# Eestia: A Formalized Reference for a Minimalist Hybrid Language

**Version 3.1 | 10.08/25**

## 0. Introduction: The Core Philosophy

Eestia is a constructed language designed around a principle of **core duality**. It exists as two distinct but related systems: a **Formal (Official)** style, designed for literary, deliberate, and nuanced expression, and an **Informal (Everyday)** style, designed for direct, efficient, and rapid communication. Its aesthetic and grammatical base is a hybrid of Finno-Ugric, Japanese, English, and Russian influences, with a minimalist approach to phonology and grammar.

## 1. The Eestia Alphabet (Aabitsa)

The foundational alphabet consists of 18 letters. Phonetic stress is **always** on the first syllable of a word, marked in writing by doubling the stressed vowel (e.g., maata /'ma:ta/).

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| **Grapheme** | **IPA** | **Vowel Harmony Group** |
| A a | /a/ | Back |
| E e | /e/ | Neutral |
| H h | /h/ | - |
| I i | /i/ | Neutral |
| J j | /j/ | - |
| K k | /k/ | - |
| L l | /l/ | - |
| M m | /m/ | - |
| N n | /n/ | - |
| O o | /o/ | Back |
| Ö ö | /ø/ | Front |
| P p | /p/ | - |
| R r | /r/ | - |
| S s | /s/ | - |
| T t | /t/ | - |
| U u | /u/ | Back |
| Ü ü | /y/ | Front |
| V v | /v/ | - |

## 2. The Logogram System

Eestia uses a small set of logograms—symbols representing entire words—primarily in the Formal style for stylistic and aesthetic purposes.

### 2.1. The Pronominal Logogram

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Symbol** | **Name** | **Represents** | **Usage** |
| **Ø** | Nolla-subjekti | The first-person singular pronoun ("I"). | Used in both styles. It is written for clarity but is not pronounced. |

### 2.2. The Core-Words (Kerna-sõnad)

A curated set of Kanji logograms used exclusively in high formal or poetic writing to replace their standard Eestia counterparts.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **English Concept** | **Eestia Word** | **Kerna-sõna** |
| Art / Beauty | kaava | **芸** |
| Night | öösa | **夜** |
| Spirit / Heart | süda | **心** |
| Water | veesi | **水** |
| Land / Earth | maata | **地** |
| Person / Human | iinima | **人** |

## 3. Basic Vocabulary (Sõnastika)

A foundational lexicon. Most nouns and adjectives end in -a.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Eestia Word** | **English Meaning** | **Language of Origin** |
| anan | to give | Finnish |
| ei | not, no | Estonian |
| hā (は) | (topic particle) | Japanese |
| hüüva | good | Estonian |
| iinima | person, human | Estonian |
| ja | and | Finnish/Estonian |
| kaava | beautiful, art | Russian |
| ki (き) | (past tense particle) | Japanese |
| kitaaba | book | Arabic |
| kiivi | stone | Estonian |
| koora | house | Russian |
| ku | when, if | Estonian |
| kuulen | to hear | Finnish |
| līa (に) | (dative particle) | Japanese |
| maata | land, country | Finnish |
| neen | to see | Estonian |
| nōa (の) | (possessive particle) | Japanese |
| ō (を) | (object particle) | Japanese |
| ol | (past tense auxiliary) | English |
| olema | to be | Estonian |
| on | is | Estonian |
| öösa | night | Estonian |
| paaha | bad | Finnish |
| paapa | father | Russian |
| peeva | day | Finnish |
| piina | small | Finnish |
| puuna | red | Finnish |
| saama | mother | Japanese |
| soona | word | Russian |
| suura | big, large | Finnish |
| süda | heart, spirit | Estonian |
| taanun | to read, to study | Hybrid |
| taasi | cup, glass | Russian |
| tuulen | to come | Finnish |
| tuuli | wind | Finnish |
| uuta | new | Finnish |
| vaana | old | Estonian |
| veesi | water | Finnish |
| vil | (future tense auxiliary) | English |
| xēa (で) | (location particle) | Japanese |

## 4. Common Rules (Grammatika Kooda)

### 001: SYNTAX.10.08/25

* 001:1;'Formal Word Order (SOV)'.10.08/25

The standard order is Subject - Object - Verb. Grammatical roles are marked by particles.

Example: Ø hā kitaaba ō taanun. (I read a book.)

* 001:2;'Informal Word Order (SVO)'.10.08/25

The standard order is Subject - Verb - Object. Grammatical roles are marked by word position.

Example: Ø taanun kitaaba. (I read a book.)

* 001:3;'Poetic Inversion (OSV)'.10.08/25

In the Formal style only, the word order can be inverted to Object - Subject - Verb for poetic or dramatic effect.

Example: kitaaba ō Ø hā taanun. (A book, I read.)

### 002: PARTICLES & CASES.10.08/25

* 002:1;'The Particle System'.10.08/25

In Formal Eestia, particles are used to mark a word's grammatical function (case). They can be written with Kana glyphs or their official Latin transliterations.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Function** | **Latin** | **Kana** | **Example (Formal)** |
| Topic | **hā** | は | iinima hā... (The person...) |
| Possession | **nōa** | の | iinima nōa koora (the person's house) |
| Direct Object | **ō** | を | ...kitaaba ō taanun. (...reads a book.) |
| Location/Means | **xēa** | で | koora xēa... (in the house...) |
| Indirect Object | **līa** | に | iinima līa anan (gives to the person) |
| Question | **kā** | か | ...kaava kā? (...is it beautiful?) |

### 003: TENSE.10.08/25

* 003:1;'The Two-Tense System'.10.08/25

Eestia divides time into Past (completed actions) and Non-Past (present and future actions).

* **003:2;'Formal Tense Marking'.10.08/25**
  + **Non-Past:** The default verb form. ...taanun.
  + **Past:** The particle **ki** (or kana **き**) is placed after the verb. ...taanun ki.
* **003:3;'Informal Tense Marking'.10.08/25**
  + **Non-Past (Present):** The default verb form. ...taanun.
  + **Non-Past (Future):** The auxiliary **vil** is placed before the verb. ...vil taanun.
  + **Past:** The auxiliary **ol** is placed before the verb. ...ol taanun.

### 004: MORPHOLOGY.10.08/25

* 004:1;'Informal Copula Drop'.10.08/25

In the Informal style only, the verb "to be" (on) can be dropped in simple "A is B" sentences.

Example: iinima hüüva. (The person is good.)

### 005: PHONOLOGY.10.08/25

* 005:1;'Formal Diacritic System'.10.08/25

In high formal writing, diacritics can be placed on an unstressed vowel to modify the preceding consonant.

* + **Palatalization (Softening):** A dot below the vowel (ạ) softens the consonant (e.g., /l/ → /lʲ/).
  + **Velarization (Hardening):** A macron above the vowel (ā) hardens the consonant (e.g., /l/ → /ɫ/).