

# Doria Glossary

The novel *Doria* has two types of invented words:

- *Dorianismos*: Spanish words that are unique to Doria, or are used by other South American countries about Doria. Every nation develops its own adaptations to a language because of geography, history, culture, or the influence of native or other peoples. This is true of Dorian Spanish just as it is for United States English.
- *Lachone Dore'yaga (Dorian)*: The language of ancient Doria was formed from several languages, pre-Dorian native cultures (especially the Lasonan people from the Ciudad de Doria area), Polynesian, Quechua. There is a fourth language that was introduced by Eberame Hesunekara (“The Bearded One”) when he unified Doria and formed the Dore'ya religion. You will notice some resemblances to Semitic language like Hebrew or Arabic. Its true origin is unknown in the timeframe of this book. For the purposes of this glossary, it is called “Language X.”

This document provides a glossary of both types of words as used in the *Doria* books. It includes the type of word and its etymology.

There are also some exceptions of language in the US English edition where American terms are used in place of words that Dorians would actually use. These are also noted in this glossary.

## About the Dorian Language

Despite its complex history, Dorian is a simple language. The characters in the alphabet combine a consonant sound with a vowel. No two consonants are together, and every word ends with a vowel.

The consonants are (silent), b, g, d, h, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, ch, w, y. The vowels are e (short e), a (short a), o (short o), i (short i), u (long u), and the diphthongs ai, ao, au, oa, oi, ua, uo, ui. When Romanizing Dorian words, a glottal stop (ʔ) is inserted before a vowel connected with the silent letter or the consonant y in the middle of a word. The ʼ character is omitted when the silent letter is at the beginning of the word.

The word Ya means God. When added as a prefix or suffix to a word, it adds an elevated or spiritual aspect to the word. The name Doria comes from the native word dore for path (Lasonan). Adding -ya turns the word to Dore'ya, path of God.

For plural, the last vowel is turned to -ai. The plural of liwike (seagull) is liwikai.

Source for Quechua words is [Diccionario Runasimi](#) (online Spanish-Quechua dictionary).

## Glossary

Word	Meaning/Etymology
aka	You (Lasonan, but has elements of Quechua and Language X). The sentence “Aka Dore’yama?”
alolo	Literally, calm. Refers to an herbal drink made up of local flowers and herbs, including marijuana. Native Dorians used it to cure headaches, anxiety, and insomnia. Lasonan word which may have been the root of the Hawaiian pakalolo.
ama/apa	Mother/father. A dorianismo that combines Dorian ema/aba (Language X) and Spanish mamá /papá.
be	And (Lasonan).
Bereche Ya!	Blessed God (Language X). An exclamation of shock or reverence, equivalent to the English “Oh my God!”
blanco (a)	White (Spanish). Refers to a person of pure European descent or by Natives to refer to non-Natives.
Charakake’ya	God protects (Dorian). From Jark’akuy (Quechua) and Ya (Language X). This is the name of the cave where the Dorians stored their books and important valuables after the Spanish invasion.
compañerito (a)	Little comrade (Spanish). Depending on its usage and tone, it can be an affectionate or derogatory term. When used for children, it can be affectionate if used in that tone. When used for an adult, it’s always an insult.
compañero (a)	Comrade (Spanish). Used as a formal title in revolutionary Doria, like señor, señora, or señorita. Compañera is used for all females regardless of age or marital status.
compi	Slang for compañero (a). In contemporary usage, it’s similar to “homey”.
continental	A neutral term Dorians use to describe continental South America (Peru, Chile, Argentina, etc.) This can be used as an adjective (“We shouldn’t involve ourselves in continental affairs.”) or to describe the people (“Always be respectful when talking with the continentals.”)
dore	Path (Lasonan). More specifically, it means a way of living or a spiritual path.
Dore’yama	A native Dorian in the Dorian language. This is what native Dorians call other native Dorians.
emele’ya	One with God. From emele for unity or connection (Lasonan) and Ya (Language X). Means peace and is used as a universal greeting. Often Romanized as “emelia.”
emeto	Truth (Language X). Dorians would say this at the end of a prayer, the same way Jews and Christians would say “amen”.
esereke/eserekana/eserekaba	Citizen (Language X). A citizen in ancient Dorian refers to a man or woman who is at least 18 years of age (their age of majority) who has gone through warrior training, successfully completed their basic education, and has done at least three months of community service. Esereke refers a citizen of either gender, while eserekana refers to male citizens, and eserekaba refers to female citizens. Men and women had equal rights and responsibilities in ancient Doria.
estadounidense	American (Spanish). This is what Dorians would actually call Americans (since as South Americans, they would consider themselves americanos too.) For the US English edition, the term “American” is used so that it is clear to US readers.

