Aboriginal

Aljerre (Aranda, n.): dreamtime; an ancestral period when the world was created.

Dadirri (Ngangiwumir; n.): a deep, spiritual act of reflective and respectful listening.

Albanian

Besa (n.): an inviolable promise, a word of honour, to keep an oath.

Arabic

Asabiyyah (عصابية): togetherness, community spirit.

Baraka (بركة) (n.): a gift of spiritual energy or ‘sanctifying power’.

Fanaa (فنا): ‘annihilation’ of the ego, leading to enlightenment and union with God.

Fitra (فرط): an innate purity and closeness to God.

Insha-Allah (نِإِّشآه ان): God willing (‘may Allah wish it’), a hopeful wish.

Ishq (عشق): true, all-consuming love.

Khalas (خلاص) (n.): something (e.g., a task) that is irrevocably done/over/finished (often with an implication of liberation/deliverance as a result).

Melmastia (مئامستيا) (n.): hospitality, moral obligation to offer sanctuary and respect to all visitors.

Muraqaba (مراقبة): Sufi meditation, ‘to watch over’ or ‘to take care of’.

Sahar (سهر) (n.): informal party, revelry.

Samar (سمر) (v.): to sit together in conversation at sunset/ in the evening.

Sumud (صعود) (n.): steadfastness, a determined struggle to persist.

Taarradhin (تراض) (n.): a positive agreement/solution/compromise where everybody wins.

Tarab (طرب) (n.): musically-induced ecstasy or enchantment.
Tarbiya (تربية) (n.): on-going moral/ethical and spiritual development.

Ya’burnee (يقبرني) (phrase): lit. ‘you bury me,’ i.e., one would rather die (first) than lose the other.

**Armenian**

Tsavd danem (injunction): lit. ‘let me take away your pain’; used in various ways to position the speaker as interested in / caring about the other.

**Balinese**

Ramé (n.): something at once chaotic and joyful.

**Bantu languages**

Bilita mpash (n.): a beautiful, blissful dream (the direct opposite of a nightmare).

Mbuki-mvuki (v.): to shed clothes to dance uninhibited.

Ubuntu (Nguni, n.): being kind to others on account of one’s common humanity.

**Bengali**

Abhisar (अभिसार) (n.): lit. ‘going towards’; a meeting (often secret) between lovers / partners.

Guru (গুরু) (n.): brotherly affection, with a sense of admiration.

Nyaka ন্যাকা (adj.): coy, coquettish, feigning ignorance (often used pejoratively).

**Breton**

Startijenn (n.): a kickstart/boost of energy; also denotes perseverance.

**Boro**

Ongubsy (v.): ‘to love from the heart’.

Onsay (v.): ‘to pretend to love’.
Onsra (v.): ‘to love for the last time,’ the feeling that love won’t last.

Catalan

Enraonar (Catalan, v.): to discuss in a civilised, reasoned manner.

Cherokee

Yutta-hey: ‘it is a good day to die,’ the sense that one is leaving life at its zenith, departing in glory.

Chinese (Mandarin, unless specified otherwise)

Ch’án (禪): meditation.

Dántián (丹田) (n.): lit. energy centre; places in the body that are believed to be significant in the flow of qi; focal points for meditative exercises.

Fā qì (發氣) (v.): projecting qi to the exterior/outside of the body

Fēng shuǐ (風水) (n.): lit. ‘wind-water’; a philosophy of space and spatial arrangements (e.g., in relation to the flow of qi).

Fēng yùn (風韻): personal charm and graceful bearing.

Gōng fu (功夫) (n.) lit. work/achievement (by a person); refers generically to acquisition of a skill (particularly if it takes time and effort); more recent usage reserves it specifically for martial arts.

Guān xì (關係) (n.): a build-up of relationships and good social karma.

Guò yǐn (過癮) (n.): highly pleasurable and enjoyable.

Kào pǔ (靠譜): someone who is reliable, responsible, and to do things without causing problems.

Kiasu (驚輸) (Hokkien, n.): fear of missing out; a selfish, grasping attitude.

Míng mù (瞑目): to ‘die without regret,’ having lived a good life.

Qì (氣) (n.): lit. air, breath; ‘life force/energy’.

Qì chang (氣場) (n.): energy field (e.g., between/surrounding multiple people).

Qì gōng (氣功) (n.) lit. ‘breath work’; a practice of developing mastery over body and mind.
Qi zhì (气质) (n.): quality of character, disposition, style, charm, attractiveness, magnetism.

Tai (太) (n.): great, greatest, supreme, ultimate.

Tai qì (太气) (n.): supreme/ultimate force/energy.

Tao (道): all-powerful and pervasive power, path or way.

Mu (無) (n.): negative, void, nothingness, non-being; used in Buddhism to imply 'neither yes nor no'.

Shěnměi píláo (审美疲劳) (n.): aesthetically fatigued; exposure to so much beauty that one ceases to appreciate it.

Wújí (無極) (n.): lit. ‘without highest point / utmost point / ridgepole’; ultimate, boundless, limitless.

Wú wéi (無為): to ‘do nothing,’ acting in accordance with the Tao, being natural, uncontrived and effortless.

Xīn (心): heart and mind (and even spirit) combined.

Xìngfú (幸福) (n.): happiness, contentment, good fortune.

Xīn kǔ (辛苦) (n.): appreciation and recognition for others and their efforts.

Xíng qì (行气) (v.): volitionally (e.g., mentally) circulating or directing qi.

Xiū liàn (修煉) (n.): spiritual training / self-cultivation.

Yin yang (陰陽): holistic duality, dialectical (co-dependent) opposites.

Yuán bèi (圆备): a sense of complete and perfect accomplishment.

Yuán fèn (緣分) (n.): a relationship ordained by fate/destiny.

**Chinook**

Potlatch (Chinook, n.): lit. 'to give away'; a ceremonial feast in which possessions are given away (e.g., to enhance one's prestige).

**Czech**

Vybaňout (v.): to jump out and surprise someone by saying ‘boo’.
**Danish**

Arbejdsglaede (n.): lit. work gladness/joy; pleasure/satisfaction derived from work.

Folkeligheid (n.): democratic national spirit/sentiment; broad popular appeal.

Hygge (n.): a deep sense of place, warmth, friendship, and contentment.

Hyggelig (adj.): enjoyable, warm, friendly, pleasant.

Janteloven (n.): a set of rules which discourages individualism in communities.

Kæk (n.): someone who is bold, cocky (not in a pejorative sense), and with a gung-ho spirit.

Morgenfrisk (adj.): feeling rested after a good night's sleep.

Tilfreds (n.): contentment, at peace.

**Dutch**

Borrel (n.): informal party or revelry.

Deftig (adj.): dignified, ceremonious, formal, genteel.

