

# Darynese Vocabulary and Grammar

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## Darynese Grammar

### Nouns and Adjectives

Darynese has ten genders for its nouns. The first five genders (adult female, adult male, juvenile female, juvenile male, and neuter) are exclusively used for people, and neuter is only used in cases of plurals and hypothetical people ('someone') – nongendered individuals may be assigned a gender based on the speaker's perception of that person. These genders also will be used to things – such as body parts – that derive directly from a person. For example, *olumai aoma* (small hand – with the hand belonging to an adult female), where *aoma* becomes gendered adult female by being associated with an adult female.

Masculine and feminine is used based on the subject's gender. Adult versus juvenile indicates wither or not the speaker considers the subject an adult – traditionally this is when the subject has adopted an adult role in his/her life, (for example, marriage, parenthood or a full-time job). However, usage may vary – the speaker may use the juvenile genders to indicate that he finds the subject immature, or the adult genders to indicate the opposite. In addition, the speaker may use the juvenile genders for himself to indicate shame at an action, or inferiority, or the adult genders to indicate superiority. Many teens on Daryn will use the correct, juvenile genders in formal speech, but will use adult speech informally among themselves.

Animal and plant genders refer to both animals and plants themselves, but also to parts and products from animals and plants – so milk (*ilaoba*) is gendered animal and grain (*saibeje*) is gendered plant. By tradition, the definition is set by locomotion, so many sessile animals, such as corals, are considered plants.

Concept is a catch-all term for things that lack a physical component, such as ideas. Various supernatural entities are also grouped into here. An old custom allows for mystics to use this gender, to reflect their supposed otherworldly nature. This comes off as very presumptuous in all places but Yizaryn, as true Darynese mystics are believed to be extinct. Objects are for things that are not alive, but have a physical state. Locations represent places and times. A noun is pluralized by attaching *al-* to it as a prefix. An indirect object is indicated by the

suffix *-kul* and is usually attached to the verb. Darynese has a system to indicate identifying pronouns, which is as follows:

This	That	Some	Every	None	Query
<i>-ro</i>	<i>-mi</i>	<i>-zai</i>	<i>-da</i>	<i>-pa</i>	<i>-naor</i>

In order to form a noun from a verb, if a noun form doesn't already exist, if the verb ends in a consonant plus the single vowels **a**, **e**, **o** or **u** or the diphthong **ae**, the letter **n** may be added to the verb's infinitive (then a vowel to mark gender if needed) – for example, *ñoru* (to read) becomes *ñorun* (a reader). Other verbs (those ending in **i** or the diphthongs **ai**, **ao**, or **eo**) may be used unaltered to mark a noun – *ri* (to pilot) stays *ri* (a pilot). This creates some complexity for use with animals, so usually an adjective form of the verb is used with an animal (or other non-people) – so *ri* is a pilot, but *ririli zusi* is a flying animal, with both derived from *ri* (to fly or to pilot).

The possessive is formed using the suffix *-naim*, which can also form an adjective from a noun. Other cases involve the suffix *-taiz*, which can be used for simile comparison – *trokeotaizai aedim* – starlike-eyes.

Adjectives and adverbs precede the word they modify, and change ending to match the gender of the noun. Adverbs are left in the root forms. Note that these rules are also used on participles. These vowels also replace a 'wild card' in the pronouns. The endings are thus:

Adult Female	Adult Male	Juvenile Female	Juvenile Male	Neuter
<i>-ai</i>	<i>-ao</i>	<i>-u</i>	<i>-o</i>	(none)
Animal	Plant	Concept	Object	Location
<i>-i</i>	<i>-a</i>	<i>-ae</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>-eo</i>

Typically numbers come first and possessives come last.

Comparisons can be constructed like so:

more/less/equal + adjective + noun1 + noun2 + than = a more/less/equal adjective noun1 than/as noun2.

Examples:

I am as wise as you: *kis-naertolai taelin daibaeisa zaijise raikae*.

A parrot is a more beautiful bird than a crow: *etaos-luzi rijin keroisa zai jise parote*.

## Verb and Sentence Structure

The overall syntax of Darynse is OVS. The verbs are conjugated based on politeness level and evidentiality. There are four levels of politeness in Darynse. 'Casual' is used for two equals in an informal setting. It is usually only used among family or close friends. 'Polite'

is the standard tense for two equals. 'Authoritative' is used when the speaker is in charge of the listener – most often with teachers, bosses, and adult relatives. Using it all the time makes you look rather egotistical. 'Submissive' is the opposite – used when the listener is in a position of authority over the speaker. Likewise, using it often implies the speaker is a bit of a doormat. As for the evidentiality, Darynese verbs can be conjugated based on whether they are positive (the speaker knows this to be true), negative (the speaker knows this to be false) or positive or negative hearsay (the speaker is uncertain of the truth of the statement, but thinks it is either true or false).

Verbs are conjugated like so:

	Casual	Polite	Authoritative	Submissive
Positive	<i>-man</i>	<i>-se</i>	<i>-ñae</i>	<i>-sijo</i>
Positive Hearsay	<i>-mantas</i>	<i>-setas</i>	<i>-ñae<sup>tas</sup></i>	<i>-sijotas</i>
Negative	<i>-manpa</i>	<i>-sepa</i>	<i>-ñaepa</i>	<i>-sijopa</i>
Negative Hearsay	<i>-manpatas</i>	<i>-sepatas</i>	<i>-ñaepatas</i>	<i>-sijopatas</i>

The Darynese verb *ai* (to do) is irregular.

	Casual	Polite	Authoritative	Submissive
Positive	<i>man</i>	<i>se</i>	<i>ñae</i>	<i>sijo</i>
Positive Hearsay	<i>mantas</i>	<i>setas</i>	<i>ñae<sup>tas</sup></i>	<i>sijotas</i>
Negative	<i>manpa</i>	<i>sepa</i>	<i>ñaepa</i>	<i>sijopa</i>
Negative Hearsay	<i>manpatas</i>	<i>sepatas</i>	<i>ñaepatas</i>	<i>sijopatas</i>

*-ra* is used as an 'empathetic' – adding it to the end of the verb changes the meaning. For a casually-conjugated verb, *-ra* simply adds emphasis. For a polite verb, it turns the sentence into a question. For an authoritative verb, it turns the sentence into a command, and for a submissive verb, it turns the sentence into a request.

Reflexive verbs are marked by immediately preceding a verb by a short pronoun.

