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-Kenreikko Valitonen

Regarding the Preservation of Linguistic Authenticity in the Interstellar Era

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Napanii and its dialects were the predominant languages in use during the infancy of the Caldari people, before they liberated themselves from foreign dominance and created the modern State. That language family also predates current autotranslation mechanisms and only summarily resembles the streamlined Caldari dialects of the Interstellar Era. It is furthermore entirely inefficient as a machine language and was superseded in the technical world by more logical, designed languages centuries ago.

Nevertheless, Napanii was the seed from which much of modern Caldari speech and culture grew and flowered. It was the language of those forefathers who carved out a life and an empire from the frozen scrabble of Caldari Prime and birthed the State through their countless sacrifices. It is still the tongue of dedicated poets and anachronists, but anyone invested in the arts knows you must work in modern mediums in order to turn a profit.

Prevailing opinions in certain circles decry the preservation of "obsolete" languages as wasteful efforts that damage the intellectual bottom line of our civilization. And yet the voices of our ancestors cry out to us still in their mother tongue and beg us to listen. The Caldari stand distinct and proud in New Eden, a people of unparalleled character. To relent and let go the pillars of our unique culture in order to appease some metanational version of the future would be costly to our souls and an affront to the endless generations that came before. Therefore let us turn our ears and eyes to the past and take stock of the Caldari linguistic heritage.

Verb Roots, Common Stems, and Sentence Structure

Most Napanii verbs have a **root**, a lexical kernel that can be modified in order to function as a verb as well as non-verb parts of speech like nouns and adjectives. These modifications take the form of suffixes and are more commonly called **stems**. While there are exceptions to the root-stem system, the vast majority of verbs in ancient Napanii and many modern Caldari dialects follow these patterns. Roots are classified by the type of letters that begin and end them (called initials and terminals) and by how many syllables they possess. A root may be **consonant-initial** or **vowel-initial**, for example.

Roots alone have no proper meaning although they may be used to refer in a theoretical sense to the abstract concept of something. In order to make a complete expression for use in everyday communication, you must combine a root with a stem appropriate to your meaning. This may seem burdensome, but keep in mind another fact about modifying Napanii verbs...

Napanii **verb conjugation is very simple**, and in that way it differs significantly from other ancestral languages in New Eden. The infinitive form of a verb is the only form used to express action in the present tense and does not change regardless of who or what is performing the action or whether or what kind of object receives the action. Thus there is no distinction in Napanii between our expressions "to go" and "goes". For example, the verb *sa* "to be, exist" does not change between the expressions *nei sa* "I am", *oyi sa* "it is", and *taam sa* "they are", it is always *sa*. (Note that *sa* is one of a few irregular verbs that does not take normal stems. This example is meant only to demonstrate the simplicity of Napanii conjugation.)

Sentence structure in Napanii follows the **S-V-O pattern**, meaning that expressions are arranged with the subject first, followed by the predicate, and completed with the object of the predicate if applicable. Everyone should be very familiar with this framework. For example, the simple sentence *nei mydo maru* "I sold a ship" demonstrates how similar this pattern is to that found in our modern interstellar languages. Furthermore, Napanii adjectives may serve a dual purpose as verbs when they are used in place of a verb. We see this in the expression *nei shenaa*, literally "I small", which means "I am small." The identification verb root *k* "be/is" is thus not required when the subject is followed by such an **adjectival predicate**. It is used, however, when the subject is identified using another noun as in *tai ki sejikiin* "She is the leader."

Finally, keep in mind that while Napanii verb roots may be transformed into other parts of speech like nouns and adjectives, there is also a vast lexicon of non-root nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and others to found in the language.

These features make Napanii and most modern languages spoken in the State much more efficient modes of communication than, for example, the Gallentean family of languages with its complicated rules for gender, tense, case, and so on. The common Napanii verb stems are as follows:

-i stem for infinitive expression and present action (i.e. huvi "to enjoy", arekaini "to make, create")

-an/-aa/-uu stems for adjectival form of verbs (i.e. tekti "to apply, use", tekt**aa** "applied, used" as in tekt**aa** zailaat "(the) materials used")

Note, when applying the adjectival stem, *-an* is used for consonant-initial roots of more than one syllable, *-aa* is used for consonant-initial roots of only one syllable, and *-uu* is used for vowel-initial roots of any length.