Engelengeduld (n.): angelic patience (i.e., great patience).

Feestvarken (n.): lit. party pig, i.e., someone in whose honour a party is thrown.

Gezellig (adj.): cosy, warm, intimate, enjoyable.

Goesting (n.): desire, passion, craving, also implying togetherness, satisfaction, tenderness, etc.

Gennen (v.): to think that someone deserves something (good); to feel happy for them getting it.

Janteloven (n.): a set of rules which discourages individualism in communities.

Oogstrelend (n.): caressing the eye, i.e., attractive or appealing.

Poldermodel (n.): consensus-based decision making.

Pretoogjes (n.): lit. 'fun eyes'; the eyes of a chuckling person engaging in benign mischief.

Queesting (v.): to allow a lover access to one’s bed for chitchat.

Lekker (adj.): tasty (food), relaxed, comfortable, pleasurable, sexy.

Uitbuiken (v.): lit. 'outbellying'; to relax satiated between courses or after a meal.
Uitwaaien (v.): lit. 'to walk in the wind'; to go out into the countryside (e.g., clear one's head).

Voorpret (n.): lit. 'pre-fun'; the sense of pleasurable anticipation before a looked-forward-to event.

**Dyak (Borneo)**

Ngarong (n.): lit 'dream helper'; a spirit guide who appears in a dream/vision (e.g., providing a solution to a problem).

**Egyptian (ancient)**

Maat (n.): justice and truth, order and equity; the foundational principle of ancient Egypt.

**English (uncommon / new coinage)**

Ambedo (n.): a melancholic trance involving total absorption in vivid sensory details.

Chrysalism (n.): the amniotic tranquility of being indoors during a thunderstorm.

Degrassé (adj.): entranced and unsettled by the vastness of the universe.

Deliciate (v.): luxuriating / revelling in intense pleasure.

Grok (English, new coinage, v.): to understand so thoroughly that observer becomes part of the observed.

Kenopsia (n.): the strange eerieness of empty or abandoned places.

Klexos (n.): the art of dwelling on the past.

Lutalica (n.): the part of your identity that doesn't fit into categories.

Nodus tollens (n.): when your life doesn't make sense or fit into a neat story.

Opia (n.): the ambiguous intensity of eye-contact.

Petrichor (English, new coinage, n.): the earthy scent produced when rain falls on dry soil.

Semaphorism (n.): an enigmatic, conversational hint that you have something personal to say on a subject.

Socha (n.): the hidden vulnerability of others.

Sonder (n.): the realization that everyone has a life as vivid and complex as your own).
Farsi

Ta'aroof (تعارف) (n.): politeness, social intelligence (e.g., in relation to receiving/offering hospitality/gifts).

Fijian

Talanoa (v.): to tell stories / to gossip (in ways that serve as a ‘social adhesive’).

Finnish

Jaksaa (v.): to have energy, enthusiasm, and spirit (e.g., for a task).

Morkkis (n.): a moral/psychological hangover; embarrassment and shame at one’s drunken antics the previous night (and dread/confusion about what one might have done).

Myötähäpeä (n.): vicarious embarrassment/shame; a cringing feeling.

Sisu (n.): extraordinary determination in the face of adversity.

Talkoot (n.): a collectively pursued/undertaken task; voluntary community work.

French

Amour de soi (n.): lit. ‘love of oneself’; self-esteem that is not contingent on others’ judgement.

Amour propre (n.): lit. ‘self-love’; self-esteem that is contingent on others’ judgement.

S’apprivoiser (v.): lit, ‘to tame’, but a mutual process - both sides learning to trust/accept the other.

Arriviste (n.): an ambitious social-climber or go-getter (with connotations of ruthlessness).

Beau geste (n.): a graceful, noble or beautiful gesture (especially if it is futile or meaningless).

Bon vivant: someone who enjoys and appreciates the good life.

Bricolage: construction of something achieved by using whatever comes to hand.

Carte blanche (n.): lit. ‘white card’; being granted / invested with power / authority to do as one wishes.

Chic (adj.): elegant, stylish, fashionable.
Coup de foudre (n.): lit, a 'lightening bolt', sudden and powerful love at first sight.

Se déhancher (v.): to sway or wiggle one's hips (e.g., while dancing).

Dépayser (v.): a pleasant sense of disorientation or strangeness from being in a foreign country.

Différence (n.): difference and deferral of meaning (coined by Derrida in his philosophy of deconstruction).

Dispositive (n.): lit. apparatus; used by Foucault to describe the various mechanisms (institutional, physical administrative) that enhance/maintain power in the social body.

S'entendre (v.): to hear each other, to get on, to understand one another.

L'esprit de l'escalier (n.): lit. staircase wit; a witty rejoinder that comes to mind just after an interaction.

Exaucer (v.): to grant/fulfil a wish.

Flâner (v.): leisurely strolling the streets.

Flâneur (n.): someone who wanders the streets to experience the city.

Frimousse (n.): a sweet/cute little face.

Frisson (n.): a sudden feeling of thrill, combining fear and excitement.

Joie de vivre: zest for life, the knack of knowing how to live.

Jouissance (n.): physical or intellectual pleasure, delight, or ecstasy.

Laissez-faire (n.): tendency/willingness to leave things to take their own course, without interfering.

Nombrilisme (n.): lit. ‘bellybuttonism’ or navel-gazing; self-centredness/absorption; egoism.

Parole (n.): word, speech, promise, oath.

Recherché (adj.): rare, exotic, unusual; not understood or appreciated by many people.

Retrouvailles (n.): lit. ‘rediscovery'; a reunion (e.g., with loved ones after a long time apart).

Savoir-être (n.): knowing how to be and carry oneself; ‘soft' or interpersonal skills.

Savoir-faire (n.): the ability to behave in a correct and confident way in different situations.

Savoir-vivre (n.): knowing how to live (especially elegantly); being familiar with norms and customs.

Terroir (n.): lit. earth/soil; the natural ecosystem/environment in which a product is grown, and the qualities imbued within the project as a result.
**Gaelic**

Craic (n.): fun, revelry, good times, ‘what’s going on’

Suaimhneas croi (n.): happiness / contentment on finishing a task.

**Georgian**

Shemomechama (შემომეჭამა) (v.): eating past the point of satiety due to sheer enjoyment.

**German**

Anschauung (n.): sense perception; apprehension or immediate perception.

Aufheben (v.): sublimation; to raise up, to remove/destroy, yet also paradoxically to preserve/keep.

Beruf (n.): job, occupation, vocation, calling, religious calling.

Bildung (n.): education, formation, acculturation, cultivation, development.

Bildungsroman (n.): a coming-of-age story; a narrative of education/formation.

