Tcuubaspiku
Update on: 3.8.2024

Changelog:
- New mood
- Small fixes

HoloEN Dialect

Overview

This language is an a-posteriori conlang specific to Vtubia. It is a creole of Japanese and English, with English as the superstratum, and Japanese as the complimenting substratum. It contains a mix of vtuber culture and the slang that has been adopted among it (but not necessarily coined by us, e.g. *chuuni*) and as such, this involves a lot of weeaboo slang that is not necessarily specific to the vtubersphere in general. This language, in lore, is implied to have been a bridge formed between languages of the Gods in different branches in corporations. As such, I am also throwing some very, very limited Indonesian and Korean slang in here. It is the most common language, spoken by almost the entire world, though with **_wildly_** varying dialects (for example, the deadbeats utilize a lot of sumerian, while the lads over at /freak/ speak straight up a nahuatl and old norse creole). All creoles here were at some point constructed pidgins, as such, they are not highly naturalistic.

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, though there are "remnant" words that survive to this day, like the names of certain ancient, ancient cities. 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* to the common phonology. I also assume that they cannot read or write the languages themselves, so I've made an assortment of scripts. This was more so just an excuse to do neography than an attempt at a rational reason, because damn I love making scripts.

For all intents and purposes, the dialects spoken by most of the NijlEN waves and most of HoloEN speak the basic Tcuubaspiku dialect, with some minor variations. Like languages in India and Pakistan in our world, however, the two insist that practically identical dialects are different languages. My explanation for this in lore is pretty much that it's just a rivalry thing. I don't know many people who give much of a shit in all honesty, but this is /vt/ we're talking about, not vtubing in general.

Rules for word creation

- For **Japanese** words, verbs that come from nouns not ending in *u* will geminate the last consonant and add an *u* after it.
- For **English** words, geminate consonants are applied to where stress historically was in English if stress falls on a syllable that is CV(C-CCC) (e.g. *Procedure → prossidxyr)*. This does not apply to words that are stressed in the first syllable. Rhotic mid-central vowels become just mid-central vowels, and unstressed *d* and *t* become *r* (e.g. *water → wary)*
- Tcuubaspiku has a historical ratio of **1 Japanese root word for every ~5 English root words**, keep this in mind when considering which language to steal from.

Phonology

consonants	bilabial	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		⟨ts⟩ t͡s ⟨dz⟩ d͡z	⟨tc⟩ t͡ʃ ⟨dx⟩ d͡ʒ			
fricative	⟨f⟩ ɸ ⟨v⟩ β	⟨s⟩ s ⟨z⟩ z	⟨c⟩ ʃ ⟨x⟩ ʒ			⟨h⟩ h
tap		⟨r⟩ ɾ̥/ɾ*				
approx.	⟨w⟩ β̞	⟨r⟩ ɹ*		⟨j⟩ j		
lat.approx.		⟨l⟩ l				

soft and hard r are interchangeable

vowels	front	central	back
close	⟨i⟩ i		⟨u⟩ ɯ
close-mid	⟨e⟩ e		⟨o⟩ o
mid		⟨y⟩ ə	
open-mid			⟨y⟩ ʌ
open	⟨a⟩ a		

- There is lexically significant vowel and consonant gemination.

Script

k	j	l	r	m	n	s	t	p	h	c	w	nj	f

sz	tc	dc	ts	ds	a	e	i	y	u	o

voiced   **vowel carrier**

example:

(holospiiku)

This is an alphasyllabary. The script is different from the romanization. For one, the vowel carrier lengthens the previous vowel if left empty (meaning just the vertical line itself). Otherwise, it can be used for diphthongs as well. As you can probably tell, the digraph *nj* only exists in the romanization, because I didn't have a single letter to use for it and I'm not using diacritics. There are no silent letters. Consonant gemination is achieved by just writing the consonant in question twice, in which the vowel goes over the second.