-iaa stem for adverbial form of verbs (i.e. sufiaa "deeply", rikkiaa "competitively")

-o stem for past action (i.e. nei tekti "I use (it)", nei tekto "I used (it)")

-ya stem for future action (i.e. nei tekti "I use (it)", nei tektya "I will use (it)")

-iku stem for progressive action (i.e. nei tekti "I use (it)", nei tektiku "I am using (it)")

-one stem for noun form of verbs (i.e. *tekti* "to apply, use", *tektone* "application, use" as in *Kui tektone*? "What's the use?" or "What is (it) used for?")

-aku stem for gerund form of verbs (i.e. tekti "to apply, use", tektaku "using", Tektaku parui. "Using (it) is bad.")

-ara stem for command form of verbs (i.e. tekti "to apply, use", tektara "use (it)!")

-t/-et/-at/-ut stems for pluralization, universal to verbs and nouns

Some consonant-terminal roots double the terminal consonant before taking a stem. This is most common with aspirated terminal consonants like **p**, **t**, **and k**, but never occurs if the terminal is already paired with another aspirated consonant. Observe this rule in the differences between the stems used with the roots *tekt-* "use", *teknik-* "advance", and *arekain-* "make, create". Only *teknik-* will double its terminal consonant. Several examples of root-stem dynamics follow.

tekt- root use
tekti v. to apply, use
tektaa adj. applied, used
tekto v. past applied, used, did use
tektya v. future will apply, use
tektiku v. prog. applying, using
tektone n. application, use
tektonet pl. n. applications, uses
tektaku ger. applying, using
tektara cmd. use

teknik- root advance teknikki v. to advance, develop teknikkan adj. advanced, developed teknikko v. past advanced, did advance teknikkya v. future will advance teknikkone n. advancement, development teknikkonet pl. n. advancements, developments teknikkaku ger. advancing, developing teknikkara cmd. advance, make progress arekain- root make, create arekaini v. to make arekainu adj. made, created, completed arekaino v. past made, did make arekainya v. future will make arekainone n. creation arekainonet pl. n. creations arekainaku ger. making, creating arekainara cmd. do, make (it) happen

Prepositional and Adjectival Suffixes

A few of the most common prepositional and adjectival expressions in Napanii are rendered in the form of suffixes to the words they modify rather than independent preceding modifiers. The suffix *-dei* and its ability to create preceding **attributive expressions** of any length is perhaps the most distinctive of these. Observe these commonly used suffixes:

-en/-n **prep.** of, 's, s' (possessive suffix indicating ownership or identity; i.e. *Hoshisuuvi-haanin maru* "citizen Hoshisuuvi's ship", *guristasen sasaanko* "the outlaws' station", *rirokain chaika* "master of stealth", *kirjuunen zailaat* "(a) comrade's materials")

-dei **pron.** which, that, who (attributive suffix indicating the preceding verb phrase directly correlates to the subsequent noun, i.e. arekaini saaja**dei** hnolkuut "the traitors that exact revenge", ki rirokain chaika**dei** jaijii "the foreigner who is a master of stealth")

When the *-dei* suffix is not followed by a subsequent noun, you may assume the attributive expression has an **unmentioned neutral noun**. We can see this in the expressions *laanidei surianat* "(the) robots that talk" and *laanidei* "(the one who) speaks" or "speaker". However, a *-dei*-modified verb without a subsequent noun should never be used as the subject of a sentence.

-kasta prep. from (i.e. Jitakasta-Amarrsen "from Jita to Amarr", Uka domakasta kulai? "Where (are) you from?")

-sen **prep.** to, toward (i.e. *Do, luomara hakisen, baka!* "No, warp to me, idiot!", *Nei dotietoshi domasen mikya.* "I don't know where I'll go.")

-ssan prep. in, inside (i.e. marussan "in (the) ship, aboard")

-utko prep. out, outside (i.e. tam sasaankoutko "outside this station")

-jo prep. on, upon (i.e. si tsuunjo "on that moon")

-sotto prep. off (i.e. wakuusotto "off-world")

-(a)tsa **prep.** un-, an-, in- (the negative; i.e. hinmonaa "genuine, true", hinmonaa**tsa** "untrue, false")

Most terms may either accept the -(*a*)tsa suffix or use the word *do* "no, is/am/are not" as a prefix in order to express their polar opposite. Consider these two methods interchangeable, although some are preferred for use with certain words simply by tradition.

