Aquilean Dictionary

Aquilean to Common International Language

In this dictionary, CIL means Common International Language. Literal translations are distinguished from meanings that depend on context or usage.

Affixes

Suffixes

-ana: start; e.g., vanana
-en: present plural positive (hard and soft)
-s: past singular positive (hard and soft)
-so: past plural positive (hard and soft)
-z: future singular positive (hard and soft)
-zo: future plural positive (hard and soft); e.g., vialmonsezo
-e: present singular soft positive

-se: present plural neutral (open and closed forms are identical); e.g., monse
-u: past singular neutral
-us: past plural neutral; e.g., asvus
-a: future singular neutral
-an: future plural neutral

-v: present plural overpowering positive
-b: past singular overpowering positive
-be: past plural overpowering positive
-p: future singular overpowering positive
-pen: future plural overpowering positive

-w: present singular soft negative
-we: present plural negative (soft and hard); e.g., kiwe
-un: past singular negative (soft and hard)
-uen: past plural negative (soft and hard); e.g., kiuen
-h: future singular negative (soft and hard)
-he: future plural negative (soft and hard); e.g., kihe

Prefixes

Va-: positive; e.g., van
K-: negative; e.g., ket

A

- **Aksvus**
  The Aquilean word for world or earth. Its direct CIL translation is “land.” Aksven is the more formal term.
- **Aksven**
  A formal term for land, most often used in official documents and Aquilean property law.
- **Asvus**
  The common term for territory or land.
- **Ana**
  Also used as a suffix meaning “start.”

C

- **Ces**
  Means “pain.”
- **Cesar**
  Means “suffering.” The original spelling was Cessar; the second s was later dropped to reduce printing costs.

F

- **Fan**
  Means “move.” Example: Ga fan.
- **Fansar**
  Means “movement”; literally, “move-person.”
- **Fansarvaen**

Means either “improvement” or “forward movement,” depending on context. It is one of the few context-dependent Aquilean words.

- **Fansarkat**
  Means either “backward motion” or “deterioration,” depending on context; neither is a direct translation.
- **Fel**
  Means “group” or “collection.”
- **Felsar**
  A context-dependent word meaning either “government” or “collective.”
- **Felmonsewon**
  Literally, “collection of regions.” It means “nation,” “state,” or, in formal usage, “civilization.”

G

- **Ga**
  A pronoun for a baby, used similarly to “he” or “she” in CIL.
- **Gav**
  Means “the baby.” It is not used as a pronoun.
- **Gavkat**
  Means “innocent.” Although its literal components suggest “baby-bad,” G is an overpowering positive and overrides the negative force of K.
- **Gavkathal**
  Means “peace.” It can be analyzed as either “baby-bad-quiet” (with G overriding the negative force) or “innocence-quiet.”

H

- **Hal**
  Can mean either “quiet” or “silence,” allowing it to function as both a descriptor and a command.
- **Halvaen**
  Means either “humility” or “respect”; the meanings may be used interchangeably.
- **Halvana**
  Means “hope” in CIL.
- **Haliar**
  Means “expectation” or “waiting.”
- **Hallvana**

Means “mourning”; literally, “silent hope.” The word was originally spelled Halhalvana, but speakers gradually dropped the second h and a.

- Halvanasarkisen

  An exception to the positive–neutral–negative rule. Although K is a hard negative, the compound remains positive. It literally means “hope-tragedy,” but is better understood as “it is a tragedy that hope had to fight.” The word means “protest.”

I

- Iar

  Means “noise.”
- Iarse, Iarus, Iaran

  Literally, “noises”; in use, it means “loud.”
- Iarsesacrkis

  Means “battle” or “physical struggle.”
- Iarushal

  One of the few entirely neutral compounds. It literally means “loud-silence” and can mean “preparation” or “tension.”
- Iaranhalvana

  Literally, “loud-hope.” Its actual meaning is “future.”
- Iarsarkiswe-

  The negative form. It literally means “loud-tragedy” and actually means “riot.”
- Iarsarkiswe+

  The positive form. It is another word for “protest.”

