hair <i>findel</i> a lock of hair [deleted entry] (35)	<i>findel</i> , <i>finnel</i> (braided) hair (387)	OS <i>findel</i> , later to <i>finnel</i> mass of long hair (17)	
<i>fui</i> ⁽¹⁾ night <i>fuin</i> secret. dark. (36)	Q <i>Fui</i> Night N <i>fuin</i> night (382)		
<i>gada-</i> join, connect, unit (36)	<i>gad-</i> catch (358)		

<i>Gail</i> a star (37) <i>Gil</i> Sirius (38)	<i>gîl</i> star (358, VT45:15)	<i>Gil-galad</i> radiant star (50) <i>geil/gail</i> , pl. <i>gîl</i> silver spark (152)	<i>gil</i> bright spark, star (RGEO:73, 1967)
<i>gaist</i> torment. oppression. (37)	ON <i>gaia</i> dread > N <i>goe, gae</i> (358, VT45:14)		
<i>gal-</i> shine (golden, as the Sun) <i>gala</i> light, daylight (37)	<i>gail</i> bright light <i>calad</i> light (362) <i>galad</i> light (VT45:13)	<i>galad, calad</i> light, fire, brightness, shining (84) <i>Gal-</i> shine clear (169)	<i>galad</i> (L:425, 17 December 1972)
<i>gar, garth</i> place. esp. an inhabited district. (37)	Dor. <i>garth</i> realm (360)		<i>gardb</i> any more or less bounded or defined place, a region, the World (XI :402, c. 1959-60)
<i>gôm</i> (1) shout. (2) a call. (3) name. (4) nickname. (37, 41)	OM > Q <i>óma</i> voice (379)	Q <i>óma</i> voice (67)	Q <i>ōma</i> voice (RGEO:67, 1967)
<i>glam·both</i> name given by the <i>Goldothrim</i> to the <i>Orcin</i> (39)	<i>Glamboth</i> the barbaric host, Orcs (358)	<i>glam·both</i> din-horde, the orcs (39)	<i>Glamboth</i> the Yelling-horde, Orcs (XI:391, c. 1959-60)
<i>glarw</i> bright (39)	<i>glawar</i> sunlight (358, VT45:15) <i>glaur</i> light of Laurelin, light (gold), †gold (368, VT45:26)	<i>glawar</i> gold; golden light (61) <i>glawar, glaur-</i> golden colour of sunshine or golden flowers (159)	
<i>gleg</i> (more usual form of <i>lég</i>) sharp (39)	<i>lhaeg</i> keen, sharp, acute, <i>lhoeg</i> keen Ilk. <i>Laeg</i> keen, sharp, fresh, lively (367, VT45:25)		
<i>glib</i> drop of water = <i>lib</i> (39)	LIB ¹ drip (369) GLIB N form of LIB (VT45:15)		
<i>gling</i> music (39)	<i>glinn</i> song, air, tune (359)	<i>lind, linn</i> a chant, song (27)	<i>linnathon</i> I will chant (RGEO:72, 1967)
<i>glîr</i> a song. poem. (39)	<i>glîr</i> song, poem, lay (359)		
<i>glis</i> sweet (39)	<i>glî</i> honey (369)	(G)LIS > Q <i>lîs</i> honey (154)	
<i>glôr</i> gold (40)	<i>glawar</i> sunlight (358, VT45:15) <i>glaur</i> light of Laurelin, light (gold), †gold <i>glor-</i> in compounds (368, VT45:26)	<i>glawar</i> gold; golden light (61) <i>glawar, glaur-</i> golden colour of sunshine or golden flowers (159)	
<i>glôs</i> flower (poetical form of <i>lôs</i>) (40)	<i>lboth</i> flower(s) (370)	S <i>loth</i> / Q <i>lôs</i> flower, a single bloom (26)	<i>loth</i> flower (VT42:18, 1969)
