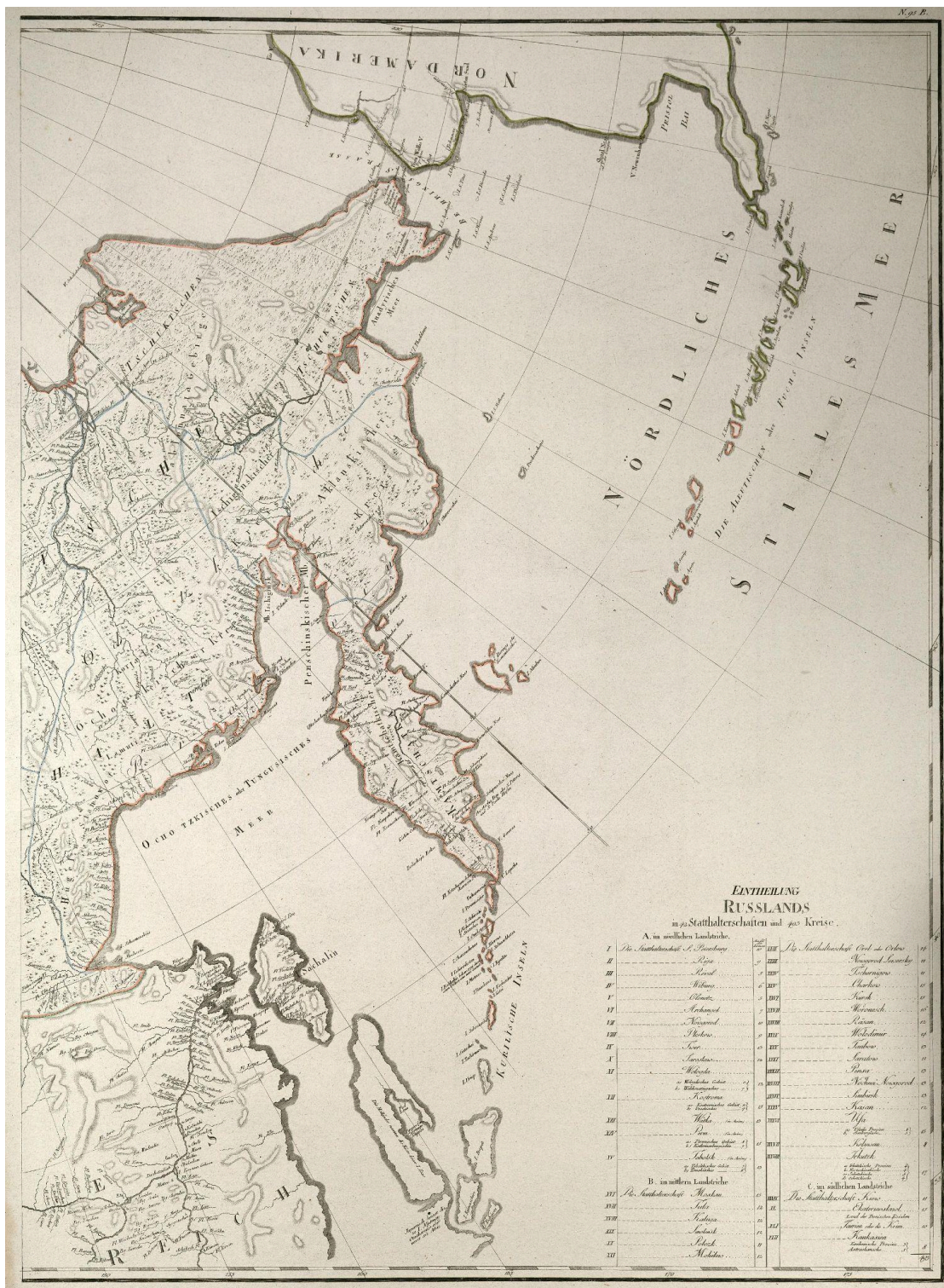


# An Introduction to the Ekaangäq language



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## **Introduction**

Ekaangäq is a language that was discovered to be the one of the Steller's sea eagle people, a people who can be both the animal or an anthropomorphic version of themselves. Quite Fantastical, these people managed to stay under the radar in the eastern sea of Okhotsk until recently in our history, and are still to this day researched. The Sea eagle people, who is able to fly to the multiple coasts of the sea of Okhotsk, has been said to be a "great example of a language taking inspiration from the languages around it", and as such allow us to see how the grammar, syntax, and other linguistic traits from several languages of the Siberian east - and from different families - can work in other environments.

## **Inspiration**

This language was inspired of the languages surrounding the sea of Okhotsk, a water area in the north eastern part of asia, between Hokkaido, Sakhalin and the Kamtchatka peninsula.

### **Chukotko-Kamchatkan Languages**

Because of the scarcity of docs I found interesting for this language, I decided to group these language with their language family name. The one I most looked on were Chukchi, Alyutor, Koryak, and very loosely Itelmen (as an easy way to include the lateral fricative).

### **Ainu Language**

The Ainu language, an Isolate of the lands south of Okhotsk ( Hokkaido, Sakhalin... ) was used as inspiration for the consonant inventory, a katakana-based orthography, and the verb inflections.

