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Mando'a Language Dictionary

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

MANDOR (Mando'a Alphabet)

The Mando'a alphabet consists of thirty-two letters in the following sequence:

⁊⸲⺊⸲ꓞ⸲Ⅱ⸲ꓮ⸲Ɬ⸲ᵮ⸲Ḧ⸲Ⱶ⸲ᵮ⸲ノ⸲Ⅰ⸲Ⅰ⸲ⴿ⸲{⸲ⴵ⸲ꓨ⸲Ⓡ⸲ꓩ⸲ꓩ⸲↿⸲ⵋ⸲↾⸲ꓨⳑ⸲ꓩ⸲ᴶ⸲Ⱶ⸲ꓩ⸲⸴ꓩ⸲Ⅰ⸲ꓮ⸲ⵆ⸲ꓩ⸲Ⅰ⸲Ḧ⸲Ⲩ

MANDO'A VOWELS

The Mando'a vowels are ⸲Ⅰ⸲ꓮ⸲ꓞ⸲ᵮ⸲Ⅰ⸲ⴵ⸲Ⱶ⸲ⴿ⸲ꓩ⸲ⵋ, and Ḧ. The sounds of the Mando'a vowels are:

Ⅰ	sounds like	g<u>a</u>rden and b<u>a</u>t	Ⱶ	sounds like	b<u>ye</u>, <u>eye</u>
ꓮ	sounds like	<u>o</u>range, <u>o</u>pen	ⴵ	sounds like	s<u>ou</u>p and b<u>oo</u>k
ꓞ	sounds like	d<u>ay</u>, gr<u>ey</u>	Ⱶ	sounds like	p<u>u</u>n, <u>u</u>nder
ᵮ	sounds like	<u>y</u>es, <u>y</u>arn	ⴿ	sounds like	r<u>i</u>b, s<u>i</u>p
Ⅰ	sounds like	st<u>e</u>p, m<u>e</u>n	ꓩ	sounds like	t<u>oy</u>, b<u>oy</u>
ⴵ	sounds like	fl<u>ee</u>, s<u>ee</u>	Ḧ	sounds like	b<u>uoy</u>, ch<u>ewy</u>

MANDO'A CONSONANTS

The sounds of Mando'a consonants are:

⁊	sounds like	<u>m</u>ake	ꓩ	sounds like	<u>l</u>ost
⺊	sounds like	<u>n</u>ot	ꓩ	sounds like	<u>s</u>ap
Ⅱ	sounds like	<u>d</u>ad	ꓨ	sounds like	<u>v</u>ery
Ɬ	sounds like	<u>r</u>un	Ⅰ	sounds like	<u>p</u>an
Ḧ	sounds like	<u>h</u>unt	ᵮ	sounds like	<u>z</u>ap
ᵮ	sounds like	<u>b</u>all	ⴵ	sounds like	<u>g</u>all
ノ	sounds like	<u>t</u>ap	ⵋ	sounds like	<u>ch</u>air
Ⅰ	sounds like	<u>sh</u>ake	ꓩ	sounds like	<u>w</u>ise
Ⅰ	sounds like	<u>j</u>ust	ᵮ	sounds like	<u>f</u>unk
ⴿ	sounds like	<u>c</u>urse	Ⲩ	glottal stop

SPELLING

As a result of Mando'a primarily being a spoken language, spelling in Mando'a is based on phonetics. This means that Mando'a words are spelled just like they sound.

DIPHTHONGS

The Mando'a diphthongs are complex sounds which are combinations of simple vowel sounds and semi vowels. Some English diphthongs are represented in Mando'a by a single letter.

LETTER NAMES

As with the English Alphabet, the letters of the Mandor have names. Listed below are the Mando'a letters along with their English equivalents and the name of each letter.

Letter	English	Name		Letter	English	Name
	m	mo			ai	aee-ah
	a	ah			l	leh
	n	ne			s	sah
	d	da			oo/uu	oon
	o	ohn			v	voh
	r	ra			p	peh
	ay/ey	ay			u	uhn
	h	hah			z	zhar
	b	be			g	ghar
	y	ye			i	in
	t	tah			ch	chah
	sh	sheh			w	wen
	e	en			f/v	fhar
	ee	een			oy	oyv
	j	jah			uy	uyn
	c/k	kah			'	beten

GRAMMAR GUIDE

WORD ORDER

The word order of mando'a is in AVOL format the same as with English.

