Êdŏâma dâ Enêoķe

Author: *Noah F.*

Overview

Êdŏâma dâ Enêoķe (translating to "language of raccoons") is a conlang created by Noah Fountain with the purpose of communication. It is currently 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-Ă	/æ/-/eɪ/-/aʊ/	bad-ate-about
E-Ê	/ɛ/-/iː/	bed-see
I-Î	/ɪ/-/aɪ/	big-eye
O-Ô-Ŏ	/ɔ/-/oʊ/-/uː/	not-code-root
U-Û	/ʌ/-/juː/	up-cube

Consonant sounds

Orthography	IPA	Approx.
B	/b/	**b**ed
D	/d/	**d**a**d**
F	/f/	**f**ar
G-Ģ	/g/-/dʒ/	**g**o-**g**em
H	/h/	**h**idden
J	/j/	**y**es
K-Ķ-Ǩ	/k/-/s/-/sk/	**k**ill-**s**ea-**sk**ull
L	/l/	**l**eap
M	/m/	**m**oon
N-Ŋ	/n/-/ŋ/	**N**oon-Si**ng**
P	/p/	**p**olar
R	/ɹ/	**r**un
T-Ṫ	/t/-/θ/	**t**ap-**th**in
V	/v/	**v**iolin
W	/w/	**w**in
X	/ks/	ta**x**
Z-Ż-Ž	/z/-/ʃ/-/ʒ/	**z**ip-**sh**ip-mea**s**ure

Grammar

Sentence structure

General Word Order

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

Adjectives & Adverbs

In Êdŏâma 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 "Êdŏâma 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 "-âķ" at the end. Example: Dôrmîķ becomes dôrmîķâķ (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: dôrmîķ becomes dôrmîķân (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	joḵ
Second	jot	joteḵ
Third (masc.)	Ģelêr	—
Third (fem.)	Žâlêr	—
Third (neutral)	âlêr	âlêḵ
Third (inanimate)	kâlêr	kâlêḵ

Helping verbs

Person	Verb
First	ķô
Second	êroķ
Third	êķ

Possessives

Person	Possessive
First	jon
Second	joten
Third (masc.)	Ģelên
Third (fem.)	Žâlon
Third (neutral)	âlên
Third (inanimate)	kâlên

Formality

when writing formally, you must use the full ¨[noun] dâ [noun]¨ for using nouns to modify nouns.
When writing informally, you may use this format: ¨[noun] d´[noun]¨

Examples	
formal	kŏpâ dâ akvâ
informal	kŏpâ d´akvâ

(This only applies to written form, in speech you must use the full words)

Verb tenses

to specify the relative time a verb was done, add one of these modifiers to the beginning of the verb in [modifier]'[verb] format.

Tenses Examples	
future	p'impaǵâķ
present	impaǵâķ
past	k´impaǵâķ

Names

When creating an enêoķe name, there are two paths to take.
You can choose a loan name or a semantic name.
A loan name is when you adapt your own name to fit the phonology of êde. for example: Noah → Nôu.
A semantic name is choosing to be referred to by êde words as your name. for example, one may choose to be refferred to as ¨enêoķe¨ for their name.

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