

Êdôâma dâ Enêoķe

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Overview

Êdôâma dâ Enêoķe (translating to “language of raccoons”) is a conlang created by Noah Fountain with the purpose of communication. It is currently (1/6/2026) an unstable conlang (meaning it is still being changed and created actively).

The language uses latin characters with and without accents. Accents serve as markers for sound changes among both vowels and consonants.

Phonology & Orthography

Vowel Sounds

Orthography	IPA	Approx.
A-Â	/æ/-/eɪ/	bad-ate
E-Ê	/ɛ/-/i:/	bed-see
I-Î	/ɪ/-/aɪ/	big-eye
O-Ô-Õ	/ɔ/-/oʊ/-/u:/	not-code-root
U-Û	/ʌ/-/ju:/	up-cube

Consonant sounds

Orthography	IPA	Approx.
B	/b/	bed
D	/d/	dad
F	/f/	far
G-G	/g/-/dʒ/	go-gem
H	/h/	hidden
J	/j/	yes
K-K-Ķ	/k/-/s/-/sk/	kill-sea-skull
L	/l/	leap
M	/m/	moon
N	/n/	Noon
P	/p/	polar
R	/ɹ/	run
T-T	/t/-/θ/	tap-thin
V	/v/	violin
W	/w/	win
X	/ks/	tax
Z-Z-Ž	/z/-/ʃ/-/ʒ/	zip-ship-measure

Grammar

Sentence structure

General Word Order

Êdôâma dâ Enêoķe follows SVO (Subject-Verb-Object) structure exclusively. This matches English sentence structure

Adjectives & Adverbs

In Êdôâma dâ Enêoķe, Adjectives come after the word they modify. This includes all modifiers.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations use the first letter of each word from the extended form subsequently. When used in a sentence, they are surrounded by square brackets- “[]” -with a space in between the abbreviation and brackets. [êde] represents “Êdôâma dâ Enêoķe”.

Derivation

This section is mainly for developers and linguists. You do not need to know this.

Verbing

To turn a word into a verb, adapt the word to have the suffix “-âk” at the end. Example: Dôrmîk becomes dôrmîkâk (noun: rest, to verb: to rest, to sleep)

Adjectifying

To turn a word into an adjective, adapt the word to have the suffix “-ân” at the end. Example: dôrmîk becomes dôrmîkân (noun: sleep, rest; to verb: to sleep or rest)

Pluralization

To create a plural noun, modify it with the word “nôgu” meaning “multiple” or “many”; this method does not apply to pronouns

To specify a certain amount, modify it with a number word.

Pronouns

Person	Singular	Plural
First	jo	jokş
Second	jot	jotekş
Third (masc.)	Ģelêr	—
Third (fem.)	Žâlêr	—
Third (neutral)	âlêr	âlêkş

Helping verbs

Person	Verb
First	ķô
Second	êrokş
Third	êkş

Possessives

Person	Possessive
First	jon
Second	joten
Third (masc.)	Ģelēn
Third (fem.)	Žâlon
Third (neutral)	âlēn