Singular		Plural	
1st	r*kyl	1st	d*kyl (inc.) λ*kyl (exc.)
2nd	d*byl	2nd	ald*s
3rd	λ*m	3rd	alλ*r

Normally *-e* is used for the neuter nouns.

The suffix *-ril* is used to turn a verb into a participle. This also can be used to make compound verbs (*riril tusreo* (to want to pilot)) or identifying clauses (*ririli ritryn* (the bird that is flying, the flying bird)). *-rilpa* is the negative form of this.

To create a conditional sentence, the suffix *-kao* is attached to the end of the verb stating the condition. The next sentence must begin with *kebeni* (because of this). (*runaemankao yaokae. kebeni rusulbeman.* (If I sleep, I will have a nightmare.))

## Darynese Pronouciation

Usually the first syllable of a word that starts with a vowel is accented, or the second syllable of a word that starts with a consonant.

Most consonant pronunciation is close enough to English that an English-speaker can get by. There are a few unusual things in Darynese.

Consonant	Sound	Example
B	Voiced Bilabial Plosive	English <b>slob</b>
P	Voiceless Bilabial Plosive	English <b>tap</b>
D	Voiced Alveolar Plosive	English <b>bad</b>
T	Voiceless Alveolar Plosive	English <b>cat</b>
K	Voiceless Velar Plosive	English <b>king</b>
J	Joined T and R sound	
M	Voiced Bilabial Nasal	English <b>my</b>
N	Voiced Alveolar Nasal	English <b>need</b>
Ñ	Voiced Palatial Nasal	Spanish <b>sueño</b>
S	Voiced Alveolar Fricative	English <b>sang</b>
Z	Voiceless Alveolar Fricative	English <b>zoo</b>
R	Voiced Alveolar Approximant	English <b>bar</b>
L	Voiced Alveolar Lateral Approximant	English <b>love</b>
λ	Voiced Palatial Lateral Approximant	Spanish <b>llave</b>

In cases when special characters cannot be used, j is rendered as 'tr', λ as 'y', and ñ as 'ny'. The vowels and diphthongs are pretty much as in Spanish, with 'y' representing a very short /i/. The consonants surrounding the vowel e is usually aspirated, while ae in most dialects is pronounced as a long /e/.

## Darynese Dialects

In spoken homeworld-Darynese, the singular first and second pronouns (and occasionally others) are dropped when they can be marked by gestures. This comes across in transcribed versions of spoken word. Pronouns and genders tend to be the most often changed features in Darynese dialects, besides pronunciation.

Translation	I	Singular You	Him/Her/It
Original Pronoun	r*kae	d*be	λ*mi
Kemaryn Darynese <sup>1</sup>	r*	d*	λ*
Ilubolryn Darynese	r*kae	d*b	λ*mi
Yizalryn Darynese	r*kei	d*b	λ*mi

Translation	We (inclusive)	We (exclusive)	You (plural)	They
Original Pronoun	d*kaeda	λ*kaeda	ald*so	alλ*ru
Kemaryn Darynese	daeda	laeda	also	alru
Ilubolryn Darynese	daeda	laeda	also	alru
Yizalryn Darynese	d*keida	λ*keida	ald*so	alλ*ru

Ilubolryn Darynese and Yizalryn Darynese have dropped many of the genders of the language. Ilubolryn reduced genders to two – people (-*a*) and things (-*e*). Speakers also tend to drop shorter vowels, such as /y/ and /e/ when speaking, especially at the ends of words. Yizalryn Darynese has four genders – masculine (-*ao*), feminine (-*ai*), things (-*e*), and spirits (-*ae*), and drops shorter vowels. The language has also undergone substantial pronunciation shift, to the point where other speakers often have a difficult time understanding them. Most Darynese can understand standard homeworld-Darynese

## Abbreviations Used

<i>a.</i> : adjective	<i>neu.</i> : neuter (gender)
<i>ad.</i> : adult (gender)	<i>ob.</i> : object (gender)
<i>ani.</i> : animal (gender)	<i>pl.</i> : plural
<i>con.</i> : concept/idea (gender)	<i>plt.</i> : plant (gender)
<i>conj.</i> : conjunction	<i>prep.</i> : preposition/postposition
<i>f.</i> : feminine (gender)	<i>sing.</i> : singular
<i>juv.</i> : juvenile (gender)	<i>v.</i> : verb
<i>loc.</i> : location (gender)	<i>*</i> : wild card – changes to the appropriately-gendered vowel when used.
<i>m.</i> : masculine (gender)	

## Darynese to English

### A

**a:** *exclamation.*  
**ald\*so:** you (*pl.*)  
**alao:** heart (*ob.*)  
**alaouru:** heartbeat, pulse (*ob.*)  
**alru:** they (*neu.*)  
**also:** you (*pl. neu.*)  
**alλ\*ru:** they  
**aner-:** -sized (*a.*)  
**angyldo:** English (language) (*con.*)

**anλon:** onion (*plt.*)  
**areos:** anger (*n.*)  
**azaopi:** to stay, to remain (*v.*)  
**azon:** four (*a.*)  
**azonyn:** spirit, elemental (*con.*)

### AE

**aedim:** eye (*ob.*)  
**aelo:** emotion, feeling (*con.*)

**aelu:** to begin (*v.*)  
**aenyr:** playful, childish, idle (*a.*)  
**aerul:** sun (*ob.*)  
**aesem:** again (*a.*)  
**aete:** to agree (*v.*)

## AI

**ai:** to do (*v.*)  
**airkura:** hearthfire (*ob.*)  
**airys:** thick (*a.*)  
**aisain:** south (*loc.*)  
**aiλa:** to agree (*v.*)  
**aiza:** to marry (*v.*)

## AO

**aoae:** rain (*ob.*)  
**aoba:** water (*ob.*)  
**aobakae:** ocean, sea, lake (*loc.*)  
**aobakaez:** salt (*ob.*)  
**aobeje:** dough, paste (*ob.*)  
**aoma:** hand (*ob.*)  
**aon:** name (*con.*)  
**aotael:** thirsty (*a.*)  
**aozuae:** weather (*con.*)

## B

**baira:** skin (*ob.*)  
**bairymsa:** to fold (*v.*)  
**baiλeo:** to mix, to blend (*v.*)  
**baizae:** to love romantically (*v.*)  
**ben:** three (*a.*)  
**betaiλo:** tree (*plt.*)  
**beje:** a place where many plants grow naturally (*loc.*)  
**bejesa:** plant (*plt.*)  
**bi:** wind (*ob.*)