<i>gloss</i> white, clear white (40)	<i>gloss</i> (1) <i>n.</i> snow (2) <i>adj.</i> snow-white (359)	<i>lôs, loss</i> snow <i>glos, glosui</i> snow white (161)	<i>loss</i> snow <i>gloss</i> (dazzling) white (VT42:18, 1969)

<i>go</i> together, in one, etc. (40)	<i>go</i> together (399)	<i>go</i> - together (16)	<i>gwa</i> -, <i>go</i> - together, coo-, com- (XI:367, c. 1959-60)
<i>gwa</i> - together. rare. (43)	<i>gwa</i> - together (399)		
<i>gobos</i> haven (40)	<i>hûb</i> , <i>hobas</i> harbourage (364)		
<i>gol</i> - stink (41)	<i>ûl</i> , <i>gûl</i> odour (<< stench, odour) * <i>ongol</i> stench (378, VT46:6)		
<i>golda</i> gnome (41)	Dan. <i>Golda</i> / N <i>golodh</i> Gnome (377)	<i>golodh</i> Gnome (153)	T <i>Goldo</i> / S <i>Golodh</i> the Wise (XI:383, c. 1959-60)
<i>gonn</i> (<< <i>gond</i>) great stone, rock (41)	<i>gonn</i> a great stone, or rock (359)	<i>gond</i> , <i>gõn</i> - stone (28)	<i>Gondor</i> Stone-land (L:409, 4-5 June 1971)
<i>goth</i> war. Strife. (42)	<i>cost</i> quarrel (365)		
<i>graug</i> demon (42)	<i>rhaug</i> demon (384)	<i>raug</i> demon (48)	<i>raug</i> , <i>graug</i> demon (XI:415n.28, c. 1959-60)
<i>grûd</i> cavern (42)	<i>rbond</i> , <i>rhonn</i> cave (384) <i>roth</i> , <i>groth</i> cave, tunnel (VT46:12)	<i>roth</i> cave (117)	<i>rond</i> vaulted or arched roof, or (large) hall or chamber so roofed <i>groth</i> a large excavation (XI :414-5n.26, c. 1959-60)
<i>gulta</i> pour out (tr.) (43)	ULU pour > Q <i>ulya</i> - pour (396)	ULU flow	*UL pour out (XI:400, c. 1959-60)
<i>gurthu</i> death (43)	<i>gûr</i> , <i>gurw</i> ?, <i>guruth</i> Death (377, VT46:4)	<i>guruthos</i> shadow of death (95)	
<i>gwâ</i> wind (43)	N <i>gwaew</i> / Ilk. <i>gwau</i> wind (397)	<i>gwae</i> / <i>gwaew</i> wind (33)	
<i>gwalt</i> good luck (44)	<i>galw</i> blessedness, blessings, good fortune, bliss (357)	<i>alwed</i> prosperous, fortunate <i>alw</i> wholesome (146)	
<i>gweg</i> pl. <i>gwaith</i> man (44)	- <i>we</i> (< ON - <i>wega</i>) compound in masculine names (398)	<i>gwê</i> living creature (189) - <i>weith</i> , <i>waith</i> regions or peoples <i>gwaith</i> people (190)	
<i>gwegri</i> manhood (44)	<i>gweith</i> manhood (398)	<i>gweneth</i> maidenhood (191)	
<i>gwennin</i> girl <i>gwin</i> woman (45)	<i>gwend</i> , <i>gwenn</i> maiden (398)	<i>gwen(d)</i> maiden (191)	
<i>gwilith</i> a breeze (45)	<i>gwilith</i> air as a region (398)		
<i>gwilbrin</i> , - <i>vrin</i> a butterfly (45)	T <i>vilverin</i> / N <i>gwilwileth</i> / Ilk. <i>gwilwering</i> butterfly (398)		
