

Wibspik

Update on: 1.14.2024

Changelog

- Conjunctions
- Words
- Buncha other shit (fixes)

Overview

This language is an a-posteriori conlang specific to Vtubia. It is part of the Divine language family (i.e. a language that is adopted from the Gods by mortals). This language features heavy English influence over Japanese, but is still a creole. This is the dialect spoken by the followers of indies. All creoles here were at some point constructed pidgins, as such, they are not highly naturalistic. This language is not mutually intelligible with Tcuubaspiku.

The reason for this widespread adoption is that the Gods themselves speak these languages, so it needs to be known to pray and communicate amongst neighbors who might pray to a different God (it is thus assumed the reason prayers don't always work is because the Gods hardly know what the fuck they're saying most the time). As such, natural languages from before vtubers are all but extinct. It originally utilized the easier Japanese phonology, but over time has become more like English as children learned to speak like their English-speaking Gods, and intermingled with the rest of the world, most notably adding an *l* and, in this case, a soft *r* to the common phonology. I also assume that they cannot read or write the languages themselves, so I made an alphasyllabary that works for either Japanese or English.

Rules for word creation

- For **Japanese** words, just don't change them at all. Verbs come in dictionary form but missing an *-u*
- For **English** words, because this language features heavy rhotacization, words ending in *a* or *ə* historically in English now end in *y* (rhotic mid-central vowel). Voiced *th* turns into [d], unvoiced into [t].
- Wikspik has a historical ratio of **1 Japanese root word for every ~12 English root words**, keep this in mind when considering which language to steal from.

Phonology

consonants	labial	alv.	postalv.	palatal	velar	glottal
plosive	⟨p⟩ p ⟨b⟩ b	⟨t⟩ t ⟨d⟩ d			⟨k⟩ k ⟨g⟩ g	
nasal	⟨m⟩ m	⟨n⟩ n		⟨nj⟩ ɲ		
affricate			⟨tsh⟩ tʃ ⟨dzh⟩ dʒ			
fricative	⟨f⟩ f ⟨v⟩ v	⟨s⟩ s ⟨z⟩ z	⟨sh⟩ ʃ ⟨zh⟩ ʒ			⟨h⟩ h
approx.	⟨w⟩ β	⟨r⟩ ɾ		⟨j⟩ j		
lat.approx.		⟨l⟩ l				

vowels	front	central	back
close	⟨i⟩ i		⟨u⟩ u
close-mid	⟨e⟩ e ⟨é/í⟩ ɪɜ		⟨o⟩ o
mid		⟨y⟩ ə ⟨ý/ú/á⟩ ɔ	⟨ó⟩ ɔ
open-mid			⟨y⟩ ʌ
open	⟨a⟩ a		

- There's no lexically significant vowel or consonant gemination, but stress.

Script

k j l r m n s t p h c w nj f
u u o ʁ s z d z 3 ^ ɔ ʔ ɥ ʁ

sz tc dc ts ds a e i y u o
dɟ zɔ zɔ zɔ zɔ \ ^ _ v ∴ ,

voiced



vowel carrier



rhotic end



example:

ʔɥuʔ

(worker (wýký))

This is an alphasyllabary. The script is different from the romanization. It's the same universal script most cultures use, except the [u] is different and that the acute accent utilized in the romanization is actually a separate vowel carrier character.

The reason why ⟨y⟩ is /ə/ and/or /ʌ/ is because I ran out of letters.

Grammar

- analytic.
- svo word order.
- Prepositions.
- accusative morphosyntactic alignment.
- head initial phrase order, left branching sentence structure.
- conjunctions.
- pronoun dropping.
- adjectives and adverbs will precede the modified.

Conjunctions

-‘n→ and. Enclitic usually, but can stand alone.

ex: **hait** **spíkstydí’n** **bi** **spíkstydí**

HATE-1SG LINGUIST-AND COP LINGUIST

(I HATE LINGUISTS AND BEING A LINGUIST)

-ní → to. This actually comes from English *near* rather than the Japanese particle. It arose from a misconception between the two when the language was formed.

ex: **ní dy library**

TO THE LIBRARY

-nó → nor.

ex: **dis nó dat**

THIS NOR THAT

-soshite/sosh → so. This one is just ripped directly from Japanese, from another misconception.

ex: **soshite head nat?**

SO HEAD NONE

(SO NO HEAD?)