K

- Kat

  Means “bad” in CIL. It is one of the earliest Aquilean words and is also occasionally used as a suffix.
- Ke

  Means “no” in CIL. It is believed to be one of the earliest Aquilean words.
- Ken

Means “stop” or “halt” in CIL. It appears frequently in phrases, slogans, and songs.

- **Kel**
  Means “not” in CIL. It is used frequently in logic, computing, and everyday speech.
- **Kelgav**
  Literally, “not-baby.” It is normally used when an Aquilean becomes an adult. The negative K is overridden by G.
- **Ki**

Means “death” in CIL. It is also used as a pronoun for someone who has died. Example: Ki.

- **Kiwe, Kiuen, Kihe**
  These forms mean “war” in CIL; literally, they convey “the death of many.”
- **Kathal**
  Literally, “bad silence.” It can also mean “uncanny” or “unnatural.”

M

- **Mon**
  Means “home” in CIL.
- **Monse**
  Means “neighborhood” in CIL. It is also the word for “community.”
- **Monsewon**
  Literally, “a community of many.” It means “region.”
- **Monses / Monseso**
  These words are distinctive to Aquilean. Monses refers to Aquilean “sister” or “mother” societies: cultures that preceded, or were closely related to, the Aquileans. Monseso refers to these societies collectively. Both words may commemorate people who died in combat or catastrophe, and they are sometimes used for ancestors, especially in the northern Aquilean Plateau dialect.
- **Monzo**
  A context-dependent word usually referring to the future of an individual or group. In slang, it may describe a distant hope. Unlike the other Aquilean word for “future,” monzo refers to a future that requires a group of people to achieve.
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S

- **Sar**
  Means “person” in CIL.
- **Sars**
  The plural of sar. Its direct CIL equivalents are “people” or “citizens,” though it is often used informally to mean “everyone.”
- **Sarso**
  A highly context-dependent word. It usually means “memory” or serves as a gentler way to refer to the dead. In conversation, it may also mean “remembered.”
- **Sarkis**
  Means “dead” in CIL.
- **Sarkishalvana**
  Literally, “dead-hope.” It means “hopelessness.”
- **Sarkiswe**
  Means “tragedy.”
- **Sarkiswehalvana**
  Literally, “tragic hope.” It means “last stand.” Although K is a hard negative, the compound remains positive.
- **Sarkiswehalvanaen/so/zo**
  The plural form of “last stand.” It means “siege.”
- **Sarhalvana**
  The Aquilean word for a first responder or rescuer.
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V

- **Va**

Means “yes.” It is likely one of the oldest Aquilean words.

- **Vaen**
  One of the few words that is always plural. It means “good.”
- **Van**
  Means “going” in CIL. It is likely one of the oldest Aquilean words and is occasionally used as a suffix.
- **Vial**
  Means “free” in CIL.

- **Vialmonsezo**
  Means “freedom” in CIL. It is one of the few words that appears only in the future plural form.
- **Vana**
  Literally, “sun,” but it can also mean “light.”
- **Vanana**
  Literally, “sun-start” or “light-start.” It usually means “sunrise,” though it may also be used similarly to “turn on the lights” in CIL. The original spelling was Vanaana.
- **Vanakat**
  Literally, “sun-stop” or “light-stop.” It means “darkness” or “sunset.”
- **Vaenhal**
  Means “comfort,” or the vulnerability and intimacy of domestic life.

W

- **Won**
  Means “many” or “a great number.”
- **Wonmonse**
  Literally, “many-community” or “many-neighborhood.” It means “town” or “village.”

Y

- **Yána**
  Literally, “bad-start,” but its full implications can be difficult for a non-native speaker to capture. Yána is generally used when something goes wrong immediately or “gets off on the wrong foot.” It belongs to the soft-negative family, suggesting that the condition is usually temporary. In standard spelling, the accent is omitted; it is shown here to indicate the distinct pronunciation. In slang, yána may also be used as an exclamation when something surprising or sudden happens.

Z

- **Zan**
  Means “motion.”