### **Nivkh Language**

The Nivkh language is a language isolate situated in Russian Manchuria, the one that were the most looked at was the Amur dialect.

### **Tungusic Languages**

From the Tungusic languages were selected Evenki and Uilta, the latter which gave a lot for the overall phonology.

## Chapter I

# Phonology

### I.1 - Consonant inventory

The Ekaangäq phonology seems to be mostly taken from the southern languages of the sea of Okhotsk. Especially from Ainu, and Nivkh. Most sounds of Ainu are found in the language, but some changes can be observed. The alveolar tap / r / shifted to an alveolar thrill / ɾ / ; while the famous Nivkh distinction between the voiceless one and the voiced one got lost ; numerous sounds of Nivkh appeared in the language such as the apparition of an alveolar lateral approximant / l / , the palatal and velar nasals, as well as a palatal stop / c / , and numerous fricatives arose in different places of articulation. An influence from the western part of the Kamtchatka peninsula can also be noted with the existence of the alveolar lateral fricative / ʃ / , existing in the West Itelmen language.

One of the major differences with the surrounding languages however might be the complete lack of labial consonants, mostly because of the lack of lips from the Sea eagle people even in their anthropomorphic forms.

When put together into a table, the phonology of the Ekaangäq language could look like this:

#### 1. Consonant

|                    | <i>Alveolar</i> | <i>Palatal</i> | <i>Velar</i> | <i>Laryngeal</i> |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| <i>Nasal</i>       | n               | ɲ              | ŋ            |                  |
| <i>Plosive</i>     | t               | c              | k            | q                |
| <i>Affricate</i>   |                 | ts̺            |              |                  |
| <i>Fricative</i>   |                 | s ʃ            | x~χ          | h                |
| <i>Thrill</i>      | ɾ               |                |              |                  |
| <i>Approximant</i> | l               | j              | ɥ            |                  |

- The plosives / t c k q / may be realized as [ d ʒ g ɣ ] between two vowels or after a vowel unless word final
- The Affricate and the fricative / t ts s / are realized as [ tʃ tʃʃ~sʃ ] before the front high vowels / i e / and the creaky voiced vowels.
- The sounds / s x~χ h ɾ / are often voiced to [ z ɣ~ɣ ʒ r ] word-initially and after a vowel but stays unvoiced if before a voiceless stop or word final.

## I.2 - Vowel Inventory

The vowels are more standard. It uses a somewhat common six-vowel system in the area, with a slight variation in the mid vowels, as well as the apparition of two open front creaky voiced vowels, remnants of the Sea eagles' mouth physiology.

### 2. Vowels

|              | <i>Front</i> | <i>Center</i> | <i>Back</i> |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| <i>Close</i> | i            |               | ɯ           |
| <i>Mid</i>   | e ɛ          | ə~ɨ           | ʌ           |
| <i>Open</i>  |              | a æ           |             |

- Vowels has contrastive lengths.
- / ɛ: æ: / are mostly realized as [ ɛʔɛ æʔæ ] or as a double realization of the sound like [ ɛɛ ææ ]

## I.3 - Vowel Harmony

Ekaangäq possess a small vowel harmony, the vowels could be classified as such :

Front High vowels : i e

Back vowels : ɯ ʌ

Neutral vowels : a ə~ɨ

Front high vowels can not occur in the same word with back vowels, and vice versa. Neutral vowels can occur in whichever context, and a root word with only neutral vowels will be counted as propagating the front high vowel harmony.

Small exception for the / a / vowel, which acts as an opaque vowel, and spreads front high harmony after it.

/ ɛ / and / æ / are ambiguous, some speakers see them as opaque vowels spreading front harmony, other see them as purely transparent vowels. As such, both are mainly accepted.

The harmony is usually left-to-right in the root, meaning that the first vowel starts the harmony after it. It is the same for suffixes, which takes the harmony of the root from left-to-right. For the few prefixes it is right-to-left, starting with the first vowel of the root. However if the first vowel is an opaque vowel, then the prefix harmony will often be the clashing harmony.

## I.4 - Phonoaesthetics

Like most of its neighboring languages, Ekaangäq syllable structure is quite recognizable as one from this part of the world. Syllables are represented as (C)V(:)(C), where the parenthesized elements are optional. syllables may start with any consonant and end with any consonant except /h/.

As for CV combinations, the only one that are not allowed are the /j/ + /i/, and /w/ + /i/,/ɯ/. Becoming respectively /i:/,/ɯ:/,/w:/ rather soon in history.

## I.5 - Accent Pitch

Ekaangäq share its mora system with the Uiltan language, with primary moras (Pm) and secondary moras (Sm) as such :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{(C)V}{Pm} & \frac{(:)}{Sm} & \frac{(C)}{Sm} \end{array}$$

The Accent pitch system is based on those moras and as such, is non-phonemic. The accent peak is bestowed unto the penultimate Sm, and spread backward until the Pm. In a word containing no Sm or only one, then the accent peak is solely on the ultimate Pm.

Here are some examples with the accent peak in bold letters : **too** (man) ; **ngäq** (beak) ; **ketsel** (knife) ; **eka**angäq (name of the language)



## Chapter II

## Orthography

## II.1 - Japanese Orthography

As the language from the Sea eagle people got first discovered and recorded by the expansionist japaneses, the first writing system that got used to transcribe the language was, like for the previous Ainu, a modified version of the Japanese katakana syllabary.