-s adj./adv. -er (the comparative; i.e. hova "good", hovas "better")

-sai adj./adv. -est (the superlative; i.e. parui "bad", paruisai "worst")

Short Sample of Roots, Terms, and Expressions

Roots

ahyn- mine, extract alkeru- start anik- panic, alarm arekain- make, create ark- force, compel bakuk- strike, bomb eidzensh- process, forward ekisats- police, control esku- together, dense gura- have, possess haasm- project haifan- spread, distribute, give out hil- light, thin hinmon- truth, reality huogel- protect huv- enjoy iltak- return jaanusut- boost, encourage jaom- divide, separate kafuru- harsh, barren kakkush- luxury, delight kavaat- perception *kayrt*- cycle, repeat keis- conceal, obscure kektim- study, research kets- give, provide kienj- forbid, taboo kula- come kunniot- respect, deference kuzutua- break, fall apart laan- say, speak ligor- soil, taint *lij*- short, half luom- jump, leap, warp mik- go muut- change muut- few, little myd- sell nahu- see, observe niest- flow, liquid nug- play

oe- relax oipeir- education ok- big, large onek- lucky, serendipity osk buy parak- ideal, perfect pedor- reverse pik- length, long rakennut- build, construct raota- back, support rask- heavy, bulky rik- clash, compete rokosa- kill, take life saabil- serve saal- permit, allow seij- limit, restrict sekkam- combine, fuse sh- die, end shen- small shoa- ice, snow siir- depart, go away stama- anchor, moor suf- deep, dive sumuuvat- reside, dwell susk- belief, faith tamas- dance tano- amuse tanset- fight teknik- advance, develop tekt- use, apply tietosh- know tirokkun- dominate, rule tok- action tsuja- disguise, lie tusuvi- secure ud- new, fresh ukeiru- accept, believe use- many, much valk- bright, light vekiin- oblige, require vur- old, stale

Terms and Expressions

ArK.	abbrev. Inc., incorporated (as in a company)
DSK	abbrev. Ultd., unlimited (as in a company)
Intakin Vaatasurone Rymata	pn. Intaki Liberation Front
SVK	abbrev. LLC, Ltd., limited (as in a company)
Taistoiitsu	n. ancient Raata martial art
agaane	adv. thus, therefore, consequently
ahynaku	ger. mining (root: <i>ahyn</i> "mine, extract")
ainoma	adj. only, merely
akamaat	n. ocean
akamaat wakuu	n. ocean world
aksanmiota	adj. expert
akteia	n. academy
aleta	prep. below, beneath
alkerui	v. begin, start (root: <i>alkeru</i> "start"; i.e. <i>Rikkone alkerui.</i> "(The) battle begins.")
amaatu	n. large lake or small sea
anikki	v. to panic (root: <i>anik</i> "panic, alarm"; i.e. <i>Doanikara</i> . "Don't panic.")
anoenkraativ	n./adj. non-profit (Gallentean loan word; may refer to the business model
	and is also used as a deragatory term for any presumedly fruitless
	endeavour, a "fool's errand")
anvatkaa	interj. safe voyage, fly safe, bon voyage
arekaini kaltiovon	v. phr. to incorporate
arjen	n. order
arki	v. to force, make (root: <i>ark</i> "force, compel"; i.e. <i>Heiian arki ukaat saabili</i> . "Heiian compels you all to do your part." or <i>Kiriit arkya taat pedori</i> . "We will force them back."; may be used adverbially, as in the example, to express the causation of a secondary action)
arkone	n. force (often meaning violent or military force, but may also be used to refer to natural forces; i.e. <i>vekkavun arkone</i> "(the) force of gravity")
arkuu	adj. forceful
aruuvekan	n. corvette
aseiken	n. weapon
astelmaat	n. system (refers to a complex organization with many levels and layers, usually used to refer to broad subjects; i.e. <i>mataan astelmaat</i> "financial system")
aunni	n. sun
azkaan	n. mountain
baka	n. fool
bakukone	n. bomber (root: <i>bakuk</i> "strike, bomb")
chaika	n. master
dankeet	n. ammunition
deko	prep. at
do	adv. no
do	irreg v. to not be, am/is/are not

