

* High Valyrian Swadesh List *

It's customary in linguistic fieldwork to translate the Swadesh list into whichever language one is working on in order to get a sense of its phonological character. In keeping with that tradition, I present here the 207 word Swadesh list translated into High Valyrian.

#	English	Valyrian	#	English	Valyrian	#	English	Valyrian
1	I	<i>nyke</i>	70	feather	<i>tīkos</i>	139	count	<i>ūñā</i>
2	you (sg.)	<i>ao</i>	71	hair	<i>ōghar</i>	140	say	<i>vestrā</i>
3	she/he	<i>ziry, ūja</i>	72	head	<i>bartos</i>	141	sing	<i>vāedā</i>
4	we	<i>īlon</i>	73	ear	<i>eleks</i>	142	play	<i>tymā</i>
5	you (pl.)	<i>jeme</i>	74	eye	<i>laes</i>	143	float	<i>bēvumbā</i>
6	they	<i>pōnta</i>	75	nose	<i>pungos</i>	144	flow	<i>iārā</i>
7	this	<i>bisa, kesa</i>	76	mouth	<i>relgos</i>	145	freeze	<i>zīrā</i>
8	that	<i>bona, kona</i>	77	tooth	<i>ātsio</i>	146	swell	<i>hōzī</i>
9	here	<i>kesīr</i>	78	tongue	<i>ēngos</i>	147	sun	<i>vēzos</i>
10	there	<i>konīr</i>	79	nail	<i>pogry</i>	148	moon	<i>hūra</i>
11	who	<i>sparos</i>	80	foot	<i>deks</i>	149	star	<i>qēlos</i>
12	what	<i>skoros</i>	81	leg	<i>kris</i>	150	water	<i>iēdar</i>
13	where	<i>skorion</i>	82	knee	<i>ybon</i>	151	rain	<i>daomio</i>
14	when	<i>skorī</i>	83	hand	<i>ondos</i>	152	river	<i>qelbar</i>
15	how	<i>skorkydoso</i>	84	wing	<i>tīkun</i>	153	lake	<i>nāvar</i>
16	not	<i>daor</i>	85	stomach	<i>iemny</i>	154	sea	<i>embar</i>
17	all	<i>tolvie</i>	86	intestines	<i>kyndrir</i>	155	salt	<i>lopor</i>
18	many	<i>olvie</i>	87	neck	<i>yrgos</i>	156	stone	<i>dōron</i>
19	some	<i>mirre</i>	88	back	<i>inkon</i>	157	sand	<i>rizmon</i>
20	few	<i>dorolvie</i>	89	breast	<i>naejos</i>	158	dust	<i>jeson</i>
21	other	<i>tolie</i>	90	heart	<i>prūmia</i>	159	earth	<i>tegon</i>

#	English	Valyrian	#	English	Valyrian	#	English	Valyrian
22	one	<i>mēre</i>	91	liver	<i>qablos</i>	160	cloud	<i>sambar</i>
23	two	<i>lanta</i>	92	drink	<i>mōzū</i>	161	fog	<i>sambrar</i>
24	three	<i>hāre</i>	93	eat	<i>ipradā</i>	162	sky	<i>jēdar</i>
25	four	<i>izula</i>	94	bite	<i>angō</i>	163	wind	<i>jelmio</i>
26	five	<i>tōma</i>	95	suck	<i>bībā</i>	164	snow	<i>sōna</i>
27	big	<i>rōva</i>	96	spit	<i>pykā</i>	165	ice	<i>suvion</i>
28	long	<i>bōsa</i>	97	vomit	<i>uēmā</i>	166	smoke	<i>ōrbar</i>
29	wide	<i>drāñe</i>	98	blow	<i>jēlēbā</i>	167	fire	<i>perzys</i>
30	thick	<i>qumblie</i>	99	breathe	<i>paghā</i>	168	ashes	<i>ñuqir</i>
31	heavy	<i>kempa</i>	100	laugh	<i>sōpā</i>	169	burn	<i>zālā</i>
32	small	<i>byka</i>	101	see	<i>urnē</i>	170	road	<i>geralbar</i>
33	short	<i>mība</i>	102	hear	<i>rȳbā</i>	171	mountain	<i>blēnon</i>
34	narrow	<i>ȳrda</i>	103	know	<i>gīmī</i>	172	red	<i>mele</i>
35	thin	<i>vasrie</i>	104	think	<i>otāpā</i>	173	green	<i>kasta</i>
36	woman	<i>ābra</i>	105	smell	<i>ykynā*</i>	174	yellow	<i>qeldlie</i>
37	man	<i>vala</i>	106	fear	<i>zūgā</i>	175	white	<i>timpa</i>
38	person	<i>issaros</i>	107	sleep	<i>ēdrū</i>	176	black	<i>zōbrie</i>
39	child	<i>rūs</i>	108	live	<i>glaesā</i>	177	night	<i>bantis</i>
40	wife	<i>ābrazȳrys</i>	109	die	<i>morghūljā</i>	178	day	<i>tubis</i>
41	husband	<i>valzȳrys</i>	110	kill	<i>ossēnā</i>	179	year	<i>jēdar</i>
42	mother	<i>muña</i>	111	fight	<i>vīlībā</i>	180	warm	<i>bāne</i>
43	father	<i>kepa</i>	112	hunt	<i>arghū</i>	181	cold	<i>iosre</i>
44	animal	<i>dȳñes</i>	113	hit	<i>hīlā</i>	182	full	<i>lēda</i>
45	fish	<i>klios</i>	114	cut	<i>nektō</i>	183	new	<i>arlie</i>