<i>gwing</i> a wave-crest. crest. foam. (45)	<i>gwing</i> spindrift, flying spray (398)		<i>gwing</i> a flying spume or spindrift blown off wavetops (XII:392, c. 1972-3)

<i>gwinwen</i> youth, freshness (46)	<i>gwîn</i> youth (VT46:22)	<i>gwîn</i> youth (191)	
<i>gwith</i> net (46)	<i>gwi</i> net, web (398)		
<i>babin</i> shoe (47)	<i>habad</i> shoe (386)		
<i>ham</i> ground (48)	Q <i>ham</i> - sit (363)		
<i>belc</i> , <i>beleg</i> ice <i>belc</i> or <i>belw</i> ice-cold. icy. cold. (48)	<i>beleg</i> ice <i>belc</i> bitter cold (364)		
<i>ben</i> pl. <i>bent</i> eye (48)	<i>bên</i> , <i>bîn</i> , <i>du. bent</i> eye (364, VT45:22)	<i>Hen</i> *eye (77)	
<i>biril</i> queen (49)	<i>biril</i> lady (364)		
<i>bonn</i> heart (49)	Q <i>bôn</i> , N <i>bûn</i> heart (physical) (364)		
<i>hosta</i> - gather; collect (49)	Q <i>hosta</i> - to collect (364)	<i>hosta</i> - gather hastily together, pile up (39)	
<i>both</i> folk, people (49)	<i>both</i> host, crowd, frequent in people-names (364)	<i>both</i> host (39)	
<i>bû</i> dog (49)	<i>bû</i> dog (365)	<i>bû</i> dog (86)	
<i>buith</i> fog (49)	<i>bitw</i> fog (364)	<i>bitblain</i> mist thread (60)	
<i>i</i> - definite article 'the', <i>in</i> - before vowel (50)	<i>i</i> - 'the', plural <i>in</i> or <i>i</i> - (361)	<i>i</i> the (39)	<i>i</i> the (L:308, 8 June 1961)
<i>ista</i> - know. am aware. perceive. feel. (52)	Q <i>ista</i> - know (361)	Q <i>ista</i> know (52)	Q <i>is-ta</i> to know (VT48:25, c. 1968)
<i>Ivon</i> = Q <i>Yavanna</i> (52)	<i>Ivann</i> = Q <i>Yavanna</i> (399)		(VT27:19, c. 1937-41)
<i>lad</i> a level. a flat. (52)	<i>lband</i> , <i>lbann</i> wide (367) <i>lband</i> open space, level (368)	<i>dalad</i> low lying/flat ground (150)	
<i>laib</i> green <i>laigos</i> verdure, greenness (52)	Ilk. <i>laig</i> fresh, lively (367) <i>lhoeb</i> fresh (368)	<i>laeg</i> green (84)	<i>laeg</i> 'virids' fresh and green (L:382, August 1967)
<i>lalm</i> or <i>larm</i> an elm. elm-wood. (52)	D. <i>lalm</i> elm-tree (367)	ALAB elm (146)	
<i>lalt</i> a dance <i>laltha</i> - to dance (52)	LILT dance Q <i>lilta</i> - dance (369)		
<i>lam</i> tongue (53)	<i>lham(b)</i> tongue (367)	<i>lam</i> tongue (46)	<i>lam</i> 1) language. 2) physical tongue. (XI:394, c. 1959-60)
<i>land</i> , <i>lann</i> broad (52)	<i>lband</i> , <i>lbann</i> wide (367)	<i>roval</i> wing <i>Landroval</i> broad winged (63)	

<i>lantba</i> - fall onto. settle on. alight. (52)	Q <i>lanta</i> a fall <i>lanta</i> - fall (354)	Q <i>lanta</i> -/S <i>danna</i> fall (62)	<i>lanta</i> - fall (RGEO:70, 1967)
<i>lass</i> leaf (52)	<i>lbas</i> leaf (367)	<i>las</i> leaf (62)	<i>las(s)</i> leaf (L:282, 14 october 1958)
<i>lav</i> - lick (53)	Q <i>lavin</i> I lick (367)	Q <i>lav</i> - lick (72)	Q <i>-lāve</i> licked (RGEO:67, 1967)