Brav: children who are pleasant, earnest, and well-behaved.

Das man (n.): lit. they-self; ‘the they’; people, anyone; one.

Dasien (v.): lit. ‘being here/there’; Heidegger’s term for a human being, capturing the sense that people always exist in a context (e.g., in a world and in a certain mood).

Doch (particle): but, nevertheless, all the same, though, after all.

Einfuehlung (n.): lit. ‘feeling into’; close to empathy, but also often used in the context of art (e.g., the ability to directly perceive its quality or meaning).

Ereignis (n.): something ‘coming into view’; the realm in which the ‘truth of being’ is manifested.

Erlebnis: living fully, experiencing life deeply and intensely in the here and now.

Erschlossenheit (n.): world disclosure; the process by which things become intelligible and meaningfully relevant to human beings.

Fernweh (n.): the ‘call of faraway places,’ homesickness for the unknown.
Feierabend (n.): lit. ‘evening celebration’; the festive mood that can arrive at the end of a working day.

Fingerspitzengefühl (n.): ‘fingertip feeling,’ the ability to act with tact and sensitivity.

Fremdschämen (n.): vicarious embarrassment/shame; a cringing feeling.

Ganzheit (n.): unity; integrated whole; undivided completeness; total and complete.

Geborgenheit (n.): feeling protected and safe from harm.

Geistig (adj.): spiritual / intellectual.

Gelassenheit (n.): self-surrender/abandonment; yielding to God’s will; serenity, calmness.

Gemütlich (adj.): cosy, homely, comfortable.

Gemütlichkeit (n.): a feeling of comfort, cosiness, homeliness.

Gestalt (n.): an overall pattern / configuration, where the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

Geworfenheit (German, n.): human existence as characterised by the condition of ‘thrownness’ (i.e., thrown into contexts that are not of one’s choosing).

Habseligkeiten (n.): blessed, precious belongings (as in one’s most treasured possessions).

Heimat (n.): a place to which one feels on belongs; a homeland.

Heimlich (adj.): secretive, uncanny.

Heimlig (adj.): cosy, homely, secure.

Herrliche Gefühle (n.): glorious feelings.

Innig (adj.): heartfelt, tender, devoted, intimate.

Kitsch (n.): pleasantly tacky objects/art; objects whose beauty/charm is superficial or ‘fake’, but is somewhat appreciated nonetheless.

Konfliktfähigkeit: the ability to manage interpersonal conflict constructively, without becoming personally involved.

Lust (n.): pleasure, joy, desire, wish, satisfaction.

Mitdenken: the ability to think for oneself.

Mitsein (v.): lit. ‘being with’; coined by Heidegger to capture the way that, ontologically, humans are always already with others of their kind.

Nachlass (n.): literary estate; the collection of works left behind by a scholar after death.
Nachträglichkeit (n.): deferred action, retroaction, ‘afterwardsness’; retroactive attribution of meaning to earlier events.

Schnapsidee (n.): a daft / ridiculous plan thought up while drunk (generally used pejoratively).

Schulbildend (adj.): inspiring / leading to the creation of schools of thought.

Schwärmerei (n.): excessive/extreme enthusiasm or sentimentality.

Sehnsucht (n.): life longings, intense desire for alternative paths and states.

Sitzfleisch (n.): ‘sit meat,’ ability or willingness to persevere through tasks that are hard or boring.

Stimmung (n.): mood/feeling; atmosphere; harmonisation/imbrication.

Sollen (v.): to be supposed to (e.g., ‘I am supposed to …’).

Sprachgefühl (n): lit. ‘language feeling’; an intuitive sense of what is linguistically appropriate; the character of a language.

Stehaufmännchen (n.): lit. a roly-poly toy, used for someone who always bounces back.

Torschlusspanik (n.): lit. ‘gate-closing panic’; the worry/fear about diminishing life opportunities as one gets older.

Treppenwitz (n.): lit. staircase wit; a witty rejoinder that comes to mind just after an interaction.

Vorfreude (n.): intense, joyful anticipation derived from imagining future pleasures.

Waldeinsamkeit (n.): mysterious feeling of solitude when alone in the woods.

Wahnfried (n.): peace/freedom from illusion/delusion/madness.

Wanderlust (n.): desire/predilection for travel and adventure.

Weltschmerz (German, n.): world-weariness, world-hurt; causeless melancholy.

Weltanschauung (n.): an overarching/all-encompassing worldview or philosophy of life.

Willkür (n.): following/obeying the will; choosing to obey oneself; arbitrariness, capriciousness.

Wissenschaft (n.): the systematic pursuit of knowledge, learning, and scholarship.

Würfeln (v.): to cast/throw dice.

Zeitgeist (n.): the definition spirit / mood of the age.

Zwischenraum (n.): an open or empty space in or between things.
Agape (ἀγάπη) (n.): selfless, unconditional, devotional love.

Agon (ἀγών) (Greek, n.): contest, competition, gathering, struggle; often used to imply a clash of opposing forces that ultimately results in growth/progress.

Agora (Αγορά) (n.): lit. assembly or meeting place; a public space, often used for markets, debates, or general congregation.

Aidos (Αἰδώς) (n.): a feeling of shame that prevents people doing wrong; a sense of humility that tempers self-aggrandisement.

Aión (αἰών) (Greek, n.): a lifespan / allotment of time; an age / era; eternity.

Aletheia (ἀλήθεια) (n.): truth, disclosure, ‘unclosedness’, ‘unconcealedness’.

Ananke (Ἀνάγκη) (n): destiny, fate, necessity.

Aphairesis (ἀφαίρεσις) (particle.): abstractive negation; to withdraw / take away (thereby revealing the truth, in mystical theology).

Ataraxia (ἄταραξία) (n.): robust and lucid tranquillity; peace of mind; calmness.

Autexeous (αὐτεξούσιος) (adj.): master of oneself; exercising agency / free will (especially in the sense of independently of the passions/emotions).

Chōro (n.): a place/locale (usually denoting the quality of the place – often somewhere that one feels affection towards).

Daimon (δαίμονας) (n.): a divine power that drives/guides human actions; a manifestation or channelling of divine power.

Doxa (δόξα) (n.): common belief, popular opinion; behaviour or practice in worship; glory.

Epithymia (Ἐπιθυμία) (n.): desire; sexual passion.

Epoché (ἐποχή) (n.): refraining from drawing a conclusion; the theoretical moment when judgement about the world, and hence action, is suspended.

Eros (ἔρως) (n.): desire; passionate love.

Eudaimonia (εὐδαιμονία) (n.): lit. 'good spirit'; fulfilment, flourishing, being infused with divine grace.

Kairos (καιρός) (n.): the opportune, ideal, 'supreme' moment for decision or action.