**bin:** two (*a.*)  
**bol:** color (*con.*)  
**bopae:** until, unless (*conj.*)  
**byrede:** bread (*ob.*)  
**bysu:** to give (*v.*)

## D

**d\*be:** you (*sing.*)  
**d\*kaeda:** we (*inclusive*)  
**-da:** every (*adj.*)  
**daeda:** we (*inclusive neu.*)  
**daonai:** claw, talon, fingernail (*ob.*)  
**daoteo:** to rip, to tear (*v.*)  
**dar:** Darynese (*a.*)  
**daryn:** Daryn (planet) (*loc.*)  
**daryndo:** Darynese language (*con.*)  
**darynλil:** Darynese person (*neu.*)  
**datae:** to cut, to slice (*v.*)  
**delba:** trip, journey (*con.*)  
**deles:** almost, nearly (*a.*)  
**deokan:** six (*a.*)  
**doil:** linguistic (*a.*)  
**doilae:** language (*con.*)  
**doño:** to write (*v.*)  
**doru:** to see (*v.*)

## E

**ebe:** to fidget, to squirm (*any small, erratic movement*) (*v.*)  
**elaebe:** road, path (*loc.*)  
**elbe:** to travel (*v.*)  
**elbede:** traveler (*neu.*)  
**elus:** less (*a.*)  
**eλil:** parent (*neu.*)  
**eλilu:** to give birth, to create (*v.*)  
**em:** future (*a.*)  
**emile:** baby (*neu.*)

**emilseλai:** umbilical cord (*ob.*)  
**emeo:** future (*loc.*)  
**emyl:** bread (*neu.*)  
**enaeru:** to die, to be destroyed (*v.*)  
**er:** next (*a.*)  
**erulum:** tomorrow (*a.*)  
**erys:** human, terrestrial (*a.*)  
**erysryndo:** any human language (*con.*)  
**erysryn:** Earth (*loc.*)  
**erysrynλil:** human being (*neu.*)  
**esin:** north (*loc.*)  
**etaos:** more (*a.*)  
**ezis:** after (*a.*)  
**ezisil:** younger sibling (*neu.*)

## EO

**eoba:** vegetable oil (*plt.*)  
**eopi:** seed (*plt.*)

## I

**idni:** to pray for (*v.*)  
**idnim:** prayer (*con.*)  
**ikele:** to be scared (*v.*)  
**ilae:** speech, dialogue (*con.*)  
**laejæ:** to speak, to talk (*v.*)  
**ilaoba:** milk (*ani.*)  
**ilazæ:** to feel joy (*v.*)  
**ilu:** birth (*loc.*)  
**iluae:** Creation (*con.*)  
**ilunλi:** to live, to experience (*v.*)  
**ineλil:** offspring (*neu.*)  
**ineλilu:** to be born (*v.*)  
**ipura:** to need, to require (*v.*)  
**irasu:** to be in agony (*v.*)  
**iru:** to kill, to destroy (*v.*)  
**-isa:** than (*prep.*)  
**isaera:** to recover, to improve (*a mood*) (*v.*)

**isai:** to eat (*v.*)  
**isaibe:** grain harvest (*plt.*)  
**isejæ:** to ask (*a question*) (*v.*)  
**isu:** to be in pain (*v.*)  
**ita:** to embrace, to hug (*v.*)  
**iλad:** sacred, holy, respected (*ob.*)  
**iλadae:** to revere, to worship, to respect (*v.*)

## K

**kaelsin:** water-going vessel (*ob.*)  
**kæz:** stone, pebble (*ob.*)  
**kaiλo:** arm (*ob.*)  
**kaodam:** tooth (*ob.*)  
**kaodi:** gift (*ob.*)  
**kebae:** reason (*con.*)  
**kebeni:** because of this, therefore (*conj.*)  
**kele:** to scare (*v.*)  
**kema:** flood, void, space (*ob.*)  
**kemae:** oblivion (*con.*); to drown, to disappear (*v.*)  
**kemaebæ:** to forget (*v.*)  
**keoneru:** moonlight (*ob.*)  
**keopalbe:** to wake up (*v.*)  
**keoru:** *unit of time, about 44 terrestrial solar days*  
**kis:** equal (*a.*)  
**-kul:** *marks direct object*  
**kulor:** sad (*a.*)  
**kulori:** sadness (*con.*)  
**kura:** to burn (*v.*)  
**kulri:** to feel sad (*v.*)  
**kybi:** to remove, to take off (clothing) (*v.*)

## L

**-lae:** or (inclusive) (*conj.*)  
**-lael:** around (*prep.*)  
**laemjæ:** to hear, to listen (*v.*)

**laes:** eight (*a.*)  
**lase:** to add (*v.*)  
**lajimael:** idea, concept (*con.*)  
**leobysu:** to exist, to have (*v.*)  
**-lizi:** away from (*prep.*)  
**lumbe:** herb, spice (*plt.*)  
**luminain:** a bit of, a pinch of (*a.*)  
**lumu:** to concede, to give up (*v.*)  
**luz:** beautiful, wonderful, healthy (*a.*)  
**luzae:** beauty, health (*con.*)

## λ

**λ\*mi:** it (*neu.*)  
**λ\*kaeda:** we (*neu.*) (*exclusive*)  
**λada:** to protect (*v.*)  
**λaeda:** we (*exclusive neu.*)  
**-λaet\*:** *title of address between equals; sir, madam, miss*  
**λaobal:** black (*a.*)  
**-λaon:** with (*prep.*)  
**-λaonpar:** without (*prep.*)  
**λaopa:** wealth, money (*con.*)  
**λaopyn:** expensive (*a.*)  
**λi:** to please (*v.*)  
**λikaoda:** smile (*ob.*)  
**λimail:** down (*loc.*)  
**λimin:** up (*loc.*)  
**λinake:** misfortune (*pl.*)  
**λir:** positive, optimistic (*a.*)  
**λirae:** the positive aspect of things (*con.*)  
**λiril:** good (*a.*)  
**λitusreo:** to wish well (*v.*); *used as a greeting and goodbye*  
**λiza:** soil (*ob.*)  
**λizal:** cool, cold (*a.*)  
**-λo:** at (that place or time) (*prep.*)  
**λodallas:** outer robe (*ob.*)

## M

**mari:** to perservere (*v.*)  
**mati:** head (*ob.*)  
**-mail:** below (*prep.*)  
**me:** to describe, to be (*v.*)  
**mele:** object, thing (*ob.*)  
**meo:** time (*loc.*)  
**meoilu:** spring (*loc.*)  
**meokema:** winter (*loc.*)  
**-mi:** that (*a.*)  
**mias:** powerful (*a.*)  
**-min:** above (*prep.*)  
**mizaebai:** spouse (*neu.*)  
**mokeo:** night (*loc.*)  
**mokeoae:** order (*con.*)  
**mokeorul:** day (*con.*)