<i>leb</i> - pick. pluck. take or feel or touch with the fingers. cull. (53)	<i>lbebed</i> finger (368)	<i>leb(en)</i> five (95)	<i>lebed pl. lebid</i> finger (VT47:28n.30, c. 1968)
<i>leg, lēg</i> keen. sharp. piercing (53)	<i>lbaeg</i> keen, sharp, acute (367)		
<i>lemp</i> 1) a crooked finger. 2) little finger. finger. (53)	Q <i>lempe</i> five (268)	Q <i>lempe</i> five (95)	Q <i>lempe</i> five (VT47:10, c. 1968)
<i>lesta</i> - intr. gather, meet (53)			Q <i>Lestanórëo</i> of Doriath (XI:369, c. 1959-60)
<i>lî</i> ⁽²⁾ folk. many people. “they”. (54)	Q <i>lie</i> people (369)	<i>lî</i> a people of one kind or origin (190)	
<i>lib</i> - drop (54)	LIB ¹ drip (369)		
<i>lim</i> ⁽¹⁾ many (54)	<i>lim, rim</i> many (369)	<i>lî, rim</i> a people of one kind or origin (190)	<i>rim</i> host (L:382, August 1967)
<i>limp, limpelis</i> the drink of the Fairies (54)	Q <i>limpe</i> (wine), drink of the Valar (369)		
<i>lin</i> - sound (intr.) (54)	<i>lbind, lbinn</i> air, tune (369)	<i>lind, linn</i> a chant, song (27)	
<i>lint</i> quick. agile, nimble. light. (54)		<i>lim</i> quick, swift (18)	
<i>lir</i> - sing (54)	<i>g-lir</i> - sing (369)		
<i>lô</i> a pool, lake (54)			<i>lô</i> *river (VT42:8-10, c. 1968)
<i>lôm</i> gloom, shade (54)	Q <i>lôme</i> Night, night-time, shades of night (354)	<i>lôme</i> night, darknesse (81)	<i>lôme</i> night (L:308, 8 June 1961)
<i>lor</i> - sleep deep. dream (tr.). (54)	Q <i>lóre</i> slumber (370)	Q <i>lóre</i> dream (80)	
<i>lôs</i> a flower (55)	<i>lboth</i> flower(s) (370, VT45:29)	<i>loth</i> flower, a single bloom (26)	
<i>lothwing</i> foam. foamflower. (55)	<i>Gwingloth</i> foam-flower (398)		
<i>lu</i> occasion. time. (55)	<i>lhu</i> a time, occasion (370)	Q <i>lúme</i> time, hour (13)	Q <i>lúmissen</i> at the times (VT49:47, 13 September 1967)
<i>luim</i> blue (55)	N <i>lbûn</i> blue Dor. <i>luin</i> pale (370)	<i>luin</i> blue (66)	<i>luin</i> blue (VT48:24, c. 1968)
<i>lum</i> cloud (55)	<i>lbum</i> shade (370)		
<i>lung</i> heavy. grave, serious. (55)	Dor. <i>lung</i> heavy (370)	Q. <i>lungumaite</i> heavy-handed (162)	

<i>lunta</i> a ship (55)	Q <i>lunte</i> / N <i>lbunt</i> boat (370)		
<i>lung</i> heavy. grave. serious. (55)	Dor. <i>lung</i> heavy (370)	Q <i>lungumaite</i> heavy-handed (162)	
<i>ma</i> / <i>mô</i> hand (55)	Q <i>mā</i> ON <i>mō</i> hand Ilk. (Dor.) <i>mâb</i> hand (371, VT45:32)	Q <i>má</i> / S † <i>marw</i> hand (162)	S <i>mâb</i> a handfull, complete hand (VT47:6-7, c. 1968)
<i>mad</i> - eat (56)	Q <i>mat</i> - / N <i>medi</i> eat (371)	<i>madweg</i> gluttonous (144)	
<i>mai</i> well (56)		<i>mae</i> well (16)	<i>mae</i> well (L:308, 8 June 1961)