doma	interrog. where
doseijaadei kaltiovon	n. unlimited company, Ultd.
dyishi	n. core, very heart of
eidiin	adv. still, yet (used archaicly to express "always", which was later largely
	replaced by the term <i>elaakan</i> "forever, perpetually")
eidzenshi	v. to proceed, to move forward (root: <i>eidzensh</i> "process, forward")
eidzenshone	n. process (root: <i>eidzensh</i> "process, forward")
ekisatsi	v. to police, control (root: <i>ekisats</i> "police, control")
ekisatsone	ns. police (root: <i>ekisats</i> "police, control")
elaakan	adv. forever, perpetually
emne	prep. before, preceding
erikoso	n. vendetta, grudge
eskeitan	n. guard, defender
eskui	v. to concentrate, focus (root: <i>esku</i> "together, dense")
fuchi	n. dad
fuzasen	n. father
gaolu	n. school
geittekan	n. frigate
gurai	v. to have, own (root: gura "have, possess"; in a military sense, also means
galar	"to occupy, hold", i.e. <i>Taat eidiin gurai hakiita koteiwakuu!</i> "They still occupy
	our homeworld!")
guristas	n. gang, naughty people
haan(i)	n. comrade (used everywhere within the modern State as a form of address
man(i)	as in <i>Hoshisuuvi-haani</i> "Comrade Hoshisuuvi" or <i>Heth-haan</i> "Comrade Heth";
	the -haan form is preferred for males, -haani for females, with the female
	address being the default in cases where the recipient's gender is uncertain)
haarn	n. armor
haasman aseiken	n. projectile weapon
haasmi	v. to project, put out (root: <i>haasm</i> "project")
haasmone	n. projectile (root: <i>haasm</i> "project")
haifani	v. to distribute (root: <i>haifan</i> "spread, distribute, give out")
hak	adj. my
haki	pron. me
hakiit	pl pron. we, us (formal/written form of the plural first person pronoun; the
ΠΟΚΠΈ	meaning excludes the listener/audience from the "we" group when it is used
	in spoken language)
hakiita	adj. our
hako	
	pron. mine
hanta	pron. (the) individual, one (neutral term for an unidentified subject; i.e.
h l	Ainoma nahuodei hanta tietoshi. "Only one who has seen (it), understands.")
haoko	pron. ours
havittakan	n. destroyer
heiian	n. the honorable resignation of self, Caldari concept of loyalty and
h	subsumption of the self to the group identity
hesva	n. laser
hi	adv. yes

interrog. yes/no (term used after a noun or adjective to pose an
identification question with an expected positive or negative answer; i.e.
Hova hido? "Is it good?", Marikka-haani hido? "Comrade Marikka?")
n. people (singular: <i>himo</i> "person")
adj. very, quite
n. laser (almost always abbreviated as <i>hesva</i>)
adj. light (root: <i>hil</i> "light, thin")
adj. genuine, true (root: hinmon "truth, reality"; i.e. hinmonaa vaktikunen
uakan "(a) true patriot of the State", hinmonaa raabat "true slaves")
adj. untrue, false (root: hinmon "truth, reality")
n. falsehood, a lie (root: <i>hinmon</i> "truth, reality")
interj. good hunting, good luck (an archaic expression sometimes preferred
to moitte within martial organizations)
n. traitor (specifically a traitor to the modern State, a very recent term)
adj. good
prep. for
n. protectorate (relatively new term, best known from the name of the State
capsuleer militia)
ns. protection (root: <i>huogel</i> "protect")
n. target, goal
interrog. how (i.e. <i>laa uka lao?!</i> "How (could) you forget?!")
n. self, the self, -self (may be used as a suffix to pronouns like hak "my" or ta
"he" to express "myself" or "himself")
n. region
n. data, information (singular: <i>ijeha</i> "datum")
n. website
v. to return
n. firm, company (unlike kaltiovon "corporation", which is commonly used to
describe the modern corporate entity, this term implies the company in
question is a collection of equally skilled and entitled members; most often
used among senior corporate officers to refer to themselves as a group)
adj. that, those (at a distance, out of sight or across the galaxy)
n. stone
pron. that, those (far away)
interrog. when (i.e. Itsu taat HED-GPkasta luomo? "When did they jump
from HED-GP?")
n. dissident
v. to encourage, stimulate (root: <i>jaanusut</i> "boost, encourage")
n. titan
n. titan n. foreigner
n. foreigner
n. foreignerns. division, department (root: jaom "divide, separate")
n. foreigner ns. division, department (root: jaom "divide, separate") n. river
n. foreigner ns. division, department (root: jaom "divide, separate") n. river n. house
n. foreigner ns. division, department (root: jaom "divide, separate") n. river