## N

**naebe:** to leave (*v.*)  
**naer:** death (*loc.*)  
**naerae:** Death (*con.*)  
**naere:** corpse (*neu.*)  
**naertol:** wise, experienced (*a.*)  
**naeryl:** old (*a.*)  
**nane:** lie, malicious trick (*con.*)  
**-naor:** *used to construct a query pronoun* (*a.*)  
**nara:** end (*con.*)  
**nem:** past (*a.*)  
**nemem:** always (*a.*)  
**nemeo:** past (*loc.*)  
**nenke:** general, military leader (*neu.*)  
**nepesil:** older sibling (*neu.*)  
**nepezis:** before (*a.*)  
**ner:** previous (*a.*)  
**nezaiji:** to resemble (*v.*)  
**-ni:** on, in (*prep.*)

**ninaos:** ground, powdered (*a.*)

## Ñ

**ñāem:** zero (*a.*)

**ñāodais:** thousand (*a.*)

**ñāaram:** and (*connects clauses*) (*conj.*)

**ñeo:** to put, to place, to set (*v.*)

**ñīlaem:** simple, easy (*a.*)

**ñīn:** a part of (*used to construct fractions*) (*a.*)

**ñīrae:** stability (*con.*)

**ñīrbol:** brown (*a.*)

**ñīro:** to continue, to maintain; to empathize, to share (an emotion) (*v.*)

**ñīto:** to discard (*v.*)

**ñō:** story, legend, fable, parable (*ob.*)

**ñōru:** to read (*v.*)

## O

**okeo:** to glow (*v.*)

**olum:** small (*a.*)

**orai:** to force (*v.*)

**os:** ten (*a.*)

**ozaeru:** to be infatuated (with) (*v.*)

## P

**paer:** one (*a.*)

**paerai:** solitude (*con.*)

**paerai:** alone, lonely (*a.*)

**paerai:** ghost (*neu.*)

**paiaon:** familial name (*con.*)

**paizae:** family (*neu.*)

**palbe:** to return (*v.*)

**pamae:** the negative aspect, destruction (*con.*)

**par:** bad (*a.*)

**param:** negative, pessimistic (*a.*)

**pas:** hot (*a.*)

**pasaer:** sick (*a.*)

**pasaera:** to become sick, to darken in mood (*v.*)

**pasao:** (violent) conflict, fight (*con.*)

**pasopi:** to allow (*v.*)

**pajokeo:** darkness (*ob.*)

**paza:** sandy desert (*a.*)

**pi:** to thank, to be grateful (*v.*)

**porsil:** unit of time, about 86 minutes (*pl.*)

## R

**r\*kae:** I (*neu.*)

**raezi:** to make, to prepare (food) (*v.*)

**-rain:** marks a subordinate clause

**raisaera:** remedy, cure (*ob.*)

**-ram:** and (*conj.*)

**raneos:** much, a lot, often (*a.*)

**raozrae:** to mould, to knead (*v.*)

**rar:** very (*a.*)

**raru:** to cook, to bake (*v.*)

**rariλiza:** Exclamation of dismay. Impolite

**rarλiza:** to defile (*v.*)

**raruza:** pottery, ceramic object (*ob.*)

**rasu:** to torment, to torture (*v.*)

**rasude:** torturer (*neu.*)

**rebaor:** circle (*ob.*)

**rebaoren:** circular (*a.*)

**rez:** hundred (*a.*)

**rezil:** right (*loc., a.*)

**ri:** to fly, to pilot (an aircraft or spacecraft) (*v.*)

**rikaiλo:** wing (*ob.*)

**rijin:** bird (*ani.*)

**-ro:** this (*a.*)

**robaizae:** (romantic) love (*con.*)

**rokele:** fear (*con.*)  
**roλzae:** infatuation (*con.*)  
**ropibae:** thanks, gratitude (*con.*)  
**rorasu:** agony (*con.*)  
**rosera:** guilt, remorse (*con.*)  
**rosu:** pain, ache (*con.*)  
**rozaela:** affection, love (*con.*)  
**ru:** to shine (*v.*)  
**rubol:** yellow (*a.*)  
**rul:** daytime, day (*loc.*)  
**rulae:** chaos (*con.*)  
**rulaome:** to change (*v.*)  
**rulba:** dream (*con.*)  
**rulbe:** to dream (*v.*)  
**rulbela:** to meditate (*v.*)  
**rulbele:** (traditional Darynese) psionic (*a.*)  
**rulu:** today (*loc.*)  
**rulum:** today (*a.*)  
**rumu:** guts, internal organs (*ob.*)  
**runae:** to sleep (*v.*)  
**ruri:** light (*ob.*)  
**rusulbe:** to have a nightmare (*v.*)  
**ryn:** rock, bedrock (*ob.*)  
**rynlu:** city, town (*loc.*)  
**ryntao:** to feel serene (*v.*)

## S

**saera:** to heal, to cure (*v.*)  
**saere:** healer, doctor, priest, psychologist (*neu.*)  
**saēña:** to push (*v.*)  
**sai:** psionic (*neu.*)  
**saibeje:** grain (*plt.*)  
**saim:** nine (*a.*)  
**saisinsu:** *A Darynese drink made from a mix of fermented fruit juices and teas. Highly intoxicating to most lifeforms with similar bi-*

*ologies*  
**sem:** now (*a.*)  
**sera:** to feel guilty (*v.*)  
**sibi:** to blow (*v.*)  
**sil:** sibling (*neu.*)  
**su:** to cause pain (*v.*)  
**subeñai:** however, but (*conj.*)  
**sul:** nighttime (*a.*)  
**sulba:** nightmare (*con.*)