## 3. Japanese Orthography - 型通りの表記法

|    | a  | e  | i  | ʌ  | ɯ  | ə   | ɛ   | æ   | -coda          |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| -  | ア  | エ  | イ  | オ  | ウ  | エエ  | エ:  | ア:  |                |
| n  | ナ  | ネ  | ニ  | ノ  | ヌ  | ネエ  | ネ:  | ナ:  | ヌ              |
| ɲ  | ニア | ニエ | ニイ | ニオ | ニウ | ニエエ | ニエ: | ニア: | ニ              |
| ŋ  | マ  | メ  | ミ  | モ  | ム  | メエ  | メ:  | マ:  | ム              |
| t  | タ  | テ  | チ  | ト  | ツ  | テエ  | テ:  | タ:  | ト              |
| c  | キア | キエ | キイ | キオ | キウ | キエエ | キエ: | キア: | キ              |
| k  | カ  | ケ  | キ  | コ  | ク  | ケエ  | ケ:  | カ:  | ク              |
| q  | ガ  | ゲ  | ギ  | ゴ  | グ  | メエ  | ゲ:  | ガ:  | グ              |
| ts | ダ  | デ  | ヂ  | ド  | ヅ  | デエ  | デ:  | ダ:  | ヅ <sup>ゝ</sup> |
| s  | サ  | セ  | シ  | ソ  | ス  | セエ  | セ:  | サ:  | ス              |
| ʈ  | パ  | ペ  | ピ  | ポ  | プ  | ペエ  | ペ:  | パ:  | プ <sup>゜</sup> |
| x  | バ  | ベ  | ビ  | ボ  | ブ  | ベエ  | ベ:  | バ:  | ブ              |
| h  | ハ  | ヘ  | ヒ  | ホ  | フ  | ヘエ  | ヘ:  | ハ:  | フ              |
| ɾ  | ラ  | レ  | リ  | ロ  | ル  | レエ  | レ:  | ラ:  | ル              |
| l  | リア | リエ | リイ | リオ | リウ | リエエ | リエ: | リア: | リ              |
| j  | ヤ  | イエ | イイ | ヨ  | ユ  | イエエ | イエ: | ヤ:  | ユ              |
| ɥ  | ワ  | ウェ | ワイ | ヲ  | ワウ | ウェエ | ウェ: | ワ:  | ワ              |

In former orthographies, the schwa was represented like the /e/, as well, breathy vowels were not marked.

## II.2 - Russian Orthography

The Japanese orthography is not the only possibility to write Ekaangäq. Indeed in the Siberian lands an attempt at writing the language using the Cyrillic alphabet was made.

### 4. Russian Orthography

|           |    |        |        |         |       |       |       |
|-----------|----|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| a         | e  | i      | o      | ш       | ə     | ɛ̃    | æ̃    |
| а         | е  | и      | о      | у       | ə     | е̃    | а̃    |
| п         | л  | ŋ      | t      | с       | k     | q     | ts    |
| н         | □  | ɟ      | т / д  | кь / дж | к / г | ɟ / г | ц / ч |
| s         | ʃ  | x      | h      | ɣ       | l     | j     | ɕ     |
| с / ш / з | лъ | х / гь | х / гь | р       | л     | й     | в     |

The Russian orthography is much more phonetically accurate than the Japanese one, using different letters for allophones, such as :

- /s/ is written <с> when /s/, <ш> when /ʃ/, and /з/ when <z>
- /x/ and /h/ are merged, but written <х> when unvoiced, and <гь> when voiced
- stops have unvoiced / voiced variants
- ts has its palatalised variant

## II.3 - Romanization

To simplify understanding to the westerners and those who know none of the katakana, cyrillic scripts, or the IPA, a romanization was made.

### 5. Consonant Latin Romanization

|                    | <i>Alveolar</i> | <i>Palatal</i> | <i>Velar</i> | <i>Laryngeal</i> |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| <i>Nasal</i>       | n               | nj             | ng           |                  |
| <i>Plosive</i>     | t               | c              | k            | q                |
| <i>Affricate</i>   |                 | ts             |              |                  |
| <i>Fricative</i>   |                 | s ll           | x            | h                |
| <i>Thrill</i>      | r               |                |              |                  |
| <i>Approximant</i> | l               | j              | w            |                  |

### 6. Vowel Latin Romanization

|              | <i>Front</i> | <i>Center</i> | <i>Back</i> |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| <i>Close</i> | i            | y             | u           |
| <i>Mid</i>   | e ë          |               | o           |
| <i>Open</i>  |              | a ä           |             |

## Chapter III

# Morphology

### III.0 - Degree of Synthetism

Ekaangäq is a agglutinative, affix-heavy language, who may tend toward a polysynthetic degree in some contexts. However, some degree of fusionality can be seen as some limits between affixes have been blurred over time.