There are two ways to write out vowel length: a macron (lik→līk), or writing it twice (lik→liik), like consonants. I will probably use the latter but either works.

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

Grammar

- agglutinative.
- sov word order.
- Postpositions.
- accusative morphosyntactic alignment.
- head final phrase order, left branching sentence structure.
- heavy use of particles.
- pronoun dropping.
- adjectives and adverbs will follow the modified (with the exception of gerund verbs, they go before, in "base" form).
- Time, manner, or place can all occur wherever in a sentence, so long as the accompanying particles make sense.

Particles

je→ copula. Tcuubaspiku equivalent of *desu*.
ex: **mi-aru spikugaku wo   haitu *je.***

ME-SUBJ LINGUISTICS DOBJ HATE COP

zu→ genitive case, follows possessor.

ex: **mi-*zu*   bukkeis**

ME-POSS BOOKSHELF

ybaut→ topic marker.

ex: **ju-*ybaut*, ko   spiku   wo   spikus.**

YOU-TOP, THIS LANGUAGE DOBJ SPEAK.

wo→ direct object.

ex: **ko   spiku   *wo*   spikus.**

THIS LANGUAGE DOBJ SPEAK.

iz→ subject.

ex: **warystom iz   waryus.**

RAINSTORM SUBJ RAINS

tu→ indirect object.

ex: **mi-ybaut kiddi   *tu*   hon   wo   givsid.**

ME-TOP   KID.PL DAT BOOK DOBJ GAVE

(I gave those kids a book)

jay→ question marker. Tcuubaspiku equivalent of *ka*.

ex: **ju-ybaut ko   tcuuba wo   ossus   *jay*?**

YOU-TOP THIS GOD   DOBJ FOLLOW QUEST

(do you worship this god?)

til→ adverbial particle. Tcuubaspiku equivalent of *made*.

ex: **jukistom   iz   jukiboci   *til*   jukus.**

SNOW SUBJ SNOW-CAP UNTIL SNOWS

(the snowstorm snows until the mountains are snowcapped)

ov→ same as Japanese *yori* in terms of function.

ex: **mi-ybaut ame *ov*   juki   sukkus.**

ME TOP   RAIN FROM SNOW LIKE

(I like rain more than snow).

mada→ Japanese particle *mada*, performs the exact same function

ex: **mi-ybaut mi-za   arbait *mada* haitu.**

ME TOP   ME-GEN WORK YET   HATE

(I don't hate my job yet)

rili→ Japanese particle *ne*, performs the exact same function. Can go on either side of *je* or end a sentence by itself.

Ex: **je   rili   jay?**

COP AGREEMENT QUEST

(is that so?)

niy→ *to*

Ex: **arbait niy jay?**

WORK TO QUEST

(to work?)

Morphology

Verbs will have two different forms: "base" form and "normal" form. Normal form is the kind of thing you would find in a dictionary. For example, the word *spiku* (to speak) can be conjugated as either *spikus* in normal form or *spiku* in base form. Spikus is considered more polite.

For plurals, you geminate the last consonant and add an I after it (e.g. *kid → kiddi, boci → bocci, tcuuba → tcuubbi*)

Gerunds and action nouns in general are formed with the special ending -*inj* (e.g. *tsukuru "to create" → tsukurinj "all of creation"*)

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 *u→d, us → sid*, progressive *u→ erinj us→terinj*. Present, as you can guess, changes nothing.

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

Subjunctive mood is implicated with the word *beist* or *bery* before the verb (e.g. *bery hat wil je* or *better be hot soon*).

Tacking -*ploks* to the end of a verb indicates a soft imperative mood. Adding *bi-* and changing the verb to a gerund indicates a harsher, more direct mood.