## T

**ta:** to touch (*v.*)  
**tazembo:** clothing (*ob.*)  
**taeko:** to dress, to cover (*v.*)  
**taen:** common, popular (*a.*)  
**taeni:** to take pleasure in others' company (*v.*)  
**taelai:** woman (*f. ad.*)  
**taelao:** main (*m. ad.*)  
**taelin:** person (*neu.*)  
**taelinlil:** child, juvenile (*neu.*)  
**taelo:** boy (*m. juv.*)  
**taelu:** girl (*f. juv.*)  
**-taiz:** -resembling, -like (*a.*)  
**taom:** twilight, dusk, dawn (*loc.*)  
**taomae:** moderation, balance, harmony (*con.*)  
**taomaelil:** *a believer in the major religion of Daryn* (*ob.*); pious (*a.*)  
**taomyn:** (deceased) ancestor, soul (*neu.*)  
**taoz:** large, big (*a.*)  
**teruli:** luck (*con.*)  
**temo:** to forgive (*v.*)  
**temsil:** left (*loc., a.*)  
**teo:** place (*loc.*)  
**teonza:** to wear (*v.*)  
**teoropa:** elsewhere (*loc.*)

**tital:** ashes (*ob.*)  
**tura:** oven, kiln (*ob.*)  
**tusra:** wish, desire (*con.*)  
**tusreo:** to wish, to want, to desire (*v.*)

**J**

**jaere:** to flatten (*v.*)  
**jais:** five (*a.*)  
**jaol:** sharp (*a.*)  
**-jazi:** towards (*prep.*)  
**jebaor:** sphere (*ob.*)  
**jebaoren:** spherical (*a.*)  
**jebokeo:** moon (*ob.*)  
**jelbele:** psionic empathy (*con.*)  
**jelz:** kind, empathetic (*a.*)  
**jelzeo:** empathy (*con.*)  
**jokeolbelde:** planet (*ob.*)  
**joλaopa:** darkness, shadow (*ob.*)  
**joλaopar:** dark (*a.*)  
**junym:** to sing, to chant; to play (an instrument) (*v.*)

**U**

**ubyl:** to hunt (*v.*)

**English to Darynese****A**

**a lot:** raneos (*a.*)  
**above:** -min (*prep.*)  
**ache:** rosu (*con.*)  
**to ache:** isu (*v.*)  
**to add:** lase (*v.*)  
**admiral:** nenke (*neu.*)  
**affection:** rozaela (*con.*)

**umi:** west (*loc.*)  
**upil:** A cougar-like predator known for preying on livestock (*ani.*)  
**urim:** east (*loc.*)  
**uspa:** to avoid (*v.*)  
**utao:** stop (*con.*)  
**utaopi:** to stop, to cease (*v.*)

**Z**

**za:** earth, dirt (*ob.*)  
**zaela:** to feel affection for (*v.*)  
**zaem:** simultaneous (*a.*)  
**-zai:** some (*a.*)  
**zaipair:** seven (*a.*)  
**zaiji:** to be (equivalent to) (*v.*)  
**zao:** blood (*ob.*)  
**zaskae:** way, method (*con.*)  
**zastu:** to taste (*v.*)  
**zi:** to open (*v.*)  
**zira:** to bring (*v.*)  
**zelnelo:** to drink (*v.*)  
**zusai:** meat (*ani.*)  
**zusi:** animal (*ani.*)

**again:** aeseem (*a.*)  
**agony:** rorasu (*con.*); (to be in ~) irasu (*v.*)  
**to agree:** aiλa (*v.*)  
**to allow:** pasopi (*v.*)  
**almost:** deles (*a.*)  
**alone:** paerais (*a.*)  
**always:** nemem (*a.*)  
**ancestor:** taomyn (*neu.*)  
**and:** (connecting nouns) -ran (*conj.*); (con-

necting clauses) ñaram (*conj.*)  
**anger:** areos (*con.*)  
**animal:** zusi (*ani.*)  
**to argue:** aete (*v.*)  
**arm:** kaiλo (*ob.*)  
**around:** -lael (*prep.*)  
**ashes:** tital (*ob.*)  
**to ask:** (a question) isejae (*v.*)  
**at:** (place/time) -yo (*prep.*)  
**to avoid:** uspa (*v.*)  
**away from:** -lizi (*prep.*)

## B

**baby:** emile (*neu.*)  
**bad:** par (*a.*)  
**to bake:** raru (*v.*)  
**balance:** taomae (*con.*)  
**to be:** (to possess a quality) me; (to ~ equivalent) zaiji; (to exist) leobysu (*v.*)  
**beautiful:** luz (*v.*)  
**beauty:** luzae (*con.*)  
**because:** kebeni (*conj.*)  
**bedrock:** ryn (*ob.*)  
**before:** nepezis (*prep.*)  
**to begin:** aelu (*v.*)  
**below:** -mail (*prep.*)  
**big:** taoz (*a.*)  
**bird:** rijyn (*ani.*)  
**birth:** ilu (*loc.*)  
**bit:** (a ~ of) luminain (*neu.*)  
**black:** λaobal (*a.*)  
**blast it!:** rarilλiza (*int.*)  
**to blend:** baiλeo (*v.*)  
**blood:** zao (*ob.*)  
**to blow:** sibi (*v.*)  
**boat:** kaelesin (*ob.*)  
**boy:** taeλo (*m. juv.*)

**bread:** (from English) byrede (*ob.*)  
**to bring:** zira (*v.*)  
**brother:** sil (*neu.*); (older) nepesil (*neu.*);  
 (younger) ezisil (*neu.*);  
**brown:** ñirbol (*a.*)  
**to burn:** kura (*v.*)  
**but:** subeñai (*conj.*)

## C

**to change:** rulaome (*v.*)  
**to chant:** junym (*v.*)  
**chaos:** rulae (*con.*)  
**child:** (juvenile) taeyinλil (*neu.*); (offspring)  
 ineλil (*neu.*);  
**circle:** rebaor (*ob.*)  
**circular:** rebaoren (*a.*)  
**city:** rynlu (*loc.*)  
**clan:** paizae (*neu.*)  
**claw:** daonai (*ob.*)  
**clothing:** tazembo (*ob.*)  
**cold:** λizal (*a.*)  
**color:** bol (*con.*)  
**common:** taen (*a.*)  
**to concede:** lumu (*v.*)  
**concept:** lajimael (*con.*)  
**conflict:** (violent) pasao (*neu.*)  
**to continue:** ñiro (*v.*)  
**to cook:** raru (*v.*)  
**cool:** λizal (*a.*)  
**corpse:** naere (*neu.*)  
**to cover:** taeko (*v.*)  
**to create:** eλilu (*v.*)  
**creation:** (process) iluae (*con.*)  
**cure:** raisaera (*v.*)  
**to cure:** saera (*v.*)  
**to cut:** datae (*v.*)