### III.1 - Consonant Alternation

Ekaangäq showcases a consonant alternation system, based on the last sound of the preceding word of the clause, to the first sound of the head word of the clause. It is done in two flavors :

7. Consonant Alternation after a vowel, an approximant, or a plosive

| <i>Input</i> | <i>Output</i> |
|--------------|---------------|
| t            | r             |
| c            | s / ts        |
| k            | x             |
| q            | h             |

*/c/ becomes /ts/ after a vowel only*

With other this time restricted to after an approximant with nasals :

8. Nasal Alternation after a glide

| <i>Input</i> | <i>Output</i> |    |    |
|--------------|---------------|----|----|
|              | l             | j  | w  |
| <i>n</i>     | l             | nj | ng |
| <i>nj</i>    | nj            | ∅  | ng |
| <i>ng</i>    | k             | n  | ng |

The other type is when following a fricative, or a nasal.

9. Consonant Alternation after a fricative, or a nasal

| <i>Input</i> | <i>Output</i> |
|--------------|---------------|
| r            | t             |
| s            | c             |
| x            | k             |
| h            | q             |

## III.2 - Nouns

### III.2.1 - Case Endings

Cases in Ekaangäq are often made by the use of the suffix, and sometimes a prefix as well. There are eleven cases in Ekaangäq, them being the Nominative (NOM), the Ergative (ERG), the Locative (LOC), the Dative (DAT), the Prolative (PROLAT), the Locative-Prolative (LOC-PROLAT), the Ablative (ABL), the Equative (EQUAT), the Associative (ASSOC), and the Causative (CAUS). Their endings depends on the word's ending they are attached to.

#### 10. Simple Case Endings

|                    | -CV \$          | -CVV \$         | -C \$           |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>Nominative</i>  | -               | -               | -               |
| <i>Ergative</i>    | -V              | -k              | -ka             |
| <i>Locative</i>    |                 | -k              | -e / -o         |
| <i>Dative</i>      | -xi / -xu       | -x              | -i / -u         |
| <i>Prolative</i>   |                 | -jta            | -ta             |
| <i>Ablative</i>    | -tutsy / -tatsy | -tytsi / -tytsu | -tutsy / -tatsy |
| <i>Equative</i>    | -wy             | -w              | -y / -u         |
| <i>Commitative</i> | n(y/o)-Vk       | n(y/o)-k        | n(y/o)-ky/ko    |
| <i>Associative</i> | n(y/o)-Vx       | n(y/o)-xi/xu    | n(y/o)-xi/xu    |
| <i>Causative</i>   |                 | n(y/o)-ng       | n(y/o)-nga      |

when there is a slash, the left side means with front harmony, the right side with back harmony.

The Nominative is the base form of the word, it defines the subject of the sentence in most cases.

The Ergative is used to put the subject of the sentence as the main role, like a Topical marker, to define the subject as the main agent of the verb, and for the object of a transitive sentence. It also merged with the old instrumental case, and thus can also be used to mean "with".

The Locative is used to define a place, while the Dative is for the destination, the indirect object, or the beneficiary of the action.

The Prolative is used to mean the motion past, or from somewhere.

The Locative-Prolative is a rare instance of two cases being used together. It is used to mean that the action was done near an object or a place, in the vicinity of something.

The Ablative is used to mean the motion away from somewhere, or the origin of something.

The Equative is used to mean "such as X", "as X", or "like X".

The Commitative is used to mean that the action was done with someone, while the Associative means something more in the lines of "with X's associates", with "X's group", and may or may not include X in it.

The Causative is used to mean that the action was done because of X.

### III.2.2 - Plural Endings

Ekaangäq distinguishes three grammatical numbers : Singular (SG), Dual (DU) (that may also be Paucal), and Plural (PL).

#### 11. Number Endings

| Singular | Dual      | Plural    |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| -        | -te / -ta | -le / -ly |

The Singular and the plural forms are the most used, as the dual form is seen as “old-fashioned”, often more used by the elders and some people who just want to use them. Note that for words usually paired into two (such as eyes, legs, or wings) the Singular actually is the Dual form, and the Dual serves a Paucal form. To actually mean that it is only one of the words, the number one, “ o “ must be used. For other words who do not need such paraphrasing, this word could serve as a Singulative.

### III.2.3 - Possessive Endings

Possession in Ekaangäq is made by suffixing a possessive suffix at the end of the possessee. The result is then “ possessor - possessee - suffix “.

#### 12. Possessive Endings

| Word Final       | <i>Singular</i> |     |           | <i>Plural</i> |                |           |             |
|------------------|-----------------|-----|-----------|---------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|
|                  | 1               | 2   | 3         | 1INCL         | 1EXCL          | 2         | 3           |
| -CV              |                 | -Vs |           |               |                |           | -len / -lan |
| -VV              | -wy             | -s  | -n        | -we / -wa     | -ny            | -se / -su | -n          |
| -C               |                 | -sa | -ni / -no |               |                |           | -eni / -ani |
| -Dual/<br>Plural | -y              | -as | -i / -o   | -ii / -yy     | -eny /<br>-any | -e / -u   | -i / -ani   |

### III.2.4 - Alienable Possession Suffix

Like some of its neighbors, Ekaagnäq possess a suffix “ -ng(e/a) “ that is used to mean that the possessee is an alienable possession to the possessor, that is, if the possessor is human, of the Sea eagle people, or a bird. The lack of such suffixes however, is meant for bodyparts, emotions, states of living, family members, pets, and food.