A = Actor

V = Verb

O = Object

L = Location

Example:

He   will   take   (the) weapon   to   (the) battlefield.

ACTOR   VERB   OBJECT   LOCATION

VERBS

Mando'a verbs can be made from a nouns by adding the appropriate conjugation. In formal Mando'a there is only one verb conjugation. This is for the infinitive and command forms. The infinitive and formal command forms end in two ways. With a word that ends in a consonant a vowel and the ⊦ must be added to produce the verb. With words that end in a vowel only the ⊦ must be added.

Example:

           noun   pride

           verb(inf./cmd.) pride/take or have pride

           noun   grenade

           verb(inf./cmd.) grenade/throw or use grenade

In informal Mando'a there are additional words that allow distinction between other verb forms. The command verb form is formed by using the word ⫚ before the verb or the prefix ⫚ when the verb starts with a vowel.

Example:

           Carry the flag.   Command Tense

The informal future tense is formed by adding the word ⋊⊦ in from of the verb.

Example:

⟨Mando'a script⟩   I will carry the flag.   Future Tense

The informal present tense is formed simply by using the root verb without additional words, prefixes, or suffixes.

Example:

⟨Mando'a script⟩   I am carrying the flag.   Present Tense

The past tense of a verb is formed by adding the word ⟨Mando'a script⟩ in front of the verb.

Example:

⟨Mando'a script⟩   I carried the flag.   Past Tense

To create the negative form of a verb add the prefix ⟨Mando'a script⟩, ⟨Mando'a script⟩, ⟨Mando'a script⟩, or ne before either the whole sentence or the negative phrase.

Examples:

⟨Mando'a script⟩	I don't want to carry the flag.	Negative Infinitive
⟨Mando'a script⟩	Don't carry the flag.	Negative Command
⟨Mando'a script⟩	I won't carry the flag.	Negative Future
⟨Mando'a script⟩	I don't carry the flag.	Negative Present
⟨Mando'a script⟩	I didn't carry the flag.	Negative Past

OTHER VERB NOTES

The verb ⟨Mando'a script⟩, to be, is frequently dropped and indicated by word order.

Example:

⟨Mando'a script⟩

I (am) a warrior.

When saying something to describe the word b&k, it the correct Mando'a form is to just say the word ⟨Mando'a script⟩, good or the full form with the verb, ⟨Mando'a script⟩.

Example:

CORRECT	INCORRECT	CORRECT
⟨Mando'a script⟩	⟨Mando'a script⟩	⟨Mando'a script⟩
(It is)good.	It (is) good.	It is good.

FORMING QUESTIONS

The addition of the prefix word ⏃⎅⊬⊐ turns a statement into a question.

Example:

⊬⊐⊐ ⊬⎐⊬⏃.

He is walking.

⏃⎅⊬⊐ ⊬⊐⊐ ⊬⎐⊬⏃?

Is he walking?

There are also specific question words that can be used when making a question. They are:

⏃⎅⊬⊐⊦⊸⊪	who
⊬⊦⊸⏃⊬	which, what(before a vowel)
⊬⊦⊸	which, what(before a consonant)
⏃⎅⊬⊐⊦⊸⏃⊦	when
⊐⊦	where
⏃⎅⊬⊐⊦⊸⊐⊦	why
⏃⎅⊬⊐⊦⊸⊸⊦⊸⊦⏃	how many, how much

NOUNS

Gender nouns are the same for masculine, feminine, and neuter. Gender is implied contextually, if relevant. Where gender clarity is necessary, the adjectives ⊪⊸⏃⊐, male, or ⊐⊦⏃⊐, female, are added.

PLURALS

Plurals are formed by adding ⊦ to the end of the noun.

Example:

⊦⊸⊐⊦	parent
⊦⊸⊐⊦⊦	parents

PRONOUNS

Pronouns have no gender. Some pronouns are also possessives. Below is a list of Mando'a pronouns:

⊦⏃	I/me	⊸⏃	we/us

	you		you(plural)
	he/she		they/them
	it		

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Adjectives and adverbs are formed by the addition of one of two suffixes. The suffix - should be added when the root word ends a vowel. The suffix - should be used when the root word ends in a consonant.