Kefi (κέφι) (n.): joy, passion, enthusiasm, high spirits, frenzy.

Koinonia (κοινωνία) (n.): communion, joint participation, connection, intimacy.
Kosmos (κόσμος) (n.): lit. something ordered / an ordered system; the world or universe as a complex and orderly system.

Logos (λόγος) (n.): word, reason, plan; in theology, the principle of divine reason and creative order.

Meraki (μεράκι): ardour (in relation to one’s own actions and creations).

Me για (με γεια) (salutation): a congratulation / blessing for others.

Mimēsis (μίμησις) (n.): imitation; receptivity; artistic representation.

Nous (νοῦν) (n.): mind, understanding, reason, intellect.

Oikeiōsis (οἰκείωσις) (n.): the perception of something as one’s own, as belonging to oneself; appropriation, familiarization, affinity, affiliation, endearment.

Paignidi (Παιχνίδι) (n.): game/play; used to denote playful, ‘game-playing’ love.

Parea (Παρέα) (n.): informal party, revelry.

Philautia (n.): self-love (encompassing, in its benevolent forms, self-respect, self-compassion, etc.).

Philia (φιλία) (n.): friendship, platonic love (e.g., based on familiarity or shared interests).

Philotimo (φιλότιμο) (n.): ‘love of honour;’ the importance of respecting and honouring friends/family.

Phronēsis (φρόνησις) (n.): ‘practical wisdom’; wisdom and knowledge in determining ends and the means of attaining them.

Praxis (πρᾶξις) (n.): deed/action; the process by which a theory, lesson, or skill is enacted, embodied, or realised.

Proairesis (προαίρεσις) (n.): ‘desiring reason’ or ‘reasoning desire’ (Aristotle); the ability to choose/decide.

Sebazomia (σεβάζομαι) (v.): to revere, to honour, to be in awe of.

Siga siga (Σιγά σιγά) (adv.): slowly, slowly (i.e., being unhurried).

Sophrosyne (σωφροσύνη) (n.): excellence of character and soundness of mind; leads to other beneficial qualities, such as moderation and self-control.

Storge (στοργή) (n.): filial love; care and affection (e.g., between family members).

Summetria (συμμετρία) (n.): the agreement between the parts and the whole; proportionality and symmetry.

Thróisma (θρόισμα) (n.): sound of wind rustling through trees.
Thumos/thymos (θυμός) (n.): spiritedness; carries connotations of flesh and blood; also refers to the human desire for recognition.

Volta (βόλτα) (n.): a leisurely stroll/turn/walk in the streets.

Xenia (ξενία) (n.): 'guest-friendship', the importance of offering hospitality and respect to strangers.

Hawaiian

Aloha (salutation): hello and goodbye, with love and compassion, literally the 'breath of presence'.

Hoʻoponopono (v.): a practice or interaction of mutual forgiveness and restitution.

Mahalo (n., v.): thanks, gratitude, admiration, praise, respect.

Mana (n.): spiritual energy / power, a sacred, impersonal force.

Mana whenua (n.): the mana held by people who have demonstrated moral authority / guardianship over a piece of land / territory.

Hebrew

Avodah (ָ דוֹבֲש n.): service – in the sense of both work and worship (thus work and worship being one act).

Ein sof (אין סוף n.): lit. 'unending'; God in his pure, transcendent essence (prior to manifestation)

F/pirgun (נ.): ungrudging and overt (expressed) pride and happiness at other's successes.

Hachnasat orchim (n.): 'bringing in guests'; offering hospitality and respect to strangers.

Hesed/Chesed (דֶסס n.): loving-kindness, loyalty, mercy, faithfulness, goodness, salvation.

Kavanah (הוֹנָה n.): intentionality and 'direction of the heart' (especially in the context of prayer).

Koev halev (כואד הלד n.): empathy, compassion, identifying with the other's suffering.

La’asot chaim (לעשות חיים n.): 'to do or to make life'; to live fully, to have a good time.

Lehizdangef (להזבוגף n.): to stroll along Tel Aviv's Dizengoff (street), i.e., to have carefree fun.

Mazal tov (מזל טוב n.): lit. 'good fortune'; a blessing of health and happiness.

Mitzvah (n.): a commandment; a good deed (e.g., performed out of religious duty).

Nachat (נחת n.): contentment/satisfaction at someone's successes (e.g., your progeny or student).
Osher (ウェシュ) (n.): joy, contented happiness.

Shalom (שלום) (n.): peace, harmony, wholeness, prosperity, welfare and tranquillity; used also as a greeting/parting salutation.

Simcha (שמחה) (n.): bliss, contentment.

Tithadesh (תיתדש) (interjection): lit. 'get new'; salutation given to someone who has acquired a nice new possession or change in circumstances.

Tzniut (תניעות) (n.): modesty, privacy, humility (e.g., in dress, speech and behaviour).

Hindi

Chai pani (चाय पानी) (n.): lit. 'tea and water'; favours or money given to someone to get something done (similar to a 'bribe', but without a negative connotation).

Jugaad (जुगाड): the ability to 'make do' or 'get by'.

Namaste (नमस्ते) (interjection.): 'I bow to the divine in you'.

Talanoa: the way apparently purposeless idle talk functions as a ‘social adhesive’.

Hopi

Koyaanisqatsi (n.): nature out of balance; a state of affairs (e.g., dysfunctional) that calls for another way of living.

Hungarian

Pihentagyú: ‘with a relaxed brain,’ being quick-witted and sharp.

Sirvavigadas (v.): lit. ‘weeping-feasting’; taking one’s pleasures tearfully; ‘celebrating’ misfortune in an extravagant manner.

Szimpatikus: a decent human being.

Huron

Orenda (オレンダ) (n.): the power of the human will to change the world in the face of powerful forces.
**Icelandic**

Að nenna (v.): ability or willingness to persevere through tasks that are hard or boring.

Að redda: to save someone or fix something in a time sensitive manner.

Hugfanginn (Icelandic) (adj.): lit. 'mind-captured', to be charmed or fascinated by someone/something.

Þetta reddast (phrase): 'it will all work out ok' (used especially when things don't look optimistic!).

Sólarfrí (n.): sun holiday, i.e., when workers are granted unexpected time off to enjoy a particularly sunny/warm day.

Víðsýni (adj.): a panoramic view, or, open-mindedness.

**Indonesian**

Belum (aux v.): not yet, perhaps, hopeful wish.

Gemas (n.): a feeling of love/affection, arising from someone/something being so cute, that compels you to squeeze them until they squeal/cry.

Gotong royong (Indonesian, n.): mutual aid/endeavour; the collective pursuit of a task.

Jayus (n.): a joke that is so unfunny (or told so badly) that you just have to laugh.

Kekau (n.): regaining consciousness and returning to reality after a nightmare.