Compare :

|        |                            |    |            |                            |
|--------|----------------------------|----|------------|----------------------------|
| ati-wy | " my life "                | vs | ati-ng-wy  | " my ice "                 |
| onj-wy | " my wife<br>my daughter " | -  | onj-nga-wy | " my woman,<br>temporary " |

### III.2.5 - Noun Template

With all of this, the template the nouns use to form is as following :

#### 13. Noun Template in Ekaangäq

| -1          | 0         | 1           | 2             | 3         | 4          |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| Case Prefix | Noun Stem | Case Suffix | Dual / Plural | Alienable | Possessive |

### III.3 - Pronouns

#### III.3.1 - Personal Pronouns

Pronouns in Ekaangäq distinguish between singular, and plural (as the dual forms got merged or lost in the processes) ; the three grammatical person, and between the Inclusive and Exclusive first person plural.

#### 14. Ekaangäq Pronouns

| Case               | <i>Singular</i> |        |       | <i>Plural</i> |        |      |         |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------------|--------|------|---------|
|                    | 1               | 2      | 3     | 1INCL         | 1EXCL  | 2    | 3       |
| <i>Nominative</i>  | wel             | llën   | nots  | wel           | welny  | llël | nol     |
| <i>Ergative</i>    | welky           | llëq   | nok   | welky         | wenyk  |      | noly    |
| <i>Locative</i>    |                 | llëk   |       |               |        | llëw | noiky   |
| <i>Dative</i>      | xe              |        | nox   | xe            | weni   |      | noxal   |
| <i>Prolative</i>   | wej             | llëc   | njots | wej           | nej    | llëj | njats   |
| <i>Ablative</i>    | wets            | llëcä  | njets | wets          | wetsen |      | njatsel |
| <i>Equative</i>    | wy              | llyn   | nys   | wa            | wyn    | llyl | nyl     |
| <i>Comitative</i>  | wyky            | llyyna | nook  | wak           | wyyn   | llyw | nool    |
| <i>Associative</i> | xeek            | lleek  | nox   | xeek          |        |      | nol     |
| <i>Causal</i>      | xeeng           | lleng  | ngots | xeeng         | wen    | llëx | ngol    |

### III.3.2 - Reflexive pronouns

Ekaangäq possesses reflexive pronouns that are distinguished by grammatical number and person. For the cases, the usual case suffixes can be used, and the reflexive pronouns cannot serve as a subject.

#### 15. Ekaangäq Reflexive Pronouns

| <i>Singular</i> |       |        | <i>Plural</i> |        |      |       |
|-----------------|-------|--------|---------------|--------|------|-------|
| 1               | 2     | 3      | 1INCL         | 1EXCL  | 2    | 3     |
| weqyni          | lënqy | notsoq | weleq         | welneq | llëq | noloq |

### III.3.3 - Interrogative Pronouns

There are three Interrogative Pronouns in Ekaangäq, them being “ qulaj “ *who*, “ eke(n) “ *what / where* ( the “n” is added when the following word starts on a vowel ), and “ ungaj “ *how much / how many*. They may be put in place of any other words, and use the numbers and possession suffixes.

### III.3.4 - Space Deictic Pronouns

Space Deictic in Ekaangäq is shown by the use of pronouns, which are divided by proximity ( Proximal - Medial - Distal ), and grammatical number, all prefixed to the noun it modifies.

#### 16. Ekaangäq Space Deitic Pronouns Prefixes

|                 | <i>Proximal</i> | <i>Medial</i>         | <i>Distal</i>        |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Singular</i> | i(l)- / u(l)-   | ele(t)- / oly(t)-     | cil(i)- / qul(y)-    |
| <i>Dual</i>     | ti(l)- / tu(l)- | telje(t)- / tuljy(t)- | cilj(i)- / qulj(y)-  |
| <i>Plural</i>   | isa- / os-      | ellet(y)- / ollot(y)- | llilj(a)- / llon(y)- |

When using one of these, the speaker is required to add what could be defined as a classifier, that may change the meaning of that pronoun.

Those are : “ -∅- “ *object, person, general* ; “ -q- “ *fish, water animal* ; “ -c(a)- “ *animal* ; “ -ll- “ *relative, family* ; “ -njel/njyl- “ *friends, companion, colleague* ; “ -je(l)/ju(l)- “ *abstract, emotions, feelings*. Note that the classifier for “animal” is also used for humans, unless the human is close to the Sea eagle people.



### III.4 - Numerals

#### III.4.1 - Cardinal

Numbers in Ekaangäq are in base-8, as it is the number of claws the Sea Eagle people possess. Their number for zero is henej, which is synonymous with the word “empty”.

Numbers higher than ten are formed in a “ unite-ten “ way. As such 34 would be “ ante-tek-nak “ which could be translated as “ four-ten-three “. Powers of ten starting from one hundred are required to take a mandatory unit before them. When two stops that are near from each other ( palatal - velar , velar - uvular , the alveolar one is not included ), then the second stop assimilates its place of articulation with the preceding stop.