Dictionary

givus	*Verb* *To give*
haitu	*Verb* *To hate*
spikus	*Verb* *To speak* *To be fluent in (a language)* *Noun* *Language*
lavu	*Verb* *To love (platonic)*
occu	*Verb* *To devote yourself to*

tsukuru	*Verb* *To create*
oshihennu	*Verb* *Sacrilege*
sukku	*Verb* *To enjoy*
warys	*Verb* *To rain/pour something through a mesh; to water.*
sankus	*Verb* *To thank*
bukkeis	*Noun* *Bookshelf*
tca	*Noun* *Tea*. used interchangeably with *otca*
hon	*Noun* *Book*
tcuuba	*Noun* *(a) God*
kid	*Noun* *Everyone knows what a kid is*
spikugaku	*Noun* *Linguistics*
oshi	*Noun* *One's personal god*
boci	*Noun* *Hat*
tsukurinj	*Noun* *All of creation; reality*
wary	*Noun* *Water*
rivy	*Noun* *River*
wib	*Noun* *Nerd*

|	
boci	*Noun* *Mountain peak*
juki	*Noun* *snow*
jukiboci	*Noun* *Snow capped*
ame	*Noun* *Rain.*
borrinj	*Adjective* *Boring*
wel	*Adjective* *Adverb* *Well; good*
beist	*Adjective* *good*
kold	*Adjective* *cold*
hat	*Adjective* *hot*
ko	*Pronoun* *This* *Determiner* *Indication of the topic at hand (said in place of the noun, is not a topic marker).*
mi	*Pronoun* *Me; I*
ju	*Pronoun* *you*
mii	*Pronoun* *we*
nat	*Adverb/particle* Makes the opposite statement of the modified sentence. Placed at the end of a sentence, or after a verb to simply make it a negative verb.

NijiEN Dialect

Overview

Very little is changed between this and the basic hololive dialect, as stated in the other overview above. It does, however, contain some differences. Chief amongst these differences is the script, which developed independently of the main Holo script.

Script

a	p	f
e	b	v
i	t	s
o	d	z
u	k	c
y	g	x
	m	h
	n	w
	nj	r
	l	j
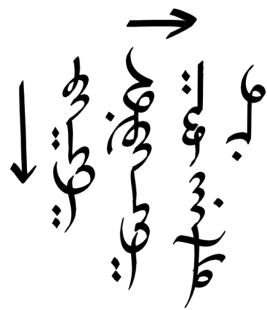
Deadbeat Dialect

Overview

This version is different from most dialects in that it pulls some inspiration from ancient sumerian. Why? The underworld is cool and shit, I don't know, the resident deadbeat wanted me to do this. I thought it would be fun. I assume that in lore there is some connection between the old Gods of ancient mesopotamia, and the underworld of Vtubia.

It does *not* utilize consonantal roots, thank fucking god for sumerian being the one non-semitic mesopotamian language, cause my ass is *not* doing that. Their accent sounds particularly sumerian, and in fact does not sound too much like either English or Japanese.

Rules for word creation

- For **Sumerian** words, steal from this reconstructed dictionary: *http://psd.museum.upenn.edu/nepsd-frame.html*
- **Sumerian words** will also have the same verb morphology changes as those stolen from Japanese
- The Deadbeat dialect is about 20% Japanese, 60% English, and 20% Ancient Sumerian.

Differences

- Phonology
- Dictionary
- Script

Phonology

consonants	bilabial	alv.	postalv.	palatal	dorsal	glottal
plosive	⟨p⟩ p ⟨b⟩ b	⟨t⟩ t ⟨d⟩ d			⟨k⟩ k ⟨g⟩ g ⟨q⟩ q	⟨'⟩ ʔ
nasal	⟨m⟩ m	⟨n⟩ n			⟨ng/nj⟩ ŋ	
affricate		⟨ts⟩ t͡s ⟨dz⟩ d͡z	⟨tsh⟩ t͡ʃ ⟨dsh⟩ d͡ʒ			
fricative	⟨f⟩ ɸ ⟨v⟩ β	⟨s⟩ s ⟨z⟩ z	⟨sh⟩ ʃ ⟨sh⟩ ʒ		⟨ch⟩ x	⟨h⟩ h
tap		⟨r⟩ ɾ̥/ɾ				
approx.	⟨w⟩ β̞			⟨j⟩ j		
lat.approx.		⟨l⟩ l				

vowels	front	central	back
close	⟨i⟩ i		⟨u⟩ ɯ
close-mid	⟨e⟩ e		⟨o⟩ o~ɔ
mid		⟨a⟩ ə	
open-mid			⟨a⟩ ʌ
open	⟨a⟩ a		