Example:

	noun	water
	adjective	watery

	noun	time
	adjective	timely

COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

Comparatives and superlatives are constructed from adjectives with a specific suffix for each. The suffix -xy'a for the comparative. The suffix -nq for the superlative.

Example:

	happy		funny
	happier		funnier
	happiest		funniest

NUMBERS

I	⟨symbol⟩	one	IIII	⟨symbol⟩	fifty
II	⟨symbol⟩	two	IIII	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	fifty-four
II	⟨symbol⟩	three	IIII	⟨symbol⟩	sixty
II	⟨symbol⟩	four	III	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	sixty-five
II	⟨symbol⟩	five	IIII	⟨symbol⟩	seventy
I	⟨symbol⟩	six	III	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	seventy-six
II	⟨symbol⟩	seven	III	⟨symbol⟩	eighty
I	⟨symbol⟩	eight	III	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	eighty-seven
II	⟨symbol⟩	nine	IIII	⟨symbol⟩	ninety
III	⟨symbol⟩	ten	III	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	ninety-eight
II	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	eleven	IIII	⟨symbol⟩	one hundred
III	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	twelve	IIII	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	one hundred fifty
III	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	thirteen	IIII	⟨symbol⟩	two hundred
III	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	fourteen	III	⟨symbol⟩	three hundred
III	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	fifteen	IIIII	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	three hundred thirty-five
II	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	sixteen	IIIII	⟨symbol⟩	four hundred
III	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	seventeen	IIII	⟨symbol⟩	five hundred
II	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	eighteen	IIII	⟨symbol⟩	six hundred
III	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	ninteen	IIII	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	six hundred nine
IIII	⟨symbol⟩	twenty	IIII	⟨symbol⟩	seven hundred
II	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	twenty-one	IIII	⟨symbol⟩	eight hundred
III	⟨symbol⟩	thirty	IIII	⟨symbol⟩	nine hundred
III	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	thirty-two	IIIII	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	nine hundred ninety-five
IIII	⟨symbol⟩	forty	II,III	⟨symbol⟩	one thousand
IIII	⟨symbol⟩ ⟨symbol⟩	forty-three			

ℐ0,00	𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	five thousand
ℐ00,00	𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	ten thousand
ℐ0,00,00	𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	one hundred thousand
ℐ00,00,00	𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	one million
ℐ0,00,00,00	𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	ten million
ℐ00,00,00,00	𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	one hundred million
ℐ0,00,00,00,00	𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	one billion
ℐ00,00,00,00,00	𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	ten billion
ℐ0,00,00,00,00,00	𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	one hundred billion
ℐ00,00,00,00,00,00	𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	one trillion
ℐ0,00,00,00,00,00,00	𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	ten trillion
ℐ00,00,00,00,00,00,00	𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	one hundred trillion

NUMERICAL ORDER

𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	first	𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	sixth
𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	second	𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	seventh
𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	third	𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	eight
𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	fourth	𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	ninth
𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	fifth	𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥	tenth

CLOCK TIMES

The time measurements are different than with the standard clock. The Mandalorian time measurement are based on the 𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥, second. There are thirty 𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥 in one 𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥. A 𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥 is similar to a minute but is thirty seconds less. The next unit is the 𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥, there are thirty-two 𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥 in one 𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥. The 𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥 is less than an hour but two hundred ten seconds longer than a minute. The next highest unit is the 𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥 this unit is over twice as long as an hour. There are nine 𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥 in one 𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥. There are ten 𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥 in one 𝔤𝔩𝔶𝔭𝔥, day.

hh.g.kk:kk

COMMON VERBS

accept	)||‡|‡
act(do)	¶|‡⊿
add	7||⊿I⊿‡
adopt	‡⊿‡⌐7||⊿
allow	‖⌐7⊿‡
apologize	‡7||‡|) ⊿|‡⊿|⌐⊥⊿
approach	||‡¶⌐‡|‡)
attack	‡¶7⌐¶
attack(threaten)	¶|‡‡||‖
avenger	⌐‡¶⌐⊿¶‡|
bear arms(carry something)	¶|‡⊿
beat(heart)	‡‡¶‡||