#### 17. Ekaangäq Numbers

| <i>Base 8</i> | <i>Base 10</i> | <i>Ekaangäq</i> | <i>Base 8</i> | <i>Base 10</i> | <i>Ekaangäq</i>  |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1             | 1              | o               | 15            | 13             | cal-tek          |
| 2             | 2              | te              | 16            | 14             | qosy-tok         |
| 3             | 3              | nak             | 17            | 15             | njalsy-tek       |
| 4             | 4              | ante            | 20            | 16             | tek-te           |
| 5             | 5              | cal             | 30            | 24             | tek-nak          |
| 6             | 6              | qosy            | 40            | 32             | tek-ante         |
| 7             | 7              | njalsy          | 50            | 40             | tec-cal          |
| 10            | 8              | tek             | 60            | 48             | teq-qasy         |
| 11            | 9              | o-tok           | 70            | 56             | tec-njalsy       |
| 12            | 10             | te-tek          | 100           | 64             | o-lutan          |
| 13            | 11             | nak-tek         | 1000          | 640            | o-tok-utan       |
| 14            | 12             | ante-tek        | 10000         | 6400           | o-kyyl / te-kiil |

Some numbers can be used to means other things, for example putting the Dual suffix on the word for 10 (base8) would mean a small amount, while putting it on 100 and 10000 (base 8) would respectively mean a lot and too much.

### III.4.2 - Iterative

Iterative numbers, marked with the suffix *-(s)y*, serve to indicate the number of times the actions were done, it is also used to count time and may serve as cardinal numbers. The number one, two, three, and eight have special forms.

#### 18. Ekaangäq Iterative Numbers

| <i>Base 10</i> | <i>Ekaangäq</i> | <i>Base 10</i> | <i>Ekaangäq</i> |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1              | ulsy            | 5              | caly            |
| 2              | tyl             | 6              | qosyy           |
| 3              | nulsy           | 7              | njalsyy         |
| 4              | antesy          | 8              | engjy           |

### III.5 - Verbs

Verbs hardly inflect for any tenses in Ekaangäq, “wo-qory” can all mean “I give/gave/will give it (to someone)”. Verbs instead rely on context, and some clitics or particles.

#### III.5.1 - Verb Agreement

Verbs in Ekaangäq agree with the subject and the object of the verb, and is mandatory except in colloquial speech. Because of this, pronouns for the subject and the object are really used, but may serve as an option to enforce the person that did the action, as in an “As for me” type of sentence. There are different prefixes for intransitive and transitive sentences :

#### 19. Intransitive Verb Agreement

|     | Singular           | Plural |
|-----|--------------------|--------|
| 1st | xe/xo-             |        |
| 2nd | ëk-                | ë(w)-  |
| 3rd | (x) <sup>1</sup> - | xa-    |

1 : The x- prefix is not mandatory, and only serves to distinguish the Intransitive 3rd person Verb Agreement from the Transitive one.

#### 20. Transitive Verb Agreement

|     | Singular | Plural |
|-----|----------|--------|
| 1st | we/wo-   |        |
| 2nd | llë-     | lë-    |
| 3rd | ∅-       | no-    |

### III.5.2 - Transitivity

Verbs in Ekaangäq can be either transitive or intransitive, and change transitivity based on their affixes, as well as a voicing of the first consonant of the stem verb and the adding of the suffix -(a)s at the end. As the voicing of the consonant is seen as a morphological transformation, and not at more phonological consonants, the voicing is most often unwritten.

### III.5.3 - Infinitive Form

Ekaangäq allows for only one non-finite form : the infinitive. It is made by the suffix -(a)n and can also serves as a nominalizer.

### III.5.4 - Adjectival Verbs

Some verbs in Ekaangäq define states of being, and could be translated as “ is X “. Those verbs may not follow the original word order and be found just after the verb it modifies, thus becoming an adjective.

These verbs can also have an inchoative or progressive meaning of their own, thus being “ to become X “, “ to become Xer “, or “ to start being “.

### III.5.5 - Particles

#### III.5.5.1 - The “en” particle : to start

The particle “en” is used for inchoative meaning, or a progressive meaning, it is used to highlight the action in itself.

#### III.5.5.2 - The “ku” particle : to stop

The particle “ku” is used for a terminative meaning, often meaning “ just stopped doing X “.

#### III.5.5.3 - The “he” particle : to still be doing

The “he” particle is used to mean that the action is still going on at the point in time the sentence is said, or in which timeline it takes place.

#### III.5.5.4 - The “tä” particle : to just have done

The “tä” particle is used to signify that the action was just done now or just before, and takes a momentane meaning.

#### III.5.5.5 - The “a” particle : while

The “a” particle is used to connect to a verb to mean that the actions are done at the same time, it may also mean “and”.

#### III.5.5.6 - The “tsu” particle : question

The “tsu” particle is used for questions, and may be used for both open or closed questions.

#### III.5.5.7 - The “aany” particle : negation

The “aany” particle is used to negate the clause it stands in. It might also be used to negate a noun when used as a modifier of the word.

#### III.5.6 - Copula Verbs

Some verbs work as simple copulas, these are the verbs for *to be* “se”, *to become* “na”, to be as in “*there is*” “tse”.

#### III.5.7 - Meteorological Verbs

Meteorological verbs in Ekaangäq are verbs that do not take any subject or object agreement and may act as standalones. They are most often formed starting with “su/si”, most likely from the verb “sulu” *to exist*.