Word	Meaning/Etymology
fútbol	This is what Dorians would actually call soccer. For the US English edition, “soccer” is used to avoid confusion by US readers with “football” or as Dorians call it “fútbol estadounidense” or “American football.” (Refer to “estadounidense” above.)
he	The (Language X). It is added to the beginning of words, as in “heliweke,” “the gull.” If the word starts with “e,” the word doesn’t change but the “e” sound is repeated after a stop, as in “he’emeto,” “the truth.” There is no word for the indefinite article. “Liweke” also implies “a gull.”
<i>Herechoma</i>	<i>The Record.</i> The Dorian equivalent of the Bible is a collection of histories, lessons, stories, and poems from Dorian prophets and others who are deemed holy or have valuable lessons. Unlike other religious texts, Dorians can add stories to <i>The Record</i> , even to the present day, if a quorum of religious leaders votes to approve them. From “he” + “rechoma” record or entry (Language X).
Indian	The term indio (a) is considered by Native Dorians as a serious insult, as bad as the n-word is for African Americans.
isleño (a)	An insult by other South Americans against Dorians. (Literally “islander” in Spanish.)
ke	Yes (Lasonan).
kechila	Community (Language X). In ancient Doria, community refers to a sense of shared responsibility and mutual support for the benefit of all.
kenesa	Assembly or gathering (Language X). In ancient Doria, a kenesa was a gathering of elected representatives to govern the country or a community.
kepu	A set of knotted strings that the Dorians and other native South American people used as a calculator and for data storage. From quipu (Incan/Quechua).
lachone	Language, or literally, tongue (Language X).
liwike	Seagull. From liwqi (Quechua).
Liwiki’ya	The stylized seagull which is the symbol of Doria. From liwqi (Quechua) and Ya (Language X). Comes from the legend of Eberame Hesunekara, a sailor from across the Great Ocean who got lost at sea and had his ship sunk. He was about to give up hope when he saw a seagull flying overhead, indicating that he was near shore.
macha	An unleavened pan-fried flatbread that is served as an accompaniment to a Native Dorian meal (Language X).
maisoro	A porridge made with corn meal served with honey and brown sugar. Served as a traditional Dorian breakfast food. From the Spanish maíz, corn.
mechigo	Representative (Language X). Communities elect mechigai (plural) to represent them in the national kenesa.
musuke	New. From musujg and musuq (Quechua).
peso	Dorian currency. At the time of the revolution, a peso was worth one-tenth of a United States dollar. A peso is made up of 100 centavos. Denomination of coins were 1 centavo, 5 centavos, 10 centavos, 25 centavos, 50 centavos, 1 peso, 5 pesos, and 10 pesos. Notes are in denominations of 25, 50, 100, 500, and 1000 pesos.
petaka	Amulet or seal (Lasonan). Refers to the necklace a Dorian president wears as a seal of authority and legitimacy. The petaka is made of gold and has semi-precious stones representing the people of Doria. In the center is a large gold pendant with the Liweke’ya.

Word	Meaning/Etymology
poa tobo	Good night (Dorian). From po (Polynesian) for night and tobo (Language X) for good.
pulache	A sauce with garlic, lemon, and peppers (Lasonan).
rabe'ya	Leader of a Dorian worship service. From Language X and Ya.
roto (a)	An insult against Chileans by Dorians and other South Americans. (Literally “broken” in reference to the poor appearance of Chilean troops in earlier wars.)
todane	An informal form of “thank you.” Similar to “thanks,” but warmer in tone. A combination of toda (Language X) and añay (Quechua).
yanquí	Yankee (Spanish). This is insult Latin Americans use against Americans in general, but Dorians use it to express extreme hostility.
wache	Brother or sister. Native Dorians call people in their community by that term. It is friendly in tone. From wakke (Quechua) and akh (Language X)
Wayebe	A Dorian religious festival that last for five days before the start of the new year at the September equinox. During this period, Dorians seek forgiveness from people they've hurt, give to the poor, settle debts, and observe periods of fasting and prayer to purify themselves before the start of the new year. From the Mayan word Wayeb' referring to the five nameless days at the end of the calendar.
¡Yale! (or ¡Ya-Le!)	A cheer fans make for athletes, like Go! Although the word comes from Ya (Language X), its exact origins are unclear. It is a popular word for all Dorians.

## WANT TO READ MORE?

Now that you know the lingo, experience *Doria* by purchasing the novel at Lulu.com and other online bookstores. It is available as an eBook or paperback. For more information, visit [www.matthewarnoldstern.com/doria.html](http://www.matthewarnoldstern.com/doria.html).