Oynprith

AT A GLANCE

Oynprith is the principal Droyne language, used in research, rituals, and trade. Designed by Yaskoydray as a research and collaboration language, every oytrip speaks it as a Droyne interlingua.

Table of Contents

Introduction

Oynprith is a synthetic noun-oriented language with a relatively free word order. Nouns fall into seven genders (and three "exceptions"); adjectives and verbs inflect to agree with their head noun. An odd characteristic of Oynprith is that all nouns are inherently plural (like Anglic 'sheep' or 'fish') and have no purely singular form. Even pronouns are plural only.

Sounds of Oynprith

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Initial consonants:
    B    BR   D    DR   F    H    K    KR   L    M    N    P    PR
    R    S    SS   ST   T    TH   TR   TS   TW   V

    Final consonants:
    B    D    F    H    K    L    LB   LD   LK   LM   LN   LP   LS
    LT   M    N    P    R    RD   RF   RK   RM   RN   RP   RS   RT
    RV   S    SK   SS   ST   T    TH   TS   V    X

Vowels (can be initial or final):
    A    AY   E    I    O    OY   U    YA   YO   YU
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Morphology

Oynprith inflects for gender and certainty, and uses unbound words to represent aspect. Number is inherently plural, with no standard mechanism to represent the singular.

Nouns

Oynprith nouns are sorted into seven genders and three "exceptions". Usually, nouns of a given gender all have the same final vowel. This connection is so strong that newly minted nouns tend to drift from their category of meaning into a different category.

Gender	Final Vowel	Traditional or Typical Word Meanings
Leader	A	Sociology, Psychology, Law
Technician	AY	Engineering, Technology
Sport	E	Nature
Warrior	I	Military, History
Worker	O	Economics
Drone	OY	Medical, Design
Outcaste	U	Communication, Information, Art
Exception 1	YA	
Exception 2	YU	
Exception 3	YO	

The three exceptions (YA, YO, and YU) do not inflect verbs. All others impose their endings to their adjectives and verbs. For example, OSTAX "moon", a Leader word, adds -AX to its adjectives and verbs.

Nouns default to plural, and pronouns are always plural. There are no singular pronouns.

Indicatives

Three rather typical indicatives are used: "e" the/this, "a" that, and "o" that over there. They come immediately before their noun, e.g. "E OSTAX" in the phrase EPYOSSAXAL E OSTAX, "near the moons".

Pronouns

We	I
You (plural)	U
They	HOY
They (inanimate)	RUR
They (hypothetical)	SURS
+possessive	+YOT

Compound Nouns

Descriptive verbs and nouns can be fused onto the front of nouns to form new words. For example, TROLATETH "orbital ship" derives from TROY "ship" and LATETH "orbital". Similarly, ESKAYLOYT, the Droyne world of origin, derives from ESKAYTS "homeworld" and LOYT "lost" – and ESKAYTS itself in turn derives from ESSID "world" and KAYTS "home".

Conjunctions

Conjunctions create a group out of two or more nouns.

And/But	va	Or	hi

Verbs

Certainty

Originally a research language, Oynprith is geared towards the reporting of results. Thus, besides agreeing with their subject noun, verbs finally inflect for certainty. After adding the subject noun gender-based suffix, add the certainty suffix. Certainty also can communicate other forms of grammatical mood, as noted:

-AL or YAL, "Metaphysical Certitude." This denotes truth, complete certainty, and factual knowledge.

-YAR, "Probable." This is typically used with informal indicative statements, as well as expressing technical probability.

-0, "No clue." An absence of a certainty suffix means exactly that: the statement may or may not be true. This form is often used for speculation (X supposes…), hearsay (they say…), wishing (X wishes…), and imperatives (X orders…).

-YO, "Unlikely." This form is used to express doubt, as well as express technical improbability.

-OLM or YOLM, "Not." This denotes falsehood, no probability, and counterfactuals.

Example "That is the moon". Using the verb THYO "to be" and the noun OSTAX "moon":

THYOYAL OSTAX.   "It is the moon."

E THYEYAL OSTAX.   "This is the moon."

A THYAYAL OSTAX.   "That is the moon."

AX THYOYAL OSTAX.   "It is that moon."