**Inuit**

Ayurnamat (n.): a stoic attitude, where one doesn’t worry about things that can’t be changed.

Iktsuarpek (n.): anticipation one feels when waiting for someone, and keeps checking if they’re arriving.

Inuukatigiittaniq (n.): being respectful of all people.

Piliriqatigiinniq (n.): togetherness, community spirit, working together for the common good.

Pittiarniq (n.): loving-kindness; being kind and good.

Qarrtsiluni (Inupiaq, v.): sitting together in the darkness, expectantly (waiting for something to happen or to ‘burst forth’); the strange quiet before a momentous event.
**Iroquoian**

Ondinnonk (n.): the soul's angelic nature and innermost desires.

**Italian**

Ambientamento (n.): settling-in, acclimatisation, adjustment.

Arrangiarsi: the ability to 'make do' or 'get by'.

Chiaroscuro (n): dramatic contrasts of light and dark (usually pertaining to art).

Commuovere (v.): to be moved, touched or affected (e.g., by a story).

Focolare (n.): hearth; the fireplace at the physical / emotional centre of a home.

Leggiadria (n.): gracefulness, loveliness, prettiness, elegance.

Magari (adv.): maybe, hopeful wish, wistful regret, in my dreams, if only.

Passegiata (n.): a leisurely stroll/turn/walk in the streets.

Saper vivere: the ability to handle people and situations with charm, diplomacy and verve.

Sprezzatura: nonchalance, art and effort are concealed beneath a studied carelessness.

**Japanese**

Ah-un (阿吽) (n.): unspoken communication between close friends, literally 'the beginning and ending of something'.

Amae (甘え) (v.): to behave in ways that implicitly request love or indulgence of one's perceived needs (often used negatively to describe passivity).

Aware (哀れ) (n.): the bittersweetness of a brief, fading moment of transcendent beauty.

Boketto (ぼけっと) (v.): gazing vacantly into the distance (without thought or sense of self).

Budō (武道): martial arts.

Datsuzoku (脱俗) (n.): freedom from habit, escape from the routine and conventional.

Fukinsei (不均整) (n.): natural / spontaneous asymmetry or irregularity.

Ganbaru (頑張る) (v.): lit. 'to stand firm'; to do one's best.
Genki (元気): being healthy, energetic, and full of life.

Goraikou (御来光) (n.): lit. 'sacred delivery of light; e.g., sunlight seen from top of mt. Fuji.

Giri (義理) (n.): duty, obligation, a debt of honour.

Ikigai (生き甲斐) (n.): a 'reason for being,' the sense that its worthwhile to continue living.

Kaizen (改善) (n.): gradual, incremental (and often continuous) improvement.

Kanso (簡素) (n.): elegant simplicity, an attractive absence of clutter.

Kenshō (見性): temporary 'glimpse' of awakening and enlightenment.

Kintsugi (金継ぎ): literally, 'golden joinery' (the art of repairing broken pottery using gold), metaphorically meaning to render our flaws and fault-lines beautiful and strong.

Koi no yokan (恋の予感) (Japanese, n.): the feeling on meeting someone that falling in love will be inevitable.

Koko (枯高) (n.): weathered beauty, austere sublimity.

Kokoro (心): heart and mind (and even spirit) combined.

Kokusaijin (国際人) (n.): lit. an 'international person'; someone who is cosmopolitan, flexible, and open-minded.

Komorebi (木漏れ日) (n.): dappled sunlight filtering through leaves.

Majime (真面目): someone who is reliable, responsible, and to do things without causing problems.

Mokusatsu (黙殺) (v.): to ignore or keep silent (e.g., when rejecting a bargaining offer).

Mono no aware (物の哀れ) (n.): pathos of understanding the transiency of the world and its beauty.

Mu (無) (n.): negative, void, nothingness, non-being; used in Buddhism to imply 'neither yes nor no'.

Nakama (仲間) (n.): best friend, close buddy, one for whom one feels deep platonic love.

Natsukashii (懐かしい) (adj.): missed, precious, yearned for, 'dear old ...'.

On (恩) (n.): a feeling of moral indebtedness, relating to a favour or blessing given by others.

Otsukaresama (お疲れ様) (injunction): 'thank you for your hard work', gratitude and appreciation.

Sabi (寂) (n.): lonely, desolate, aged beauty.

Satori (悟り): enduring awakening and enlightenment.
Seijaku (静寂) (n.): silence, calm, serenity (especially in the midst of activity or chaos).

Shibumi (渋味) (n.): simple, subtle, unobtrusive and effortless beauty.

Shinrin-yoku (森林浴) (n.): 'bathing' in the forest (literally and/or metaphorically).

Shizen (自然) (n.): naturalness, absence of pretence, contrivance, or premeditation (e.g., in art).

Sunao: meek, docile, and submissive (in a positive, deferential way); authentic, and honest with oneself.

Ukiyo (浮世) (n.): 'floating world,' living within transient moments of fleeting beauty.

Umami (うま味) (n.): a rich, pleasant, savoury taste.

Utura-utura (うつらうつら) (Gitiago, v.): to drift between sleep and wakefulness.

Wabi (侘) (n.): imperfect, rustic, remote, weathered beauty.

Wabi-sabi (侘寂) (n.): imperfect and aged beauty, a ‘dark, desolate sublimity’.

Wai-wai (ワイワイ) (Gitiago [onomatopoeia], n.): the sound of children playing.

Zanshin (残心) (n.): a state of relaxed mental alertness (especially in the face of danger or stress).

Javanese

Tjotjog (Javanese, v.): 'to fit', accord and harmony within relationships and/or society.

Kivila

Mokita (n.): a truth that everyone knows but no-one talks about.

Korean

Hahn (한) (n.): sorrow, regret, patiently waiting for amelioration.

Jeong/jung (정) (n.): deep affection, affinity, connectedness (may or may not be romantic).

Kundung: the swaying motion of the treetops in the wind.
Nunchi (눈치) (n.): ‘eye-measure’; the ability to ‘read’ emotions and situations and to respond skilfully.

Sadae (사대) (v.): dealing with the great, serving the great.

Sarang (사랑) (v.): to love someone strongly.

Won (원) (n.): reluctance to give up an illusion.

**Latin**

Ego (n.): lit. ‘I’; used (post-Freud) to depict various aspects of selfhood (e.g., self-identity).

Lepos (n): charm, grace, wit.

Lex (n.): a system or body of laws; a particular law.

Pietas (n.): familial affection/loyalty, patriotism, and piety.

Pius: conscientious, upright, faithful, patriotic/dutiful, respectful, righteous.

Pulchritudo (n.): corporeal beauty and moral excellence.

**Malagasy**

Antsafa (n.): inquiries about things of which one is fully cognizant beforehand.