## Chapter IV

# Syntax

### IV.1 - Word Order

Ekaangäq word order was originally a completely free word order. However with the influences from other languages, its word order shifted to an SOV word order (the transition was easier because of the already known tendency of the Sea eagle people to have an OV type word order).

In this order, complements, which add meaning to the sentence without being mandatory, can be added either before, or after the object, but must not be some before, some after.

### IV.2 - Adjectives

Adjectives in Ekaangäq are fully verb-derived, but are placed before the noun. They modify their head and do not agree in anything with it. Note that these are only for adjectives in a sentence and are not the same for adjectival verbs.

### IV.3 - Adpositions

Ekaangäq mostly has prepositions, thus are found before the clause they modify.

### IV.4 - Conjunctions

Conjunctions in this language are mostly put at the end of the clause as a linking word.

## IV.5 - Relative Clause

Relative clauses are found before the noun they modify, and end with either a verb particle, a linking word, or an infinitive verb.

## IV.6 - Numbers

Numbers are placed before the noun they modify, and do not agree with it.

## IV.6 - Pronouns

Pronouns are placed before the noun they modify.

## IV.7 - Linking Words

Linking words are small words used as a link between two related clauses. They are few in numbers. First the verb particles can serve as such, then there is also “xë” *though, even though, although* ; “acy” *because, in order to* ; “xol” *then, after* ;and “sil” *since*.

## Chapter V

### Metaphors and Concepts

The Sea eagle people have some metaphors and concepts of time that are different from us and are greatly based on the sea, the water, and the ice. As such, water (**aka**) is for them the time, and the ice on it, mostly the less solid one (**ati**, not to confuse with **ngaat**, which is a large iceberg), is viewed as life itself, that slowly melts away. As such, saying **xetijas tä** (lit. I just melted) would mean “ I aged (one year) “, and saying that someone is now fully water : **aka na**, means that this person died.

There exist more metaphors about time related to the sea environment. For example saying **ati ngaattatsy uunas** (lit. a small ice detached itself from the iceberg) would mean that a new life was born, without the speaker really seeing it, or when reporting to someone. Water also takes importance in the telling of time. For example, using waves with the equative case ending can give adverbs. Such as : **ecewy**, soon or often ; **oru**, in some time or from times to times ; and **ngoru**, in a long time or rarely.

The Sea eagle people also possess some words specifically for their life. For example the verb **llasi** specifically means to eat another bird (often another species, though some people use it for cannibalism, only seen in the most anthropomorphic of the people) that may happen when not enough food is found, and **llasik** means the time when it is done.

As well, the verbs related to movement like **qu** (to go), or **ciinj** (to dive) specifically mean by air or from the air. Those movement verbs can also be used as they are now for by feet actions as well, but most often they must use either the Ablative or the Ergative version of claws, being respectively **tentatsy** and **tenka**. Speaking of the word for to dive, Ekaangäq possesses two other verbs, **tsän**, which is to dive to hunt small land animals, and **sequl**, which is for fishes.

## Chapter VI

### Example Sentences

To be more simple, the following sentences will be organized as it follows :

- Latin Orthography
- Japanese Orthography
- Russian Orthography
- Phonetic transcription
- Latin Orthography separated by morphemes
- Gloss
- Meaning
- Literal meaning

#### VI.1 - First Sentence - 64

Toon sar lusunganilengni hatsas en.

トーン サル リウスマニリエムニ ハダス エヌ。

тоон зар лузуңанилеңни гъацас ен.

[ tʰ:n zaɾ lʊ.zw.ŋa.ni.leŋ.ni ɕa.tsas en ]

Toon-∅ sar lusunga -n -i -le -ng -ni ∅- hatsa -s en.

Tom-NOM monkey eye.deceive-INF-DAT-PL-AL-3SG 3SG-laugh-NTR INCH

Tom started to laugh at the monkey's tricks.

(lit. Tom monkey eye-deceivers' laugh started.)

#### VI.2 - Second Sentence - 188

ektylas a ekqus.

エクテエリアス ア エクグス。

егдәләз а еггуз.

[ eg.də.laz a eg.guz ]

ek- tyla -s a ek- qu -s.

2SG-call-NTR and 2SG-come-NTR

Come when called.

(lit. As you are called, you come.)

### VI.3 - Third Sentence - 55

atllaryys xe qus tsu?

アトパレエース ベ グス ツ?

адлъярæэс гъе гус цу?

[ adʎarə:s ʎe gʉs t̥sɯ ]

atllary -ys xe qu -s tsu?

same.nest-2SG 1SG.DAT come-NTR Q

Is your sibling coming for you?

(lit. Your same nest, to you come is?)

### VI.4 - Fourth Sentence - 142

Saak tekle ungasää lengni nohoj tä xol, osungasää sati nonjëets tä.

サーク テクリエ ウマサ:一リエムニ ノホユ タ: ポリ、

オスマサ:一 サチ ノニエ:一ツ `タ:。

заак тегле уңазабьлєнни ногьой таь хол, озунгазабь зади но<sup>□</sup>еььц таь.