Aspect

Unless otherwise specified, simple present ("IKRAY") is *assumed* for sentences. If specificity is needed, time words may be used. They are formed with a perfective prefix plus a time suffix. These words inflect with their verbs.

PYA-   Perfect 'done'
IK-   Non-perfect 'does'
THYU-   Progressive 'doing'

-RON   Past 'did do'
-RAY   Present 'does'
-KET   Future 'will do'

Asking Questions

TAS is the "what/who" question-form of MOS:

　　　Tasay vastay ostax?   What or who is the lord of moons?

Inflecting for certainty adds an indicative, probability-style mood to the question:

　　　Tasayal vastay ostax?   Surely he IS the lord of moons?

　　　Tasayyar vastay ostax?   Isn't he the lord of moons?

　　　Tasayyo vastay ostax?   He isn't the lord of moons, is he?

　　　Tasayolm vastay ostax?   Surely he is NOT the lord of moons?

Prepositions and Adjectives
Prepositions and adjectives in Oynprith are just kinds of verbs, e.g. "it is-near home" or "is-green home". As such, they also agree with noun gender and inflect for certainty.

Examples: The new moons. New = TOX. Moons = OSTAX.

New (maybe) moons = TOXAX OSTAX

New (certainty) moons = TOXAXAL OSTAX

Loudspeaker = ATHABRIYU = to be loud + voice.

Genitives

Genitive verbs show possession and create noun phrases. Example "The lords of moons". Using the genitive verb MOY, noun VASTAY "lords", and noun OSTAX "moons":

MOS VASTAY OSTAX   "GEN lords moons"

MOSAY VASTAY OSTAX   "THEY ARE (maybe and maybe not; who knows?) Lords OF moons"

MOSAYAL VASTAY OSTAX   "THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY Lords OF moons"

MOSAYYAR VASTAY OSTAX   "[Informal] they are lords of moons"

Word Order

Agreement with nouns allows a (relatively) free word order, because verb and adjective suffixes indicate to which noun they refer.

[They are] lords of new moons = MOSAYAL VASTAY TOXAXAL OSTAX.

[They are] new lords of moons = MOSAYAL VASTAY TOXAYAL OSTAX.

[They are] moons of new lords = MOSAXAL VASTAY TOXAYAL OSTAX.

[They are] new lords of new moons = MOSAYAL VASTAY TOXAYAL TOXAXAL OSTAX.

Relative Clause TOYN

Basically works like a colon :

Emphatic PA

Mosot ostax PA iyot. The moons are **ours**!
Mosot PA ostax iyot. The **moons** are ours!
PA mosot ostax iyot. The moons **are** ours!

Examples

Sketrolm I hyatyoiyal.
"We dislike Vargr." (Object-Subject-Verb)

Tsoyyar dodroypatyar ayaystal.
"Alpha-males suppose that Chirpers should be kept safe." (Subject-Verb-Object)

Tsuvetsayal moyayyo vastay ostax.
"The so-called lords of moons are absolutely displeased." (Verb-Subject)

Syalskolm pyaray nuhholmal mosolmal beyo mosoyal rissoyal nyabeh va vasse.
All-people are born free, in equal dignity and rights (in a very formal speech style).

Noun List

Key: loc=locative verb. n=noun. v=verb.