**Māori**

Aroha (v., n.): (to feel) love, concern, compassion, empathy for someone.

Harikoa (n.): joyful, euphoric, delighted, exuberant, elated, thrilled, ecstatic, jubilant.

Manaakitanga (n.): hospitality, kindness, generosity, support, respect, and care for others.

Turangawaewae (n.): lit. a place to stand; a place where we feel rooted, empowered, and connected.

Whakakoakoa (v.): to cheer up.
Norwegian

Dugnad (n.): a collectively pursued/undertaken task; voluntary community work.

Forelsket (n.): the euphoric act/feeling of falling in love.

Fjellvant (adj.): being accustomed to walk in the mountains.

Friluftsliv (n.): lit. ‘free air life’; open-air living; living in tune with nature.

Fylleangst (n.): a moral/psychological hangover; fear/dread at what one might have done during a drunken blackout.

Gjensynsglede (n.): The joy of meeting someone you haven't seen in a long time.

Hedersmann (noun): an honest man with great integrity.

Hygge (n.): a deep sense of place, warmth, friendship, and contentment.

Hyggelig (adj.): enjoyable, warm, friendly, pleasant.

Janteloven (Norwegian/Danish, n.): a set of rules which discourages individualism in communities.

Koselig (adj.): cosy, snug, warm, intimate, enjoyable.

Kukelure (v.): to sit and ponder, without engaging in activity.

Peiskos (n.): lit. ‘fireplace coziness, sitting in front of a crackling fireplace enjoying the warmth.

Radarpar (n.): two people that work very well together.

Snillisme (n.): lit. 'kind-ism'; a philosophy/approach of being kind to people.

Tyvsmake (v.): to taste or eat small pieces of the food when you think nobody is watching, especially when cooking.

Utepils (n.): a beer that is enjoyed outside (particularly on the first hot day of the year).

Navaho

Hozho (n.): peace, balance, beauty and harmony.

Pintupi

Kanyirninpa (v.): lit. 'to hold', connoting an intimate and active relationship between carer and caree.
Pirahã (Brazil)

Xibipíío (n.): experiencing liminality; a phenomenon on the boundaries of perception/experience.

Polish

Kombinować: working out an unusual solution to a problem, acquiring skills in the process.

Milczeć (v.): to refrain from speaking (without necessarily being silent).

Państwo (n.): a country/state or a household/family/married couple.

Poprawiny (n.): a small party/reception held the morning after a wedding.

Serdzczność (n.): cordiality, warmheartedness, directness, and sincerity.

Załatwić (v.): to deal with / take care of things, to sort things out, to get a job done.

Portuguese

Cafuné (n.): the act/gesture of tenderly running one’s fingers through a loved one’s hair.

Colo (n.): area of body formed by chest and arms (used to refer to embracing/cradling).

Desbundar (v.): shedding one’s inhibitions in having fun.

Desenrascanço: to artfully disentangle oneself from a troublesome situation.

Despejo (n.): pertness and boldness (usually in a pejorative sense); discomposure and lack of reserve/inhibition.

Ficar (v.): to be; one of three verbs for being in Portuguese, used to denote a completed condition and a precise place and time.

Jeito/jeitinho (Brazilian, n.): hack, solution; to find a way by any means (often circumventing rules or social conventions).

Saudade (n.): melancholic longing, nostalgia, dreaming wistfulness.

Saudosismo (Portuguese, n.): a movement that promulgated saudade as a national spiritual value that could have transformative power.
Saudosista (Portuguese, n.): someone given to nostalgia; a follower of Saudosismo.

Quechua (Inca)

Pacha (n.): world; a way of dividing realms (spatially and temporally) in Incan cosmology.

Romanian

Dor (n.): longing for a person, place, or thing that is out of reach and you love very much.

Russian

Avos (авось) (particle): maybe/what if; faith/trust/hope in luck, serendipity, destiny or fate.

Azart (азарт) (n.): heat, excitement, ardour, fervour; also associated with recklessness and risk-taking.

Bogocelovecestvo (n.): the role of God / the divine in human history; a transfigured divine world.

Byt (бытъ) (n.): everyday life, daily life, quotidian existence, material culture, private life, domestic life (often used somewhat pejoratively, in contrast to Bytie).

Bytie (бытие) (n.): being; authentic existence; spiritual existence.

Drugoj (другой) (n.): others, the other; carries connotation of loving or caring for them (root is drug, meaning friend/comrade).

Duša (душа): one’s inner heart and soul.

Glasnost (гласность) (n.): a process of engaging in open discussion, relationships and/or governance.

Listopad (листопад) (n.): falling leaves.

Mir (мир) (n.): peace; world; community.

Pochemuchka (почемучка) (n.): someone who is always asking questions (perhaps too many!).

Pravda (пра́вда) (and other Slavic languages, n.): truth and justice.

Prostor (простор) (n.): spaciousness, freedom, absence of constraint.

Razljubit (разлюбить) (v.): to cease loving; to fall out of love with someone.
Raznochintsy (разночинцы) (Russian, n.): lit. ‘people of miscellaneous ranks’; recently used to denote a rootless and classless intellectual.

Ryvok (Рывок) (n.): a fast movement or change (that is often associated with progress, but can also tear/disrupt things).

Sobytie (Событие) (n.): lit. being, bound together; when many different processes of being converge to create an event.

Sobornost (Соборность) (n.): spiritual harmony based on collective love; the principle of spiritual unity and religious community.

Smysl (Смысл) (n.): lit. a binding of thought together; meaning and sense.

Toska (тоска) (n.): longing for one’s homeland, with nostalgia and wistfulness.

Vera (Вера) (n.): faith and belief.

Vozdukh (Воздух) (Russian, n.): lit. ‘the stack of spirits’; air, breath; to take the spirit inside (when breathing in), to take the spirit outside (when breathing out).

Sanskrit (Pali in parentheses)

Advaita (अद्वैत) (n.): non-dual; the notion that there is only one reality.

Ahimsa (अहिंसा) (avihiṃsā in Pali, n.): non-harm, love.

Ananda (आनन्द) (n.): bliss, lasting contentment.

Anātman (अनात्मन्) (anattā) (n.): lack of permanent self/soul.

Anitya (अनित्य) (anicca) (n.): impermanence.

Aparigraha (अपरिग्रह) (Sanskrit, n.): non-possessiveness, non-grasping, non-greediness; one of the five yama in Hinduism/Buddhism.

Āsana (आसन) (Sanskrit, n.): lit. seat / sitting position; postures adopted/undertaken in Yoga.

Asteya (अस्तेय) (Sanskrit, n.): lit. ‘non-stealing’; refraining from taking or appropriating the ‘not-given’; one of the five yama in Hinduism/Buddhism.