kaashivon	n. name, honor, face (refers to one's personal or familial honor and dignity; i.e. <i>ligori kaashivon</i> "to sully/dirty (the) name, to lose face")
kaatso	n. business
kafuruan wakuu	n. barren world
kafurui	v. to dry out, desiccate (root: <i>kafuru</i> "harsh, barren")
kajo	n. engine
kakkushi	v. to indulge, delight in (root: <i>kakkush</i> "luxury, delight"; this term has a
	generally negative meaning in Caldari society)
kakkushuugista	n. hedonist (a common slur for Gallente individuals, often shortened to
5	kakkushuu or simply kakku)
kaltiovon	n. corporation
kanpani	interj. cheers, a toast
kare	interrog. who (i.e. Kare dohuvi? "Who doesn't like (that)?")
kasso	adv./n. here
kau	n. air, gas (as in the state of matter)
kau okuwakuu	n. gas giant
kausho	n. trade, general commerce
kavaati	v. to perceive, witness (root: <i>kavaat</i> "perception")
kayrti	v. to rotate (root: <i>kayrt</i> "cycle, repeat")
kayrtone	n. cycle (root: <i>kayrt</i> "cycle, repeat")
keisan	adj. cloaked (as in a starship)
keisi	v. to hide, veil, obscure, or conceal (in technology it also has the meaning "to
KEISI	cloak")
kektimi	v. to research (root: <i>kektim</i> "study, research")
keraatashu	n. panel, board
ketsone	ns. provision (root: kets "give, provide")
kienji	v. to forbid (root: <i>kienj</i> "forbid")
kienjone	n. taboo (root: <i>kienj</i> "forbid")
kigurosaka	adj. in sync, lit: flowing smooth with the stream
kiiragusta	n. science
kijodai	n. made member (term found in use among Guristas circles to describe full-
	fledged members of a gang)
kiraatku	n. record
kiriit	pl pron. we, us (a somewhat informal term generally used in spoken
	language only; includes the listener/audience in the "we")
kiriita	adj. our (including the listener/audience; rarely used term)
kirjuun	n. comrade
kirudo	n. shield (as on a starship or military vehicle)
koabu	n. mineral
koinuun	adj. ancient
konsaaja	n. capacitor, power supply (as on a starship)
kotei	n. home
	T T
koteiwakuu kui kulai kulaviin	n. homeworld interrog. what v. to come (root: kula "come") n. income

kunniotaa	adj. respectful
kuzutuai	v. to crumble, break (root: kuzutua "break, fall apart"; i.e. Iskki kuzutuaya,
	nizu elaakan ryi. "Stone will crumble, water flows forever.")
laani	v. to speak, say (root: <i>laan</i> "say, speak")
laanone	n. speech, address (root: <i>laan</i> "say, speak"; i.e. Uka nahuo Heth-haan
	arekainodei laanone hido? "Didn't you see the speech comrade Heth gave?")
laanvalinone	n. discussion, debate
laaroko	n. system, device (often used in reference to technology such as computers;
	i.e. aseiken laaroko "weapons system")
ligori	v. to dirty, sully (root: <i>ligor</i> "soil, taint")
lijaa	adj. short (root: <i>lij</i> "short, half"; i.e. <i>obulijaa</i> "short-term", a set phrase)
lijone	n. half (root: <i>lij</i> "short, half")
luomaku kajo	n. warp drive
luomi	v. to jump, leap (root: <i>luom</i> "jump, leap"; in modern spaceflight it also means "to warp")
makivaal	 n. pilot (i.e. <i>yasunan makivaal</i> "pod pilot", usually shortened to <i>yamakivaal</i> "capsuleer")
maru	n. ship
masse	prep. before, in front of
mataan	n. finances, accounting
miki	v. to go (root: <i>mik</i> "go")
mikviin	n. expense
moaasen	n. mother
moaasenkan	n. mothership
moittaahn	adj. unprofitable, foolish; lit: anti-profit
moitte	interj. fair profit, good luck
moitte	n./v. (to) profit
moittedai	n. a favor; adj. not-for-profit (refers to an endeavour begun for non-business
	reasons that may possibly yield gains nevertheless)
muutaasai	adj. least (of all) (root: muut "few, little")
muuti	v. to be few, small in number (root: <i>muut</i> "few, little")
muuti	v. to change, become (root: <i>muut</i> "change")
muutihili	v. to thin, winnow
muutiraski	v. to bulk up, fatten
muutisheni	v. to shrink, reduce
muutoki	v. to grow, enlarge
muzu	n. mom
mydi	v. to sell (root: <i>myd</i> "sell")
mydone	ns. sales (root: myd "sell)
nahui	v. to see, watch (root: <i>nahu</i> "see, observe")
naino	adv. thus, in this way
naksi	interrog. why
nei	pron. l
niesti	v. to liquify (root: <i>niest</i> "flow, liquid")
	n. liquid (root: <i>niest</i> "flow, liquid"; as in the state of matter)
niestone	