**D**

**damn it!:** raruileλiza (*int.*)  
**dark:** joλaopar (*a.*)  
**darkness:** joλaopa (*a.*)  
**Darynese:** dar (*a.*); (~ people) darynλil (*neu.*), taomaelil (*neu.*); (~ language) daryndo (*con.*)  
**daughter:** ineλil (*neu.*)  
**dawn:** taom (*loc.*)  
**day:** (daytime) rul (*loc.*); (unit of time) mokeorul (*con.*)  
**death:** naerae (*con.*); (a ~) naer (*loc.*)  
**to defile:** rarλizas (*v.*)  
**deity:** taelilae (*con.*)  
**to describe:** (a quality ~ s something) me (*v.*)  
**desire:** tusra (*con.*)  
**to desire:** tusreo (*v.*)  
**to destroy:** iru (*v.*)  
**dialogue:** ilae (*con.*)  
**to die:** enaeru (*con.*)  
**dirt:** za (*ob.*)  
**to disappear:** kemaie (*v.*)  
**to discard:** ñito (*v.*)  
**to do:** ai (*v.*)  
**doctor:** saere, dokytor (*neu.*)  
**dough:** aobeje (*ob.*)  
**down:** yimail (*loc., a.*)  
**dream:** rulba (*con.*)  
**to dream:** rulbe (*v.*)  
**to dress:** taeko (*v.*)  
**to drown:** kemaie (*v.*)  
**dusk:** taom (*loc.*)

**E**

**earth:** za (*ob.*); (planet ~) erysryn;  
**east:** urim (*loc.*)

**easy:** ñilaem (*a.*)  
**to eat:** isai (*v.*)  
**eight:** laes (*a.*)  
**elsewhere:** teoropa (*loc.*)  
**to embrace:** ita (*v.*)  
**emotion:** aelo (*con.*)  
**to empathize:** ñiro (*v.*)  
**empathy:** jelzeo (*con.*); (psionic ~ ) jel-bele(*con.*)  
**end:** nara (*pl.*)  
**English:** (~ language) angylido (*con.*)  
**equal:** kis (*a.*)  
**every:** -da (*a.*)  
**experienced:** naertol (*a.*)  
**expensive:** λaopyn (*a.*)  
**eye:** aedim (*ob.*)

**F**

**fable:** ño (*con.*)  
**family:** paizae (*neu.*)  
**father:** elilao (*m. ad.*)  
**fear:** rokele (*con.*); (to be afraid) ikele (*v.*)  
**feeling:** aelo (*con.*)  
**to fidget:** ebe (*v.*)  
**fight:** (violent) pasao (*con.*)  
**fire:** (hearthfire) airkura (*ob.*)  
**five:** jais (*a.*)  
**to flatten:** jaere (*v.*)  
**flood:** kema (*ob.*)  
**to fly:** ri (*v.*)  
**to fold:** bairymsa (*v.*)  
**force:** orai (*v.*)  
**to forget:** kemaebae (*v.*)  
**to forgive:** temo (*v.*)  
**four:** azon (*a.*)  
**future:** emeo (*loc.*); em (*a.*)

## G

**general:** (military) nenke (*neu.*)  
**ghost:** paeraysyn (*neu.*)  
**gift:** kaodi (*ob.*)  
**girl:** taeλu (*f. juv.*)  
**to give:** bysu (*v.*) (~ up) lumu (*v.*)  
**to give birth:** eλilu (*v.*)  
**god:** taeλilae (*con.*)  
**good:** λiril (*a.*); (to be good) λi (*v.*)  
**grain:** saibeje (*plt.*); (grain harvest) isaibe (*ob.*)  
**grateful:** (to be grateful) pibae (*v.*)  
**gratitude:** taeλilae (*con.*)  
**green:** ilubol (*a.*)  
**ground:** ninaos (*a.*)  
**guilt:** rosera (*con.*)  
**guts:** rumu (*con.*)

## H

**hand:** aoma (*ob.*)  
**harmony:** taomae (*con.*)  
**harvest:** (grain) isaibe (*ob.*)  
**to have:** leobysu (*v.*);  
**heart:** alao (*ob.*)  
**heartbeat:** alaouru (*ob.*)  
**hearthfire:** airkura (*ob.*)  
**he:** λ\*mi (*neu.*)  
**holy:** iλad (*a.*)  
**hot:** pas (*a.*)  
**however:** subeñai (*conj.*)  
**to hug:** ita (*v.*)  
**human:** erysrynλil (*neu.*)  
**hundred:** rez (*a.*)  
**to hunt:** ubyl (*v.*)  
**to hurt:** (cause pain) su (*v.*); (to be in pain) isu, irasu (*v.*)  
**husband:** mizaebaiao (*m. ad.*)

## I

**I:** r\*ke (*neu.*)  
**idea:** lajimael (*con.*)  
**to improve:** (~ a mood) isaera (*v.*)  
**in:** -ni (*prep.*)  
**infatiation:** royozae (*con.*); (to be infatuated with) ozaeru (*v.*)  
**to inflict:** (~ pain) su (*v.*)  
**it:** λ\*mi (*neu.*)

## J

**journey:** delba (*con.*)  
**joy:** (to feel ~) ilazae (*v.*)

## K

**to kill:** iru(*v.*)  
**kiln:** tura(*ob.*)  
**kind:** jelz (*a.*)

## L

**lake:** aobakae (*loc.*)  
**language:** doilae (*con.*)  
**large:** taoz (*a.*)  
**last:** ner (*a.*)  
**to leave:** naebe (*v.*)  
**left:** temsil (*loc., a.*)  
**legend:** ño (*con.*)  
**less:** elus (*a.*)  
**lie:** nane (*con.*)  
**light:** ruri (*ob.*)  
**to like:** (~ a person) zaela (*v.*)  
**-like:** -taiz (*a.*)  
**linguistic:** doil (*a.*)  
**to listen:** laemjae (*v.*)  
**lonely:** paerai (*a.*)