Ātman (आत्मन्) (attā) (n.): breath or spirit.

Aparamāda (अपरमाद) (appamada in Pali, n.): moral watchfulness, awareness of the ethical implications of one’s actions.
Bhagavat/d (भगवद्) (n.): blessed one; someone endowed with blessings accumulated through great merit; also a general term of endearment.

Bodhi (बोधि) (n.): enlightenment, awakening.

Brahmacharya (ब्रह्मचर्य) (Sanskrit, n.): lit. ‘going after Brahman’; chastity when unmarried, and fidelity when married; one of the five yama in Hinduism/Buddhism.

Brahman (ब्रह्म) (n.): all-powerful and pervasive power that continually creates the universe.

Citta (चित्त) (citta in Pali, n.): mind, consciousness, awareness.

Dhárma (धर्म) (dhamma in Pali, n.): laws of the universe, guidelines for action, teachings (of the Buddha).

Dhvani (ध्वनि) (n.): sound/echo; used in aesthetics and art appreciation to refer to allusion and implied/hidden meaning.

Dhāranā (धारणा) (n.): concentration; fixing and holding attention (e.g., on a meditative object).

Dhyāna (ध्यान) (n.): meditation; intense contemplation of the nature of the object of meditation.

Duḥkha (दुःख): suffering or dissatisfaction.

Guru (गुरु) (Sanskrit, n.): a religious/spiritual teacher, guide, master, and/or person of reverence.

Harsha (हर्ष): joy, delight or excitement associated with some external event.

Īśvarapraṇidhāna (ईश्वरप्रणिधान): lit. meditation, desire, prayer, paying attention to (Pranidhāna) Lord/God/Brahma (Īśvara); one of the five niyama in Hinduism/Buddhism.

Karma (कर्म) (Sanskrit; kamma in Pali, n.): causality with respect to ethical behaviour.

Karuṇā (करुणा) (Sanskrit; Karuṇā in Pali, n.): empathy, compassion, identifying with the other’s suffering.

Lakṣaṇas (लक्षण): ‘marks of conditioned existence’.

Maitrī (मैत्री) (Sanskrit; mettā in Pali, n.): loving-kindness.

Mantra (मंत्र): mind tool, a word, phrase or sound focused on in meditation.

Mārga (मार्ग): a spiritual path or way.

Muditā (मुदिता) (muditā in Pali, n.): sympathetic/vicarious joy.

Nirvāna (निर्वाण) (n.): ‘ultimate’ happiness, total liberation from suffering.
Niyama (नियम) (n.): lit. observances, positive duties; recommended habits/practices for right living.

Prāṇa (प्राणा) (n.): lit. air, breath; ‘life force/energy’.

Prāṇāyāma (प्राणायाम) (n.): ‘breath control’; ‘extension of the life force’.

Prajña (प्रज्ञा): wisdom and experiential insight.

Pratyahara (प्रत्याहार) (n.): withdrawal of the senses (from external stimuli); internalisation of consciousness-awareness (e.g., to focus on an internal reflection of God).

Rasa (रसा) (n.): lit. ‘juice’ or ‘essence’; the emotional theme of an artwork, and/or the feeling evoked in the audience.

Ṛddhi (ऋद्धि) (iddhi in Pali, n.): lit. success, accomplishment, increase; used in Buddhism to denote extraordinary (e.g., ‘psychic’) powers.

Ṛta (ऋता) (Sanskrit, n.): order, rule; truth; ‘that which is properly/excellently joined’; the principle of natural order which regulates and coordinates the operation of the universe.

Rūpa (रूप) (rūpa in Pali, n.): matter, body, material form.

Saṃskāra (सिंस्कार) (saṅkhāra in Pali, n.): mental volitional formations, karmic ‘imprints,’ ‘conditioned things’.

Samādhi (समाधि) (Samādhi in Pali, n.): oneness-pointedness / unification in meditation.

Saṃgha (सांघ) (saṅgha in Pali, n.): lit. assembly; a Buddhist religious/spiritual community.

Saṃjñā (सिंज्ञा) (sañña in Pali, n.): perception, cognition.

Samprajanya (सिम्प्रजया) (sampajañña in Pali): clear comprehension; mindfulness imbued with a sense of spiritual progress.

Santosha (संतोष) (n.): contentment arising from personal interaction, and acceptance of self and other; one of the five niyama in Hinduism/Buddhism.

Satya (सत्य) (Sanskrit, n.): truth; truthfulness in speech, thought and action; refraining from falsehoods or distortions; one of the five yama in Hinduism/Buddhism.

Shaucha (शौच) (n.): purity, cleanliness and clearness; purity of mind, speech and body; one of the five niyamas in Hinduism/Buddhism.

Skandha(s) (स्कन्ध) (khanda(s) in Pali, n.): aggregate(s) / heap(s) / grouping(s); used to describe the groupings of five ‘elements’ that constitutes the human being.

Smṛti (सृवति) (sati in Pali): mindfulness of the present moment.

Sukha (सुख) (n.): stable and lasting happiness (not dependent upon conditions).
Sūnyatā (शून्यता): emptiness (phenomena come into being dependent upon conditions).

Sutra (सूट्र): lit. 'thread', aphorism, discourse, teaching (in Buddhism or Jainism).

Svādhyāya (स्वाध्याय) (Sanskrit, n.): lit. 'self-study' or 'one's own reading'; introspection; study of the self, and of religious teachings; one of the five niyama in Hinduism/Buddhism.

Tapas (तपस्): lit. heat, blaze, pain, suffering (from root 'tap'); intensive meditation, perseverance, austerity/asceticism; one of five niyamas in Hinduism/Buddhism.

Tathāgatagarbha (धर्मनिधियन्त): Buddha nature.

Tripti (त्रिप्ति): satisfaction of sensual pleasures.

Ullassa (उल्लास): feelings of pleasantness associated with natural beauty.

Vedanā (वेदना): feeling tone; fundamental valence of a sensory object (pleasant, unpleasant, or neutral).

Viññāṇa (विज्ञान): consciousness, mind, discernment.

Vipāka (विपाक): the result, ripening or maturation of karma.

Vīrya (वीयय): energy, diligence, enthusiasm and effort.

Yama (यम): lit. 'death' (or the God of Death); self-restraint/control; a set of proscriptions within Hinduism for right living.

Yoga (योग): lit. to yoke / add / join / unite / attach (from root yuj); a psychophysical system of spiritual training and development.

Scottish

Curglaff (n.): the bracing/shocking/invigorating feeling of suddenly entering (e.g., diving into) cold water.

Serbo-Croatian.

Inat (n.): proud, defiant stubbornness and self-preservation (sometimes to the detriment of others and even oneself).