nisii	adj. internal
nizu	n. water
noi	aux v. can
noiku	prep. about
nokki	prep. after, following
nuijaa	n. club, group
nydaki	adj. modern
obu	n. part, portion, segment (may also refer to a period of time)
odai	n. door
oipeiri	v. to teach, educate (root: <i>oipeir</i> "education")
ojaabun	n. boss, don (refers to the leader of a group, almost always a leader of an
ojadoan	underworld or Guristas organization)
okko	prep. across (i.e. <i>okko taashe</i> "across the universe, impossibly distant")
okuu	adj. big, large (root: <i>ok</i> "big")
onekuu	adj. lucky
onuoto	adj. loval
orja	n. debtor (its ancient meaning could be both financial or social, and the term
orju	was used to refer to anyone who owed something to another; in modern
	times it has returned to use as a slang term for "slave" after Caldari contact
	with the Amarr Empire, i.e. Taat laani tiroktikunssan orjat hijen useuu
	"They say, there are quite a few debtors in the Empire": a common,
o #t o	diplomatic way to criticize the institution of slavery)
orte	adj. high
ortesai sejikiin	n. CEO (lit. "highest executive")
ortufuzasen	n. grandfather
ortumoaasen	n. grandmother
oski	v. to buy, purchase (root: <i>osk</i> "buy")
оуі	pron. it
oyiit	pl pron. they, them (non-persons)
oyiita	adj. their (non-persons; rarely used term)
oyiiten	pron. theirs (non-persons; rarely used term)
oyin	adj. its
оуо	pron. its
parakan wakuu	n. temperate planet (sometimes also called <i>niiha wakuu</i> "garden world", this
	refers to any planet with a natural environment comfortable enough for
	"shirt-sleeves" habitation and work by human colonists)
parakone	n. paradise (root: <i>parak</i> "ideal, perfect"; i.e. <i>Tai parakan</i> "She's perfect")
parui	adj. bad
paska	n. place, location
pedori	v. to reverse, move backwards, or retreat
pikaa	adj. long (root: <i>pik</i> "length, long"; i.e. <i>obupikaa</i> "long-term", a set phrase)
, pisteii	v./n. to fortify/fortifications, castle (a very old term, which in spaceflight is
	often used to refer to a spacecraft's defenses or "tank"; i.e. shoatokkaa
	kirudo pisteii "passive shield tank")
raab	n. slave (Amarish loan word, refers explicitly to a person living under slavery,

rakennutone	ns. construction (root: <i>rakennut</i> "build, construct")
raotaone	ns. financing (root: <i>raota</i> "back, support")
raskaa	adj. heavy (root: rask "heavy, bulky")
raskarikkikan	n. dreadnaught
raskatotuukan	n. supercarrier
rikaato	interj. thanks
rikkikan	n. battleship
rikkiristekan	n. battlecruiser
rikkone	ns. battle, engagement (root: <i>rik</i> "clash, compete")
rirokai	n. stealth, covert warfare (used to describe both the tactics of ancient
	assassin groups and modern covert operations)
ristekan	n. cruiser
rokosai	v. to kill (root: <i>rokosa</i> "kill, take life")
ryaa tekkitin	n. fluid router
ryi	v. to flow (root: <i>ry</i> "flow, move")
rymata	n. group, organization
sa	irreg v. to be, exist (used to express the existence or presence of something;
30	i.e. <i>Tai marussan hido?</i> "Is she aboard?", <i>Hi, tai sa.</i> "Yes, she is (present).")
saabilone	ns. service (root: <i>saabil</i> "serve")
saaja	n. revenge
saali	v. to permit, allow (root: <i>saal</i> "allow"; also means to indulge a desire in a
	responsible way as in the expression <i>Nei saalya hakihani</i> . "I will take some
	time for myself.", lit: "I will permit myself.")
saam	n. rain
saikkokomon	n. consigliere, advisor (term for a trusted senior advisor to the leadership of a
	corporation or gang)
sairus	n. missile
saisa	interj. hi
saisieni	interj. hello
sasaanko	n. station
seijaadei vekiinonen kaltiovon	n. limited liability company, LLC, Ltd.
seijone	ns. limit (root: <i>seij</i> "limit, restrict")
sejikiin	n. leader, executive
sekkaman	adj. hybrid (root: sekkam "combine, fuse"; i.e. sekkaman aseiken "hybrid
	weapon")
sentokan	n. fighter
shaatei	n. employees, workforce; (an) employee (refers to the lowest-ranking
	members of a corporation or group; irregular pluralization, both singular and
	plural are rendered as shaatei)
shantaashe	n. deadspace
sharinaka	n. marketplace, the market
shenaa	adj. small (root: shen "small")
shi	v. to die (root: <i>sh</i> "die, end"; i.e. <i>Shara! Hnolkuut shara!</i> "Die, (you) traitors,
	die!")
shoai	v. to freeze, stop (root: <i>shoa</i> "ice, snow")
shoamaat	n. glacier (rivers fed by glacial melt were very important to early civilization