Particles

ra→ indirect object. This is just straight up stolen from Sumerian.

ex: **mi-ybaut dummi *ra* hon wo givsid.**

    ME-TOP   KID.PL DAT BOOK DOBJ GAVE

    (this is the most cursed fucking sentence in the history of linguistics)

ta→ ablative case. Also stolen from Sumerian.

ex: **boks-*ta* mi livusid.**

    BOX-FROM ME LEFT

    (I came from the box)

Script

(sh accounts for both a voiced and unvoiced postalveolar fricative, a replaces y)

Dictionary

lugal	*Noun* *king*	
dumu	*Noun* *kid*	
ilim	*Noun* *Death's radiance*	
tenzal	*Noun* *Mountain*	
shegki	*Noun* *snow*	
lubi	*Noun* *My dear*	
mori	*Noun* *Death* *Mori*	
udzake	*Noun* *Dawn*	
ud	*Noun* *Sun*	
udnua	*Noun* *The moon*	
usreappinj	*Noun* *Killing*	
endudu	*Noun* *Guardian*	
yame	*Noun* *Divine being*	
yametum	*Noun* *Divine weapon*	
igidnai	*Noun* *Divination*	
ilu	*Noun* *Song*	

annunkan	*Noun* *Judge/magistrate*
masagin	*Noun* *Justice*
lukur	*Noun* *Priestess*
sutur	*Noun* *Garment*
isib	*Noun* *Magician*
mordimdima	*Noun* *Magics*
isme	*Noun* *Stone*
bigna	*Noun* *Money*
Alum	*Noun* *Funerary mound; tomb*
Er	*Noun* *Mourning*
Ermudra	*Noun* *Mourning clothes/outfit*
Kilul	*Noun* *Murder*
Ilua	*Noun* *Songstress*
Mythalim	*Noun* *HoloMyth*
Alim	*Noun* *Divinity; godhood*
Kilulu	*Verb* *To murder*
hulugiggu	*Verb* *To hate*

udrau	*Verb* *To be darkened*
usreappu	*Verb* *To kill*

Sapling Dialect

Overview

This dialect is different in one key way: the accent. It sounds more like Icelandic than English or Japanese. As such, it kept the dental fricatives from English during creolization, and has some of its own special uses with said fricatives in conjugation. As you'll see, the phonology has changed dramatically since its creation, and deviates phonologically from the standard dialect more than any other dialect.

Also, all the base consonants are lowered, and it differentiates between the heights of *u* and *ʊ; i* and *ɪ;* and *ɔ* and a fronted version, *æ*. These vowel distinctions are between single (normal) and geminated (lowered/fronted).

It does not differentiate between voicing in plosives, but aspiration. Affricates, however, differentiate between aspiration and slack voice.

It does not have a soft r.

Pitch accent. Geminated consonants have a higher pitch

geminated plosives become fricatives.