#	English	Valyrian	#	English	Valyrian	#	English	Valyrian
46	bird	<i>hontes</i>	115	split	<i>ezīmā</i>	184	old	<i>uēpa</i>
47	dog	<i>jaos</i>	116	stab	<i>ohīlā</i>	185	good	<i>sŷz</i>
48	louse	<i>grēges</i>	117	scratch	<i>purtā</i>	186	bad	<i>quba</i>
49	snake	<i>peldio</i>	118	dig	<i>rudī</i>	187	rotten	<i>puatta</i>
50	worm	<i>turgon</i>	119	swim	<i>bughē</i>	188	dirty	<i>vaogenka</i>
51	tree	<i>guēse</i>	120	fly	<i>sōvē</i>	189	straight	<i>ilie</i>
52	forest	<i>guēsin</i>	121	walk	<i>dekurūbā</i>	190	round	<i>grevenka</i>
53	stick	<i>tāemītsos</i>	122	come	<i>māzī</i>	191	sharp	<i>qana</i>
54	fruit	<i>gerpa</i>	123	lie	<i>ilā</i>	192	dull	<i>ruaka</i>
55	seed	<i>nūmo</i>	124	sit	<i>dēmā*</i>	193	smooth	<i>adere</i>
56	leaf	<i>temby</i>	125	stand	<i>iōrā</i>	194	wet	<i>lōz</i>
57	root	<i>tindon</i>	126	turn	<i>pālē</i>	195	dry	<i>tista</i>
58	bark	<i>pragrion</i>	127	fall	<i>ropā*</i>	196	correct	<i>drēje</i>
59	flower	<i>rūklon</i>	128	give	<i>tepā</i>	197	near	<i>vamiot</i>
60	grass	<i>parmon</i>	129	hold	<i>ōrē</i>	198	far	<i>tolmiot</i>
61	rope	<i>hubon</i>	130	squeeze	<i>ospŷnā</i>	199	right	<i>paktot</i>
62	skin	<i>ñellyr</i>	131	rub	<i>pamā</i>	200	left	<i>geptot</i>
63	meat	<i>parklon</i>	132	wash	<i>rāenābā</i>	201	at	<i>va</i>
64	blood	<i>ānōgar</i>	133	wipe	<i>rāenā</i>	202	in	<i>va</i>
65	bone	<i>īby</i>	134	pull	<i>hakō</i>	203	with	<i>-oma</i>
66	fat	<i>oiro</i>	135	push	<i>indī</i>	204	and	<i>se</i>
67	egg	<i>drōmon</i>	136	throw	<i>ilzī</i>	205	if	<i>lo</i>
68	horn	<i>molry</i>	137	tie	<i>letā</i>	206	because	<i>kesrio syt</i>
69	tail	<i>bode</i>	138	sew	<i>ñepē</i>	207	name	<i>brōzi</i>

* Note *

All nouns are presented in their nominative singular forms, unless the noun itself is a collective or paucal (their genders *should* prove relatively simple to deduce in most cases). On account of a lack of space, verbs are presented in their second person present indicative singular forms, since it's the shortest. To get the infinitive of any verb, remove the macron on the last vowel and add *-gon* to the end. For those who keep track, verbs whose stems end in a consonant take *-agon* as their infinitive ending, and those that end in a vowel take *-gon*. This produces a bit of confusion when the stem ends in *a*. To help those out who are cataloguing High Valyrian, I have marked with an asterisk those verbs whose *stems* end in *a* as opposed to a consonant. Regarding "at" and "in", really both of those words are covered by the locative case, so I just put *va* there to fill the space with something (it's a preposition that you'd use for "at", "up to" or "into"). The suffix *-oma* is just one of the forms of the comitative case, which you'd use for "with". You'd use the instrumental in different cases, but either way, English "with" is handled by using a different form of the noun as opposed to an adposition. With that, I hope you spend a nice relaxing day with friends and family.

Happy holidays!

David J. Peterson
(writing on behalf of Winter Goat)