<i>maitha</i> rule, govern. wield, control. hold. (56)	<i>matho</i> stroke, feel, handle; wield (371)	<i>maetha</i> - use, wield (162)	<i>maetha</i> - handle, wield, manage, deal with (VT47:6, c. 1968)
<i>mal</i> paved way. road. (56)	Q <i>malle</i> street (372)		Q <i>maller</i> roads (IX:310, early 1946)
<i>malon</i> yellow (56)	<i>malen</i> yellow (386)	<i>mallorn</i> (< <i>malb-orn</i>) gold-tree (50) <i>mallos</i> golden flower (100)	
<i>manos</i> a spirit that has gone to the Valar (56)	Q <i>manu</i> / N <i>mān</i> departed spirit (< MAN holy spirit) (371)		
<i>Mar</i> Earth. ground. soil. (56)	<i>ambar, amar</i> Earth EN <i>bār</i> / Q <i>mar</i> home (372, VT45:33)	Q <i>mar</i> / S <i>bar</i> house, family dwelling (163)	
<i>masta</i> - feed. gaze. <i>mast</i> feed. food. nourishment. fodder. (56)	Q <i>masta</i> - bake Q <i>masta</i> bread (372)	Q <i>masta</i> a cake or loaf (52)	
<i>mel</i> - love (57)	Q <i>mel</i> - love N <i>mellon</i> friend (372)	<i>mellon</i> friend <i>mell</i> dear, beloved (41)	<i>mellon</i> friend (L:424, 17 December 1972)
<i>meleth</i> love (57)	<i>meleth</i> love (372)		
<i>melethron, melethril</i> lover (57)	<i>melethron, -thril</i> lover (372)	<i>mellon</i> friend (41)	<i>mellon</i> friend (L:424, 17 December 1972)
<i>miaulin</i> she cat (57)	Q <i>miule</i> whining, mewling (373)		
<i>min</i> one single (57)	<i>min</i> one (373)	<i>min</i> one (95)	<i>min</i> one (VT48:6, c. 1968)
<i>minthon</i> (<< <i>mindon</i>) tower, isolated turret or peak (57)	<i>mindon</i> tower (373)		
<i>mora</i> good (57)	Q <i>māra</i> / N <i>maer</i> useful, fit, good (of things) (371)	Q <i>māra</i> good, in health, well S <i>maer</i> good (162)	
<i>morn</i> dark. black. (58)	<i>morn</i> black (373, VT45:35)	<i>morn</i> - black (31)	<i>morn</i> black (L:427, 17 December 1972)
<i>na</i> -(¹) is (58)	NĀ ² be. Stem of verb 'to be' in Q (374)	Q <i>nā</i> is (58)	Q <i>nā</i> is (VT49:28, 6 April 1969)

<i>nab</i> - take. lay hold of. <i>naptha</i> - seize (59)			NAP take, hold ; take, pick up (Q <i>nāpo</i> thumb) (VT47:10,28n.40, c. 1968)
<i>nactha</i> - bite (59)	Q <i>nabta</i> a bite (374)	Q <i>nabta</i> confine, oppress (166)	
<i>nag</i> chew. gnaw. (59)	<i>nag</i> - bite (374)		
<i>naith</i> a tooth (59)	<i>naeth</i> biting, gnashing of teeth (374)		
<i>nand</i> , <i>nann</i> a field acre (59)	<i>nand</i> , <i>nann</i> wide grassland (374)	<i>nan(d)</i> vale (37)	
<i>nath</i> thing. affair. matter. (58)	Q <i>nat</i> / N <i>nad</i> thing (374)		(uncertain language) <i>nāta</i> , <i>nat</i> thing (VT49:30, late 1960s)