Achievements n.	koyaykrusk	Fire n.	odrayk	Priests n.	thayptid
Air n.	aheu	Flights n.	urkayar	Rights n.	vasse
Alphas (male) n.	tsoyyar	Fraternities n.	kroyloss	Room & board n.	oytsaylddris
Animals n.	stresk	Gases n.	ahirt	Servants n.	ssenyot
Aslan n.	skekholm	Genesis n.	skalpirsay	Ships n.	troy
"Bad" knowledge n.	fikrudrarm	Grandfather n.	yaskoydray	Signals n.	ebhyos
Beasts n.	hyolstresk	Ground, earth n.	pir	Soils n.	alpirsay
Betas (male) n.	utpoyss	Hives n.	skoyrolm	Space skills n.	Sssalfrarm
Castes, Droyne n.	esorde	Homes n.	kayts	Spaceships n.	troytsayrf
Casting ceremony n.	iskyar	Homeworlds n.	eskayts	Sports n.	praytsirv
Chances n.	kayknekreyld	Hope	syalay	Stars n.	olm
Chirpers n.	avaystal	Humanity n.	skurolm	Starships n.	troyolm
Clans n.	dreskay	Jump drives n.	koyolm	Technicians n.	ayssath
Communities n.	oytrip	Justice n.	iyassenyot	Tons n.	ayta
Coordinating groups	yatroy	Kkree n.	skithilm	Un, not	oyi
Coyns n.	koynis	Leaders n.	aykrusk	Vargr n.	sketrolm
Deaths, ritual n.	krinaytsyu	Lords, n.	vastay	Voice n.	briyu
Deathless, the n.	krinaytsoyni	Mercenaries n.	aydihkoroyo	Void n.	syubdu
Dignity n.	nyabeh	Moons n.	ostax	Voyage n.	ixtwoystorsay
Drones n.	aydirsoth	Near, be loc.	epyoss	War n.	odursi
Droyne people n.	skoayolm	Orbit n.	lateth	War n.	oxoyam
Drugs n.	tseyuyo	Orbital ships n.	trolateth	Warriors n.	aydih
Elders n.	esktroym	Outside, be loc.	lays	Water n.	ahkhib
Enemies n.	syua	"People" (all) n.	syalskolm	Wings n.	ornkrayt
Engines n.	koy	Phoenix n.	toxalpirsay	Workers n.	aydih
Families n.	tyafelm	Planets n.	es	Worlds (inhabited), n.	essid
Fates n.	ipayth	Planets n.	tsayrf		
Females n.	issyurduthyo	Portals n.	krosoyu		
Fight n.	xo ?	Power, energy n.	pelya		

Verb List

Key: loc=locative verb. n=noun. v=verb.

Achieve v.	krusk	Fifth, be v.	skhekas	Pay v.	koroyo
Abandon	ibrask	Fight v.	dur ?	Prepare v.	uihmyat
Across loc.	atu	Find v.	loyt	Restore v.	hebu
Approve of v.	sar	Finish v.	tsild	Return v.	hebu
Arrive v.	skoy	First, be v.	skoay	Risk v.	knek
Ask v.	ask	Fix v.	ussath	Sacrifice v.	esskoyt
Aspire v.	syalskoy	Flare up v.	koyu	Scatter v.	brie
Beside loc.	nesk	Formidable, be v.	depas	Schism v.	esivoy
Born, be v.	nuhho	Fourth, be v.	skithirk	Second, be v.	skuro
Bright, be v.	adir	Free, be v.	beyo	See v.	mibya
Build v.	ssath	Go v.	yantray	Seek v.	syal
Calm, be v.	syo	Guard v.	soydkoroyo	Sixth, be v.	sketrip
Caste, to v.	isk	Happen v.	ssayska	Social, be v.	soyn
Casual, be v.	twoy	Have v.	yoy	Speak v.	prith
Catch v.	pya	Heat v.	edayt	Speak v.	ssathyo
Clear, be v.	usyoss	Hot, be v.	essix	Stable, be v.	arpedyarn
Cold, be v.	syubayt	Inside, be / Enter	syodrep	Stagger v.	sasyuts
Conserve v.	dodroypat	Kinetic, be v.	damayts	Strike v.	traay
Contain v.	syodrep	Know v.	uayask	Third, be v.	skoyr
Cycle v.	ukayd	Low mass, be v.	edresk	Trade v.	supud
Dark, be v.	syudresk	Lose v.	loyt	True, be v.	iya
Defeat v.	ayissath	Loud, be v.	atha	Unstable, be v.	hyol
Destroy v.	oyissath	Mechanical, be v.	imtraysk	Use v.	use
Difficult, be v.	ussu	Military, be v.	iyotdih	Watch v.	soyd
Dislike v.	hyatyo	Move v.	yantray	Wild, be v.	hyol
Displeased, be v.	tsuvets	New, be v.	tox	With, be loc.	yoy, thya
Dream v.	kroyptid	Noisy, be v.	syubhyos	Without, be v.	syus
Drive v.	koy	Not to exist, v.	syus		
Enter / Inside, be	syodrep	Ours, be v.	iyot		
Equal, be v.	rise	Overwhelm v.	uvoyx		
Explore v.	iyuksim	Pathos, have v.	soyf		