	on Caldari Prime and the term <i>fuzasen shoamaaten nizu</i> "(the) waters of father glacier" is still used to refer to one's basic necessities and also to one's salary)
shoan wakuu	n. ice world
shoatokkaa	adj. passive (literally means "of frozen or arrested action", but is often explained as "active without visibly taking action"; i.e. <i>shoatokkaa kulaviin</i> "passive income")
shu	n. death (root: <i>sh</i> "die, end"; irregular noun stem of the root "sh")
si	adj. that, those (nearby, but not immediately at hand; no singular/plural differentiation)
sieka	adv./n. there
siiri	v. to die, pass away (root: <i>siir</i> "depart, go away"; a respectful term often used to refer euphamistically to someone's demise in the phrase <i>Ta siiro</i> (<i>kasso</i>). "He has left (this place).")
sima	adv. that
soluzuum	n./adj. plasma/plasmic (as in the state of matter)
soluzuum wakuu	n. plasma world
sontomaat	n. navy
sontso	n. war (the ancient meaning was of actual warfare between armed groups, but for several centuries this term has been used to refer to long-running grudges or fierce, non-fatal competition often between corporations)
sotaasen	n. war (refers to total warfare, as in the Caldari War of Independence)
soyi	pron. that, those (nearby)
stamai	v. to dock (root: <i>stama</i> "anchor, moor"; an ancient naval term that has survived the centuries and remains in use even when referring to spacecraft)
sufuu	<pre>adj. deep (root: suf "deep, dive"; irregular adjectival form)</pre>
sumuuvatan	adj. habitable, hospitable (root: <i>sumuuvat</i> "reside, dwell"; i.e. <i>sumuuvatan wakuu</i> "habitable planet")
sumuuvatanatsa	adj. uninhabitable, inhospitable (root: <i>sumuuvat</i> "reside, dwell"; a term usually reserved for scientific discourse, especially regarding planetary environments)
sumuuvati	v. to inhabit, live in (root: <i>sumuuvat</i> "reside, dwell")
suotikuun	n. computer, CPU
surian	n. drone, robot
surova	n. hair
suskone	n. belief, religion (usually refers to one's beliefs or preconceptions, but may also be used to refer to a religious following or doctrine in general as in <i>Amarren suskone</i> "(the) Amarrian faith"; the latter meaning is the more common in modern times and it sounds a bit anacronistic to use this term to refer to "one's beliefs" in the original sense)
suuolo	n. friend
sytikaa	n. unit, element (as in a military organization)
ta	pron. he
taakesa	n. economy
taakesan	adj. economic
taama	adv. this
taashe	n. the firmament, stars, space