<i>naug</i> a dwarf (59)	<i>naug</i> dwarf (375)	<i>nogon</i> dwarf (45)	<i>naug</i> a dwarf (XI:388, c. 1959-60)
<i>neglis</i> honey (59)	<i>megli</i> bear, 'honey-eater' (369)	Q <i>līs</i> honey (154)	
<i>nel</i> point, end, tip, jutting end (60)	Prefix <i>nel</i> - tri- <i>nelthil</i> triangle (376)	<i>nel(eð)</i> three (95)	<i>nelet</i> (<i>neled</i> -) three (VT48:6, c. 1968)
<i>nenn</i> (<< <i>nen</i>) 1) water. 2) river. (60)	<i>nen</i> water (376)	<i>nēn</i> water, lake (52)	
<i>nimp</i> pallid (60)	<i>nimp</i> (<i>nim</i>) pallid (378)	<i>nimp</i> pal, pallid <i>nim</i> white (168)	
<i>nîn</i> or <i>nien(n)</i> tear (60)	<i>nîn</i> tear (376)		
<i>nor</i> - run, roll (61)		<i>nor</i> - run (18)	
<i>nost</i> 1) birth. 2) blood, high birth. 3) birthday. (61)	<i>noss</i> clan, family, 'house'	<i>nos(s)</i> race, tribe, people (169)	<i>nos</i> kindred, family (XII:320n.11, c. 1969) <i>Nost</i> house, family (XII:360, c. 1968)
<i>og</i> ⁽²⁾ sharp corner (62)	<i>oeg</i> sharp, pointed, piercing (349)		
<i>olor</i> a dream, apparition, vision (62)	Q <i>olor</i> dream (379)		
<i>oltha</i> - to appear as an apparition (62)	<i>oltha</i> - to dream (379)		
<i>or prep.</i> on, onto (63)	<i>or prep.</i> above (379)		
<i>orc</i> goblin (63)	<i>orch</i> goblin (379)	<i>orch</i> orc (47)	<i>orch</i> Orc (XI:390, c. 1959-60)
<i>orf</i> apple (63)			<i>Cordof</i> Pippin (IX:129)
<i>orn</i> tree (62)	<i>orn</i> tree, high isolated tree (379)	<i>orn</i> a tall tree (25) <i>orn</i> upstanding plant (153)	<i>orn</i> tree (L:426n.2, 17 December 1972)
<i>orod</i> mountain (63)	<i>orod</i> mountain (379)	<i>orod</i> mountain (33)	

ort mountain (63)	Q orto mountain-top Dor. orth mountain (379)	Q oro, orto mount, mountain (64)	
ost enclosure. yard. town. (63)	ost city, town with wall round (379)		ost fortress or stronghold (XI :414n.26, c. 1950-60)
pactha- utter. speak. talk. (63)		Q pahta (< <i>pakta</i>) speech (126)	
† pel village. hamlet. usual in such place names as <i>Tavrobel</i> (64)	pel fenced field. <i>Tavrobel</i> . (380)		
pelu- fence. enclose (64)	Q pel- go round, revolve, return (380)	Q pelo a boundary (fence) (92)	
pilon pl. pilain arrow, dart (64)	Q pin arrow (382)		
polod power, might. authority. (64)	POL, POLOD physically strong. Q polda strong, burly (382)	Q polda big (115)	
puig clean. neat. tidy. (64)	puig clean, tidy, neat (382)		
ram wing, pinion (64)	Q rāma wing (382)	Q rāma / S raw wing (63)	
Rân the moon (64)	Rhân Moon (383)		Q Rána name of the spirit that was said to abide in the Moon as its guardian (VT42:13, c. 1968)
rau lion (65)	rhaw lion (383)		
rictha- contort. twist. (65)	rbitho jerk, twitch, smatch (383)		
rim ⁽¹⁾ a stripe, line. border, fringe. (65)	Dor. rim edge, hem, border (383)		