**love:** rozaela (*con.*); (romantic ~) robaizae (*con.*)

**to love:** zaela (*v.*); (~ romantically) baizae (*con.*)

**luck:** teruli (*con.*)

## M

**to maintain:** ñiro (*v.*)

**to marry:** aiza (*v.*)

**man:** taeλao (*m. ad.*)

**to meditate:** rubela (*v.*)

**method:** zaskae (*con.*)

**milk:** ilaoba (*ani.*)

**Miss:** λaetu

**Missus:** λaetai

**misfortune:** λinake (*pl.*)

**Mister:** λaeto, λaetao

**to mix:** baiλeo (*v.*)

**moderation:** taomae (*con.*)

**money:** λaopa (*ob.*)

**moon:** jebokeo (*ob.*)

**moonlight:** keoneru (*ob.*)

**more:** etaos (*a.*)

**mother:** eλilai (*f. ad.*)

**much:** raneos (*a.*)

## N

**nail:** (finger~) daonai (*ob.*)

**name:** aon (*con.*); (familial~) paiaon (*con.*)

**nearly:** deles (*a.*)

**to need:** ipura (*v.*)

**negative:** pamae (*con.*); param (*a.*)

**new:** emyl (*a.*)

**next:** er (*a.*)

**night:** mokeo (*loc.*); (nighttime) sul (*a.*)

**nightmare:** sulba (*con.*)

**nine:** saim (*a.*)

**north:** esin (*loc.*)

**now:** sem (*a.*)

## O

**oblivion:** kemaie (*con.*)

**object:** mele (*ob.*)

**ocean:** aobakae (*loc.*)

**offspring:** ineλil (*neu.*)

**often:** raneos (*a.*)

**oil:** (vegetable ~) eoba (*plt.*)

**old:** naeryl (*a.*)

## P

**pain:** rosu (*con.*); (to be in ~) isu (*v.*)

**parable:** ño (*con.*)

**parent:** eλil (*neu./*)

**part:** (a ~ of) ñin (*a.*)

**past:** nemeo (*loc.*); nem (*a.*)

**paste:** (used in cooking) aobeje (*ob.*)

**path:** elaebe (*loc.*)

**pebble:** kaez (*ob.*)

**person:** taeλin (*neu.*)

**pessemistic:** param (*a.*)

**to pilot:** ri (*v.*)

**pinch:** (a ~ of) luminain (*ob.*)

**pious:** taomaeλil (*a.*)

**plant:** bejesa (*plt.*)

**place:** teo (*loc.*)

**to place:** ñeo (*v.*)

**planet:** jokeolbelde (*ob.*)

**to play:** (an instrument) junym (*v.*)

**to please:** yi (*v.*)

**pleasure:** (to take ~ in others' company) taeni (*v.*)

**popular:** taen (*a.*)

**positive:** λirae (*con.*); λir (*a.*)

**pottery:** raruza (*ob.*)

**powdered:** ninaos (*a.*)  
**powerful:** mias (*a.*)  
**to pray for:** idni (*v.*)  
**prayer:** idnim (*con.*)  
**previous:** ner (*a.*)  
**priest:** saere (*neu.*)  
**psionic:** (~ person) rubele, saie(*a.*)  
**psychologist:** saere, saikolokys (*neu.*)  
**pulse:** alaouru (*ob.*)  
**to push:** saeña (*v.*)  
**to put:** ñeo (*v.*)

## Q

## R

**rain:** aoae (*ob.*)  
**to read:** ñoru (*v.*)  
**reason:** kebae (*con.*)  
**to recover:** isaera (*v.*)  
**to remain:** azaopi (*v.*)  
**remedy:** raisaera (*ob.*)  
**remorse:** rosera (*con.*)  
**to remove:** kybi (*v.*)  
**to require:** ipura (*v.*)  
**to resemble:** nezaiji (*v.*)  
**to respect:** iladae (*v.*)  
**respected:** ilad (*a.*)  
**to return:** palbe (*v.*)  
**to revere:** iladae (*v.*)  
**to rip:** daoteo (*v.*)  
**right:** rezil (*loc., a.*)  
**road:** elaebe (*loc.*)  
**robe:** lodaldas (*ob.*)  
**rock:** ryn (*ob.*)

## S

**sacred:** ilad (*a.*)

**sad:** kulor (*a.*); (to feel ~) kulri (*v.*)  
**sadness:** kulori (*con.*)  
**salt:** aobakaez (*ob.*)  
**to scare:** kele (*v.*)  
**scared:** ikele (*a.*)  
**sea:** aobakae (*loc.*)  
**to see:** doru (*v.*)  
**seed:** eopi (*plt.*)  
**serene:** (to feel ~) ryntao (*v.*)  
**to set:** ñeo (*v.*)  
**seven:** zaipair (*a.*)  
**shadow:** jolaopa (*ob.*)  
**she:** λ\*mi (*neu.*)  
**to share:** (~ an emotion) ñiro (*v.*)  
**sharp:** jaol (*a.*)  
**to shine:** ru (*v.*)  
**ship:** kaelesin (*ob.*)  
**sibling:** sil (*neu.*); (older) nepesil (*neu.*);  
 (younger) ezisil (*neu.*);  
**sick:** pasaer (*a.*)  
**to sicken:** pasaere (*v.*)  
**simple:** ñilaem (*a.*)  
**to sing:** junym (*v.*)  
**sister:** sil (*neu.*); (older) nepesil (*neu.*);  
 (younger) ezisil (*neu.*);  
**six:** deokan (*a.*)  
**size:** (having the ~ of) aner (*a.*)  
**skin:** baira (*ob.*)  
**to sleep:** runae (*v.*)  
**to slice:** datae (*v.*)  
**small:** olum (*a.*)  
**soil:** λiza (*ob.*)  
**solitary:** paerai (*a.*)  
**solitude:** paerai (*con.*)  
**some:** -zai (*a.*)  
**son:** ineλil (*neu.*)  
**south:** aisain (*loc.*)  
**space:** (*vacuum*) kema (*loc.*)

**to speak:** ilaejae (*v.*)  
**speech:** ilae (*con.*)  
**sphere:** jebaor (*ob.*)  
**spherical:** jebaoren (*a.*)  
**spice:** lumbe (*plt.*)  
**spirit:** azonyn (*con.*)  
**spouse:** mizaebai (*neu.*)  
**spring:** meoilu (*loc.*)  
**springtime:** meoil (*a.*)  
**to sprout:** ineλilu (*v.*)  
**to squirm:** ebe (*v.*)  
**stability:** ñirae (*a.*)  
**star:** jokeo (*ob.*)  
**to stay:** azaopi (*v.*)  
**stone:** kaez (*ob.*)  
**story:** ño (*con.*)  
**sun:** aerul (*ob.*)

## T

**to take:** (~ off) kybi (*v.*)  
**to talk:** ilaejae (*v.*)  
**talon:** daonai (*ob.*)  
**to tear:** daoteo (*v.*)  
**than:** -isa (*prep.*)  
**to thank:** pibae (*v.*)  
**thanks:** ropibae (*con.*)  
**that:** -mi (*a.*)  
**therefore:** kebeni (*conj.*)  
**they:** alλ\*ru, alru (*neu.*)  
**thick:** airys (*a.*)  
**thing:** mele (*ob.*)  
**thirsty:** aotael (*a.*)  
**this:** -ro (*a.*)  
**thousand:** ñaodais (*a.*)  
**three:** ben (*a.*)  
**time:** meo (*loc.*)  
**today:** rulu (*loc.*); rulum (*a.*)