taashti	n. star
taashtiodai	n. stargate (lit: "star door")
taat	pl pron. they, them (persons) (often used when relating unsourced
	information with the expression <i>Taat laani</i> "They say" or "It is said")
taaten	adj. their (persons)
taato	pron. theirs (persons)
tage	prep. behind
tai	pron. she (pronounciation is identical to the term for he, ta; difference is
	only in written forms)
taki	n. fire
takiazkaan	n. volcano
takiazkaan wakuu	n. volcanic world, lava planet
tam	adj. this, these
tamasi	v. to dance (in military circles the term also refers to a dogfight)
tamoyi	pron. this, these
tan	adj. his/hers
tanoi	v. to entertain (root: <i>tano</i> "amuse")
tanone	ns. entertainment
tansetone	ns. combat, fighting (root: <i>tanset</i> "fight"; may mean general fighting, but also
	refers to the practice of dueling)
tao	pron. his/hers
taokeruu	n. industry
tenkiyuu	n. institute
terasu	n. steel
tietoshone	ns. knowledge (root: <i>tietosh</i> "know")
tiiro	n. road, path, way
tirokkunone	n. ruler, tyrannt (root: <i>tirokkun</i> "dominate, rule"; i.e. <i>Naino eidiin hui</i>
liiokkunone	<i>tirokkunonet.</i> "Thus always to tyrannts" or "Sic semper tyrannis.")
tiroktikun	n. empire (i.e. <i>Raatan tiroktikun</i> "(the) Raata empire"; this term may be used
in oktikan	to refer to any of the great New Eden nations, but is most often used
	specifically for the Amarr Empire)
tiuul	n. wind
tokkaa	adj. active (root: <i>tok</i> "action")
tokkaatsa	adj. inactive (root: <i>tok</i> "action")
tokki	v. to act, do (root: <i>tok</i> "action")
totuukan	n. carrier
tsujai	v. to lie, misrepresent (root: <i>tsuja</i> "disguise, lie"; i.e. <i>Tyjinta ukeirui uoka</i>
csujur	hinmononetsat, tsujaidei. "No one believes your deceptions, liar.")
tsuun	n. moon
tuotei	n. court, tribunal
tusuvione	ns. security (root: <i>tusuvi</i> "secure")
tyjin	adj. null, zero (i.e. <i>tyjin vekkavu</i> "zero gravity")
tyjinta	
	pron. none, no one
tyuui	n. scum
uaaka	interj. goodbye
uakan	n./adj. patriot(ic)

ualaa	n./adj. liberal
uchumaalak	n. the universe, all existence
udone	n. news (root: ud "new, fresh"; i.e. Kui udone? "What's the news?" or
	"What's going on?")
uduu	adj. new (root: ud "new, fresh"; i.e. uduu iidan "New Eden")
uede	prep. above
uka	pron. you
ukaat	pl pron. you (pl.), you all
ukeirui	v. to think, believe (root: <i>ukeiru</i> "accept, believe")
uko	pron. yours
ulkii	adj. external
uoka	adj. your
usari	n./adj. practical
usei	v. to be many, numerous (root: <i>use</i> "many, much")
useuu	adj. much, many
useuusai	adj. most (of all) (root: <i>use</i> "many, much")
vaajpa	n. chaos, freedom (normally a neutral term, although it has been used in
raajpa	charged political slogans in more recent years; there are no two distinct
	terms in Napanii to distinguish between the concepts of "chaos" and
	"freedom", the nearest equivalent to other languages' "freedom" being the
	term <i>doseijaa</i> "unlimited")
vaatasuri	v. to relieve, liberate (root: <i>vaatasur</i> "relief, set loose")
vaktikun	n. state, nation
valin	prep. between
valintaashti	adj. interstellar
valinwakuu	adj. interplanetary
valki	v. to brighten, light up (root: <i>valk</i> "bright, light")
valkone	n. light (root: <i>valk</i> "bright, light")
vekiinone	ns. liability (root: <i>vekiin</i> "oblige, require")
vekkavu	n. gravity
viin	n. money, funds
vuraa	adj. old (root: vur "old, stale"; i.e. vuraa eskeitan "old guard")
wakuu	n. planet
waruha	
	n. peace
yasun	n. pod
yn 	conj. and (pronounced "eye-n")
yujima	n. contingency (this term refers to potential openings that may be exploited
	in a competition and is often used as a euphamism for warfare)
zaila	n. material
zenteii	n. structure
tyjin	n. zero, 0
yk	n. one, 1; a, an, the
ark	n. two, 2
kam	n. three, 3
neja	n. four, 4
vuu	n. five, 5

kuu	n. six, 6	
eitsam	n. seven, 7	
deksam	n. eight, 8	
ujek	n. nine, 9	
kyem	n. ten, 10	
ykuu	adj. first	
arkuu	adj. second	
kamaa	adj. third	
nejan	adj. fourth	
vuaa	adj. fifth	
kuaa	adj. sixth	
eitsamuu	adj. seventh	
deksaman	adj. eighth	
ujekuu	adj. ninth	
kyemaa	adj. tenth	