rinc disc, rondure (65)	rbind, rhinn circle (383)		
ring cool. cold. (65)	rhing cold (383) Dor. ring cold pool or lake (in mountains) (383-4)		ring- cold (VT42:13, 1969)
Ringli the arctic colds. the North Pole. (65)	Ringil one of the great lamps(pillared on ice) (383)		
† roth cave. grot. (65)	Dor. roth cave S roth, groth cave, tunnel (384, VT46:12)	roth cave (117)	groth large excavation (XI :415n.26, c. 1950-60)
salc green cut grass. enciclage. (66)	Dor. salch grass (385)		
sam- arrange. put together. adjust. settle. reconcile (67)	SAM unit, join (385)		
sarn a stone (67)	sarn stone as a material (385)		sarn small stone, pebble (VT42:11, 1969)

<i>Sîr</i> river (67)	<i>sîr</i> (385)	<i>sîr</i> stream (37)	
<i>sû</i> noise of wind (68)	<i>thûl</i> breath (393, VT46:19)	Q <i>sûre</i> /S <i>sûl</i> *wind (124)	<i>Amon Sûl</i> Weathertop (LotR:185, 1954)
<i>tag-</i> fix. make firm. construct. (68)	Ilk. <i>taga-</i> he fixes, constructs, makes (389)		
<i>tair</i> 1) look-out, watch, guard. 2) gaze, regard. (68) <i>tir-</i> look for. look out for, watch. (71)	<i>tiri</i> or <i>tirio</i> wach (394)	<i>tíro</i> look (95)	
<i>taiþ</i> a letter. mark. sign. (68)	<i>teith</i> mark (391)	<i>teith</i> , <i>taiþ</i> a sign, symbol, mark = Q <i>tehta</i> (43)	
<i>tâl</i> foot (68)	<i>tâl</i> foot (390)	<i>tâl</i> flat space, platform (52)	two-legged <i>tad-dail</i> (XI:388, c. 1959-60)
<i>tanc</i> firm. steady. settled. (68)	<i>tanc</i> firm (389)		
<i>tarog</i> ox (69)	<i>tarag</i> horn (391)		
<i>taur</i> ⁽¹⁾ a dense wood or forest (69)	<i>taur</i> great wood, forest (391)		
<i>tê</i> mark. line. – track. – path. (69)	<i>tê</i> line, way (391)		
<i>teg</i> point. dot. spot. (69)	Q <i>tekko</i> stroke of pen or brush (') when not used as a long mark (391)		
<i>tectha-</i> write (69)	Q <i>tehta</i> a mark (in writing), sign, diacritic N <i>teitho</i> write <i>teith</i> mark (391)	<i>teitha-</i> make marks or signs, write, inscribe <i>teith</i> , <i>taiþ</i> a sign, symbol, mark = Q <i>tehta</i> (43)	
<i>telm</i> 1) roof. 2) sky. (<i>telum</i>) (70)	Q <i>telume</i> dome, (especially) dome of heaven (391)	Q <i>telluma</i> dome, vault (66)	<i>telluma/telume</i> dome, cupola (XI:399/411n.15, c. 1959-60)
<i>teltha-</i> cover in (close with a roof, lid, canopy, etc.) (70)	Q <i>telta-</i> to canopy, overshadow, screen (391)		
<i>telu</i> end (70)	<i>tele</i> end, rear, hindmost part (392)		<i>tele-</i> intransitive verb ‘finish, end’, or ‘be the last thing or person in a series or sequence of events’ (XI:411n.15, c. 1959-60)
<i>thorn</i> eagle (73)	<i>thôr</i> , pl. <i>thoron</i> , <i>therein</i> eagle (392)		