**tomorrow:** erulum (*a.*)  
**tooth:** kaodam (*ob.*)  
**to torment:** rasu (*v.*)  
**to torture:** rasu (*v.*)  
**torturer:** rasude (*neu.*)  
**to touch:** ta (*v.*)  
**towards:** -jazi (*prep.*)  
**town:** rynlu (*loc.*)  
**to travel:** elbe (*v.*)  
**traveler:** elbede (*neu.*)  
**tree:** betailo (*plt.*)  
**trick:** nane (*con.*)  
**trip:** delba (*con.*)  
**to throw:** (~ away) ñito (*v.*)  
**twilight:** taom (*loc.*)  
**two:** bin (*a.*)

## U

**umbilical cord:** emilseλai (*ob.*)  
**until:** bopae (*prep.*)  
**up:** yimin (*loc.*)

## V

**rar:** very (*a.*)  
**void:** kema (*ob.*)

## W

**to wake up:** keopalbe (*v.*)  
**to want:** tusra (*v.*)  
**water:** aoba (*ob.*)  
**way:** zaskae (*con.*)  
**we:** d\*kaeda (*inclusive*); daeda (*inclusive neu.*); λ\*kaeda (*exclusive*); yaeda (*exclusive neu.*);  
**wealth:** λaopa (*con.*)  
**to wear:** teonza (*v.*)

**weather:** aozuae (*con.*)  
**well:** λι (*a.*)  
**west:** umi (*loc.*)  
**wife:** mizaebaiai (*f. ad.*)  
**wind:** bi (*ob.*)  
**wing:** rikailo (*ob.*)  
**winter:** meokema (*loc.*)  
**wise:** naertol (*a.*)  
**wish:** tusra (*con.*)  
**to wish:** tusreo (*v.*); (~ well) litusreo (*v.*)  
**with:** -λαον (*prep.*)  
**without:** -λαονpar (*prep.*)  
**wonderful:** luz (*a.*)

**woman:** taelai (*f. ad.*)  
**to worship:** iladae (*v.*)  
**to write:** doño (*v.*)

**X****Y**

**yellow:** rubol (*a.*)  
**you:** d\*be (*sing.*); ald\*so (*pl.*), also (*pl. neu.*)

**Z**

**zero:** ñaem (*a.*)

## Darynese Names

Darynese names are usually divided into two parts – the personal name and the clan name. In clan affairs (far enough from one’s immediate family that one cannot be known directly, but within the same clan), or if one’s parent has done enough of note that her first name alone is recognizable, one may attach a matronymic, or (more rarely) a patronymic. Typically the name order is clan name, then personal name, then matronymic. However, Darynese see nothing wrong with changing name order to fit in, or in adopting a patronymic or matronymic if the local culture uses on. So a Darynese person in America would generally not use the matronymic, and put personal name first, while a Darynese in Russia would use his or her patronymic, and a Darynese in Japan would use clan name first.

Clan name are formed by listing the clan, dropping the final e (if any – clan names always end in consonants or ’e’s), then putting a letter marking what continent of Daryn the person resides in. All off-worlders (and some islands and archipelagos on Daryn) would use an /i/. Matronymics are formed by taking one’s mother’s name, then adding -lil, then the appropriately gendered ending.

So, as an example, Rikayo, son of Mar from Darenke clan would list his full name as *darenka-pai rikaλο marλilao*. However, to an American or British offworlder, he’d just call himself Rikayo Darenka.

Personal names are gendered by the last vowel – so any name that ends in /ao/ or /o/ is masculine, and any name that ends in /u/ or /ai/ is feminine. That can even affect nouns with no human gender – for example, if you wanted to name a girl-child Alao (heart), one would normally alter the name to Alu or Alai.

An exception for gendered names often comes when naming children after the deceased – it is considered tradition that if someone close to the parents (especially relatives) dies a year before birth to name the child after that person. That is one of the only times it is considered disrespectful to alter the name to fit the gender of the new bearer. Occasionally multiple people die in the same time period, so names like *Taeλinλil*/*Taeλaoλil*/*Taeλaiλil* (child of the people/men/women) are not unheard of. Typically, some other method of typing the deceased together is used if possible. For example, *Alriai* was named for two deceased aunts who were both pilots.

## A List of Darynese Names and Their Meanings

<b>Alao:</b> ( <i>m.</i> ) heart	of <i>naertolo</i> )
<b>Beje:</b> ( <i>neu.</i> ) a place where many plants are	<b>Rikaλo:</b> ( <i>m.</i> ) wing (a corruption of <i>rikaiλo</i> )
<b>Kaez:</b> ( <i>neu.</i> ) stone	<b>Ruri:</b> ( <i>f.</i> ) light
<b>Minebi:</b> ( <i>neu.</i> ) the wind is above her/him (Variations: <i>Minaobi</i> ( <i>m.</i> ), <i>Minaibi</i> ( <i>f.</i> ))	<b>Tusre:</b> ( <i>neu.</i> ) wished for (a corruption of <i>tusreorile</i> )
<b>Naerto:</b> ( <i>m.</i> ) wise young man (a corruption	

## Human Names/Words in Darynese

Darynese will use loan words for obvious things, such as alien plants or animals or people. Typically people are named from the adjectival form of the land first. So, for example:

<i>erys</i>	terrestrial
<i>erysdo</i>	a human language
<i>erysryn</i>	Planet Earth
<i>erysrynλil</i>	person from Earth, can also mean 'human being'

-*λil* is usually used to indicate a child or follower – it's a very common suffix and affix in words. In addition to being used in matronymics and ethnic/national groups, it can also mark religion (translated loosely as 'follower'). So, for example, *kyristeλil* would be the Darynese word for Christian (follower of Christ).

Some common sounds with no Darynese equivalent

Sound	Usual Darynese Substitution
/ch/	/k/
/dh/	/d/
/f/	/p/
/g/	/k/
/h/	(dropped)
/j/	/λ/
/ng/	/n/
/q/	/k/
/sh/	/s/
/th/	/t/
/v/	/b/
/w/	/u/
/x/	kys

/y/ is often used to break up consonant pairs, and /e/ to prevent stops from ending words. Vowels are usually done from the listener's best guess, which is more of an art than a science.