demo → but. This one is actually not a misconception but rather so widely understood that it's preferred over the actual word *but*.

ex: **demo ju, mi ceí not rili**

BUT YOU ME CARE NOT REALLY

(BUT GUY, I REALLY DON'T CARE)

fó → (meant) for; pertains to nouns.

ex: **ko bi fó ju**

THIS IS FOR YOU

(THIS IS FOR YOU)

tam → for (the sake of); pertains to verbs. Will often add *beist* to the end of the sentence if it is benefactive. Yes, this is stupid, I'm fully aware.

ex: **ko bi tam ju beist**

THIS IS FOR YOU WELL

(I DID THIS FOR YOU)

mada → yet. Placed before an argument

ex: **mada mi best wantinj nat**

YET ME BETTER WANTING NOT

(I SHOULDN'T WANT THAT YET)

Morphology

Verbs will have one form, there are only two conjugations. First is the “basic” unchanged form (always ends in -o), and the second is that but ending in -z, which is used for third person.

There are affixes.

Gerunds and action nouns in general are formed with the special ending *-inj*, the exact same as Tcuubaspiku.

The ending *-í* or *-ý* indicates a doer of the modified verb, like the English *-er*.

There is no morphological difference between plural and singular, matter of fact, plural will always be the last syllable reduplicated (e.g. *wýký/worker* → *wýkýký/workers*), *but is not obligatory like it is in English*. Also the reduplicated syllable will be voiced initially, if not already.

Tense, aspect and mood

There are three morphological tenses, past, present and ongoing that are inflected within conjugation, for both base and normal form. Past tense sees the change *(base)→(base)+d*, ongoing *(base)→ (base)+inj*. Present, as you can guess, changes nothing.

Past perfect is the same as simple past tense. Past imperfect utilizes *hav bi* before the verb, and future imperfect is the same but with *wil bi* instead.

Subjunctive mood is implicated with the word *best* or *bedý* before the verb (e.g. *ju bedý wy'kinj tam ju self beist*, or *you better be working (for your own sake)*).

Dictionary

givu	<i>Verb</i> <i>To give</i>
hait	<i>Verb</i> <i>To hate</i>
spik	<i>Verb</i> <i>To speak</i> <i>To be fluent in (a language)</i> <i>Noun</i> <i>Language</i>
lav	<i>Verb</i> <i>To love (platonic)</i>
oshi	<i>Verb</i> <i>To devote yourself to/love (romantic)</i>
meik	<i>Verb</i> <i>To create</i>
oshihen	<i>Verb</i> <i>Sacrilege</i>
bi	<i>Verb</i> Copula. Same as in English, just without conjugation.
buk keis	<i>Noun</i> <i>Bookshelf</i>
buk	<i>Noun</i> <i>Book</i>
tcuubá	<i>Noun</i> <i>(a) God</i>
kid	<i>Noun</i> Everyone knows what a kid is
spik-studí	<i>Noun</i> <i>Linguistics</i>
oshi	<i>Noun</i> <i>One's personal god</i>
cap	<i>Noun</i> <i>Hat</i>

tsukurinj	<i>Noun</i> <i>All of creation; reality</i> This one is stolen from Tcuubaspiku, it is also the most common way to say <i>universe</i> across vtubia.
warý	<i>Noun</i> <i>Water</i>
rivý	<i>Noun</i> <i>River</i>
wib	<i>Noun</i> <i>God (of the western variety)</i>
boshi	<i>Noun</i> <i>Mountain peak</i>
sno	<i>Noun</i> <i>Snow</i>
snoboshi	<i>Noun</i> <i>Snow capped</i>
borinj	<i>Adjective</i> <i>Boring</i>
wel	<i>Adjective</i> <i>Adverb</i> <i>Well; good</i>
beist	<i>Adjective</i> <i>good</i>
ko	<i>Pronoun</i> <i>This</i> <i>Determiner</i> Indication of the topic at hand (said in place of the noun, is not a topic marker).
mi	<i>Pronoun</i> <i>Me; I</i>
ju	<i>Pronoun</i> <i>You</i>
wi	<i>Pronoun</i> <i>We; us</i>
note: any of these can have <i>self</i> appended to be reflexive (even <i>ko</i>, if you want to use it as a neuter pronoun)	

nat	<i>Adverb</i> Negates the sentence. Placed at the end of a sentence.
-----	---