Mepak (n.): pleasure derived from simple joys.

Narod (Serbo-Croatian, n.): people, folk, nation.
**Sinhalese**

Ayubowan (ආයුබ ෝවන්) (salutation): lit. 'long life', wishing someone health, happiness and longevity, used as a greeting or parting phrase.

**Spanish**

Cacharpaya (n.): a send-off / party for someone who is going away.

Cariño (n.): care, love, affection.

Chevere (Venezuela, adj.): cool, awesome, good.

Confianza (n.): trust, confidence, close friendship.

Convivencia (n.): lit. co-habitation, but also implying shared feelings, meanings and purpose.

Desengaño (n.): disenchantment/disillusionment – but also can connote awakening / being liberated from an illusion.

Duende (n.): a heightened state of emotion, spirit and passion (often associated with art/dance).

Empalagar (v.): to be too sweet/rich (in taste).

Engentado (v.): to be 'peopled out', to wish for solitude.

Estrenar (v.): to use or wear something for the first time (and perhaps imbuing the wearer with a sense of confidence).

Fiambre (n.): food prepared for (in recognition of) the dead (e.g., on the Day of the Dead)

Gula (n.): gluttony, indulgence, the desire to eat simply for the taste.

Ojalá (v.): derivation of Insha-Allah, God willing ('may Allah wish it'), a hopeful wish.

Pena ajena (n.): vicarious embarrassment/shame; a cringing feeling.

Querencia (n.): a place where one feels secure, from which one draws strength.

Te quiero (v.): lit. 'I want you'; perhaps between I like you and I love you, implying tender affection.

Tertulia (n.): a social gathering with literary or artistic overtones.

Simpatía (n.): accord and harmony within relationships and/or society.

Sobremesa (n.): when the food has finished but the conversation is still flowing.
Soler: to be in the habit of doing something.

Vivencias: living fully, experiencing life deeply and intensely in the here and now.

**Swahili**

Pole (interjection): 'I'm sorry for your misfortune'.

Tuko pamoja (n.): lit. 'one place'; ‘we are together’, community togetherness.

**Swedish**

Gökotta (n.): lit. 'early-morning cuckoo', waking up early to hear the first birds sing.

Famn (n.): the area/space within two arms, e.g., 'in my arms'.

Lagom: moderation, of doing anything to just the right degree.

Mangata (n.): the glimmering that moonlight makes on water.

Mysa (v.): to get cosy, to snuggle up.

Nja (injunction): neither yes or no (or both yes and no); expressing uncertainty.

Njuta (v.): to deeply enjoy, to profoundly appreciate.

Orka (v.): to have the energy for something; being enthused and spirited.

Sambo (n.): an unmarried couple that live together.

Talko (n.): a collectively pursued/undertaken task; voluntary community work.

Tjuvsmaka (v.): to taste or eat small pieces of the food when you think nobody is watching, especially when cooking.

Trygghet (n.): security, safety, confidence, certainty, trust.

**Tagalog**

Balikwas (n.): suddenly jumping to one’s feet due to surprise or fright.

Bayanihan (n.): co-operative endeavour in the service of a shared goal; a spirit of communal unity.

Gigil (n.): the irresistible urge to pinch/squeeze someone because they are loved or cherished.
Kilig (n.): feeling of butterflies arising from interacting with someone one loves or finds attractive.

Nakakahinayang (n.): a feeling of regret for not having used something or taken advantage of a situation.

Sigurista (n.): one who would not initiate an action unless certain of obtaining the desired result.

Tamil

Mannvaasanai (n.): the scent of rain on dry earth.

Thai

Aon (อ้อน) (v.): to plead or try to emotively appeal to another’s affections in order to gain something one wants (e.g., by crying); generally used in a positive sense (e.g., as per adorable).

Kreng-jai (เกรงใจ) (n.): ‘deferential heart,’ the wish to not trouble someone by burdening them.

Nam jai (น้ำใจ) (n.): lit. ‘water from the heart’, selfless generosity and kindness.

Sabsung (n.): being revitalised through something that livens up one’s life.

Tiew (เที่ยว) (v.): to wander or roam around in a carefree way.

Tshiluba

Ilunga: being ready to forgive a first time, tolerate a second time, but never a third time.

Turkish

Estağfurullah (injunction): lit. ‘may God grant me mercy’; used to express ‘don’t mention it’ (e.g., in response to receiving praise).

Gumusservi (n.): the glimmering that moonlight makes on water.

Namus: honour, chastity, decency, and virtue.

Ukranian

Кохаю (кохать) (n.): passionate, intimate, romantic love.
**Urdu**

Anand (آنند) (Urdu, n.): bliss, lasting contentment.

Chai pani (چائے پانی) (n.): lit. 'tea and water'; favours or money given to someone to get something done (similar to a 'bribe', but without a negative connotation).

Dilshaadgii (دنِ شادگی) (n.): gladness, good cheer.

Farhat (فرخت) (n.): joy, delight.

Kayf (کے) (n.): merriment, revelry.

Masarrat (مسرائت) (n.): joy, delight.

Naz (نیز) (n.): assurance/pride in knowing that the other’s love is unconditional and unshakable.

Sarshaarii (سر شاری) (n.): bliss, lasting contentment.

Shaadmaanii (شادمانی) (n.): delight, pleasure.

Sazaadat (سعادت) (n.): prosperity, felicity.

Suwaad (سعاد) (n.): Pleasure.

Xurramii (خرمی) (n.): merriment, revelry.

Xushii (خوشی) (n.): felicity, prosperity.

**Welsh**

Cwtch (n.): to hug, a safe welcoming place.

Cynefin (n.): A place where one feels one ought to live; the relationship one has to the place where one was born and/or feels at home.

Hiraeth (n.): longing for one’s homeland, with nostalgia and wistfulness.

**Yagán**

Mamihlapinatapei (n.): a look between people that expresses unspoken but mutual desire.
**Yiddish**

Chutzpah (n.): audacity, brazen nerve, effrontery, guts (often used pejoratively).

Fargin (n.): ungrudging and overt (expressed) pride and happiness at other's successes.

Gemilut hasadim (n.): acts of loving-kindness.

Hachnasat orchim (Yiddish/Hebrew, n.): 'bringing in guests'; offering hospitality and respect to strangers.

Kvell (v.): to feel strong and overt (expressed) pride and joy in someone's successes.

Mechaye (n.): joy, pleasure; something that gives great joy/pleasure.

Menschlichkeit: being a good human being in its fullest sense.

Naches (n.): joyful pride in someone's successes (e.g., your progeny or student).

Tzedaka (n.): generosity/charity (mandated by justice), required righteous giving.

Yichus (n.): someone who has a good family heritage, *and* has lived up to this promise.