[ za:k tegle ʉŋazæʎælenʎ nʎŋʎ tæ ɣʌ | ʌzʉŋazæʎæ zadi nʎŋeʎets tæ ]

Saak-<sup>∅</sup> tek -le ungasä -ä -le -ng -ni <sup>∅</sup>- no- hoj tä xol,

Jack-NOM eight-DL DIM\stone-ERG-PL-AL-3SG 3SG-3PL-take MOM then,

os- <sup>∅</sup>- ungasä -ä sat -i <sup>∅</sup>- no- njëets tä.

PROX.PL-CL.object-DIM\stone-ERG lake-DAT 3SG-3PL-throw MOM.

Jack took possession of a small amount of small stones, then threw them in the lake.

(lit. Jack around eight his small stones just took, then these small stones to the lake just threw.)

### VI.5 - Fifth Sentence - 22

esewy sika ku.

エキエワエエ シカ ク。

еджевə зига ку.

[ edʒewə ziga ku ]

ece -wy sika ku.

small.wave-EQUAT to.rain TER

Soon it will stop raining.

(lit. Like small waves it will stop raining.)

## Chapter VII

### Lexicon

#### A

aka [aga] - (noun) water, time

at [at] - (noun) ice in general

ati [atʃi] - (noun) ice on water that is melting but strong enough to support a bird

atllary [atʃarə] - (noun) lit. same nest, brother and sister born from the same nest

ats [ats̃] - (noun) nest

#### C

cel [cel] - (noun) animal, general term

ciinj [ci:ŋ] - (verb) to dive (in the air)

#### E

ece [edʒe] - (noun) small to medium water wave

ekaangäq [ega:ŋæq] - (noun) name of the language

#### H

hatsa [ʃatsa] - (verb) to laugh, to enjoy

henej [ʃenej] - (noun) nothing, nothingness, empty, zero

hoj [ʃʌj] - (verb) to take

hulta [ʃulta] - (noun) partner

#### K

kaang [ka:ŋ] - (noun) mountain

kets [kets̃] - (verb) to cut, to pierce a hole

ketsel [ketʃel] - (noun) knife

kor [kʌr] - (verb) to possess, to bring when used with the Ergative

#### L

lasi [laʃi] - (verb) to eat

lus [lus] - (noun) eyes, a pair of eyes



## Ll

llar [ʔaɾ] - (verb) to be identical, to be the same (require the Equative)

llasi [ʔaʃi] - (verb) to eat another bird

llasik [ʔaʃiŋ] - (verb) the act of eating another bird, or the time

llemtsi [ʔemtʃi] - (noun) home, land, island

## N

nasä [naʃæ] - (noun) stone, rock

naw [naʊ] - (verb) to force someone

nosi [naʃi] - (noun) south

## Ng

ngaat [ŋa:t] - (noun) iceberg, large iceberg that doesn't melt

ngäq [ŋæq] - (noun) beak, mouth

ngor [ŋʌɾ] - (noun) tsunami, immense wave

## Nj

njëëts [ŋɛʔɛts̃] - (verb) to throw

## O

onj [ʌŋ] - (noun) woman, girl

or [ʌɾ] - (noun) big wave, important wave

## Q

qory [qʌɾɛ] - (verb) to give, to assign, to lend

qu [qʌ] - (verb) to come, to arrive, to go to (by flying)

## R

ru [ru] - (noun) earth, land

## S

saat [za:t] - (noun) lake, small body of water

sar [zar] - (noun) monkey, ape

sequl [zegʌl] - (verb) to dive to hunt fish

sika [ʃiga] - (verb) to rain, to be rainy

sulqa [zwlqa] - (noun) fish  
sulu [zwlw] - (verb) to exist, to live

## T

ten [ten] - (noun) claws, a pair of claws  
tija [tʃija] - (verb) to melt  
tok [tɔg] - (noun) fire  
too [tɔ:] - (noun) man, boy  
tyl [tɔl] - (verb) to call, to be called

## Ts

tsän [tʃæn] - (verb) to dive to hunt small land animals  
tsel [tʃel] - (noun) stone

## U

unga [uŋa] - (verb) to deceive, to lie  
uuna [u:na] - (verb) to detach oneself

## W

waqina [wɔgina] - (noun) moss

## Y

yimi [ɔmi] - (noun) west, main land, continent

## List of Abbreviations

### 21. Used Abbreviations

|       |               |              |                       |
|-------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1     | 1st Person    | INF          | Infinitive            |
| 2     | 2nd Person    | INTERR       | Interrogative         |
| 3     | 3rd Person    | ITER         | Iterative             |
| ABL   | Ablative      | LOC          | Locative              |
| AL    | Alienable     | LOC - PROLAT | Locative<br>Prolative |
| ASSOC | Associative   | MED          | Medial                |
| CAUS  | Caustative    | MOM          | Momentane             |
| CONT  | Continuous    | NEG          | Negative              |
| COP   | Copula        | NOM          | Nominative            |
| DAT   | Dative        | NTR          | Non Transitive        |
| DEM   | Demonstrative | PL           | Plural                |
| DIST  | Distal        | PROLAT       | Prolative             |
| DL    | Dual / Paucal | PROSP        | Prospective           |
| EQUAT | Equative      | PROX         | Proximal              |
| ERG   | Ergative      | Q            | Question              |
| EXCL  | Exclusive     | REFL         | Reflexive             |
| INCH  | Inchoactive   | SG           | Singular              |
| INCL  | Inclusive     | TER          | Terminative           |