Rules for word creation

- For **Nordic** words, steal from this reconstructed dictionary:
  https://www.yorku.ca/inpar/language/English-Old_Norse.pdf
  Or alternatively, you can take modern icelandic words, as it is the most phonologically and grammatically faithful living descendant of western Old Norse:
  https://digicoll.library.wisc.edu/IcelOnline/Search.TEId.html
- For **Greek** words, you can just either steal them from a modern dictionary or:
  https://www.lexilogos.com/english/greek_ancient_dictionary.htm for ancient Greek words.
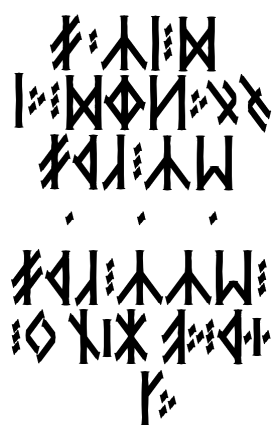
Phonology

consonants	labial	Dental	alv.	alveolo-palatal	dorsal	glottal
plosive	⟨p⟩ pʰ ⟨b⟩ p		⟨t⟩ tʰ ⟨t⟩ d		⟨k⟩ kʰ ⟨g⟩ k	(⟨tt/dd⟩ ?)
nasal	⟨m⟩ m		⟨n⟩ n		⟨ng⟩ ŋ	
affricate			⟨ts⟩ t͡sʰ ⟨ts⟩ d͡z̥	⟨tc⟩ t͡ɕʰ ⟨dx⟩ d͡z̥		
fricative	⟨f/pp⟩ f/fː ⟨v/vv⟩ v/vː	(⟨tt⟩ θː) (⟨dd⟩ ðː)	⟨s⟩ s ⟨z⟩ z	⟨c⟩ ɕ ⟨x⟩ ʑ	(⟨kk⟩ xː) (⟨gg⟩ ɣː)	⟨h⟩ h
tap/trill			⟨r⟩ ɾʲ/ɾ (⟨rr⟩ /r)			
approx.				⟨j⟩ j	⟨w⟩ w	

lat.approx.		⟨ll⟩ l̥	⟨l⟩ l			

Blue indicates the geminated version.

vowels	front	central	back
close	⟨í⟩ i		⟨ú⟩ u
near-close	⟨i⟩ ɪ		⟨u⟩ ʊ
open-mid	⟨e⟩ ɛ ⟨ö⟩ œ		⟨o⟩ ɔ
open	⟨a⟩ a~ä		⟨y⟩ ɑ

Script

"Fauna"

decorative radial bindrune:
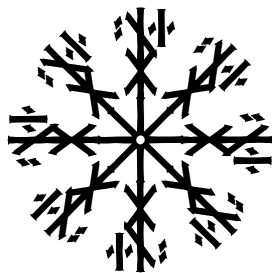
p	人	f	人		
b	Y	v	人		
a	⸗	t	Ш	s	人
e	⸗	d	X	z	◇
i	⸗	k	◁	c	人
o	⸗	g	◆	x	人
u	⸗	m	人	h	人
y	ǀ	n	X	w	Ⴖ
		nj	⋈	r	人
		l	ǀ	j	人

bindune creation:
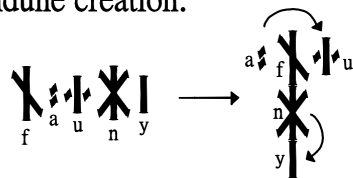
- vowels are placed radially around the onset of the syllable they are in, if in a diphthong (like *a* and *u*).
- single vowels will be placed in a linear fashion (like *y*).
- consonants are placed linearly or overlap, whichever best suits their graphemes.

Morphology

Base form is different for the saplings. For example, the word *spiku* (to speak) can be conjugated as either *spikullt* in normal form or *spiku* in base form. Spikullt is considered more polite.

For plurals, you the last consonant and add apply the respective vowel mutation to the end (e.g. *kid → kiddí, wary→ warra, tcúúba → tcuubbö*)

The Sapling dialect has a single definite article, accomplished by adding *-((j)i)dd* to the end of a noun.

Apophonic vowel changes:

a → ö
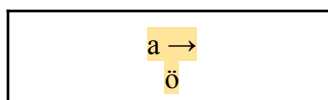
e → ö
i → í
o → ö
u → ú
y → a

Dictionary

nauddöjidd	*Noun* *The distinct lack of Fauna*
aldirnaridd	*Noun* *The presence of Fauna*