<i>tinwin</i> a small star (70)	<i>tinw</i> spark, small star (393)	Q <i>tinwe</i> apparent star, properly the Valinorian ‘imagines’ (22) <i>tin</i> spark, sparkle (esp. used of the twinkle of stars) (39) <i>tín</i> spark, star (66)	Q <i>tinwe</i> spark, star (RGEO:69, 1967)
<i>tir-</i> look for. Look out for, watch for. await, expect. (71)	<i>tiri, tirio</i> watch (394)	<i>tíro</i> look (95)	
<i>tirin</i> († <i>tirion</i>) watch-tower. turret. tower. (71)	Q <i>tirion</i> watch-tower, tower N <i>tirith</i> watch, guard (394)	<i>tírith</i> watch, ward, guard (25)	
<i>tô</i> wool(71)	Q <i>tō</i> wool (394)		
<i>Tol</i> an isle (with high steep coasts) (71)	Q <i>tol</i> / N <i>toll</i> island (394)	<i>Tol</i> Isle (22)	
<i>tuil</i> spring (71)	Q <i>tuile</i> spring-time N <i>tuilin</i> spring-singer (395)		Q <i>Tuile</i> Spring (XII:134, c. 1949-50)
<i>tuitha-</i> sprout. spring, gush. (71)	Q <i>tuia</i> / N <i>tuio</i> sprouts, springs (395)		
<i>tul-</i> 1) bring. 2) come to. (71)	Q <i>tulin</i> I come (395)		Q <i>tul-</i> come (XI:368, c. 1959-60)
<i>tultba-</i> lift, carry (71)	Q <i>tulta-</i> send for, fetch, summon (395)		
<i>tulug, -og</i> steady, firm (71)	EN <i>tolog</i> stalwart, trusty (395)		<i>toleg</i> middle finger (VT48:6, c. 1968)
<i>túm</i> valley (71)	<i>tum</i> deep valley, under or among hills (394)		
<i>tumli</i> a dale <i>tumla-</i> excavate. hollow out. (72)	<i>Tumladen</i> the level vale (394)		
<i>tur-</i> can. have power to. (72)	Q <i>turin</i> I wield, control, govern (395)	Q <i>tur-</i> master, conquer, win (115)	
<i>túr</i> king (72)	<i>túr</i> mastery, victory (395, VT46:20)	<i>Turgon</i> Ruling Lord (113)	
<i>tham</i> chamber, room (72)	N <i>tham, thamb</i> hall Q <i>sambe</i> room, chamber (387)		
<i>thang</i> a crowd. crush. herd. (72)	<i>thang</i> compulsion, duress, need, oppression (388)	<i>thang</i> pressure, oppression (388)	
<i>thblind</i> fine, slender (73)	<i>thlinn, thblind</i> fine, slender (386)		
<i>thorn</i> an eagle (73)	Ilk. <i>thorn</i> eagle (352)		

<i>u-</i> (<i>uv-</i> , <i>um-</i> , <i>un-</i>) mere negation (50) <i>û</i> negative prefix (73)	Q prefix <i>ú</i> - not, un-, in- (usually with bad sense) (396, VT46:20)	<i>ú</i> - negative sense (144)	<i>ú</i> negative sense (XI:369, c. 1959-60)
<i>ulc</i> evil, bad, wicked (74)	T <i>ulga</i> / Ilk. <i>olg</i> hideous, horrible (396)		
<i>ulug</i> dragon (74)	N <i>lbûg</i> snake, serpent (370)		
<i>unt</i> , <i>unat</i> nothing (74)	Q <i>nat</i> / N <i>nad</i> thing (374)		<i>únat</i> a thing impossible to be or to be done (VT39:26, c. 1959-60)
<i>usc</i> , <i>usg</i> fog, mist. (75)	Ilk. <i>usc</i> smoke (396)		