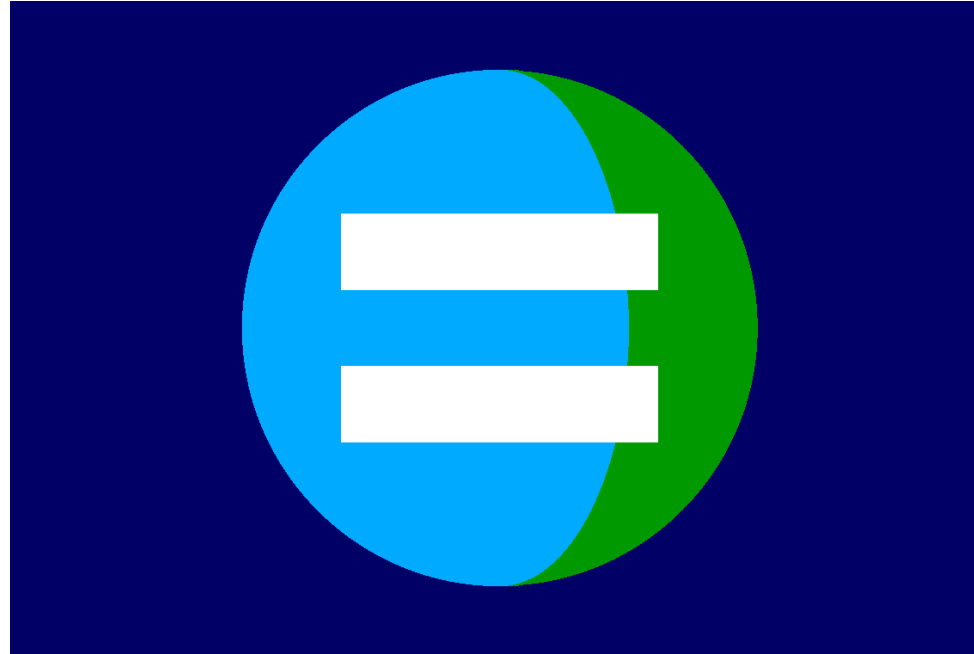


Pandunia



an evenly global constructed language

presentation by Risto Kupsala

for Friends of Pandunia

in Oulu, Finland 2017-01-29 (Updated 2020-02-16)

Who am I?

- I'm Risto Kupsala
- Born in North Finland, Europe
- Education: Master of Science in Computer Science (2008)
- Job: Senior Software Specialist
- Father of four children
- I love languages! I speak Finnish, English, Swedish and Esperanto, and I know more or less German, French, Portuguese, Mandarin, Shanghaiese, Kôngo, etc. etc.
- Have constructed languages since 2000
- I have created Pandunia, Samboka (a Finno-Ugric conlang) and Dunix



Contents

- What is a constructed language?
- Types of *a posteriori* conlangs
 - Onelang, kinlang, zonelang, worldlang
- Pandunia, globally sourced worldlang

What is a constructed language?

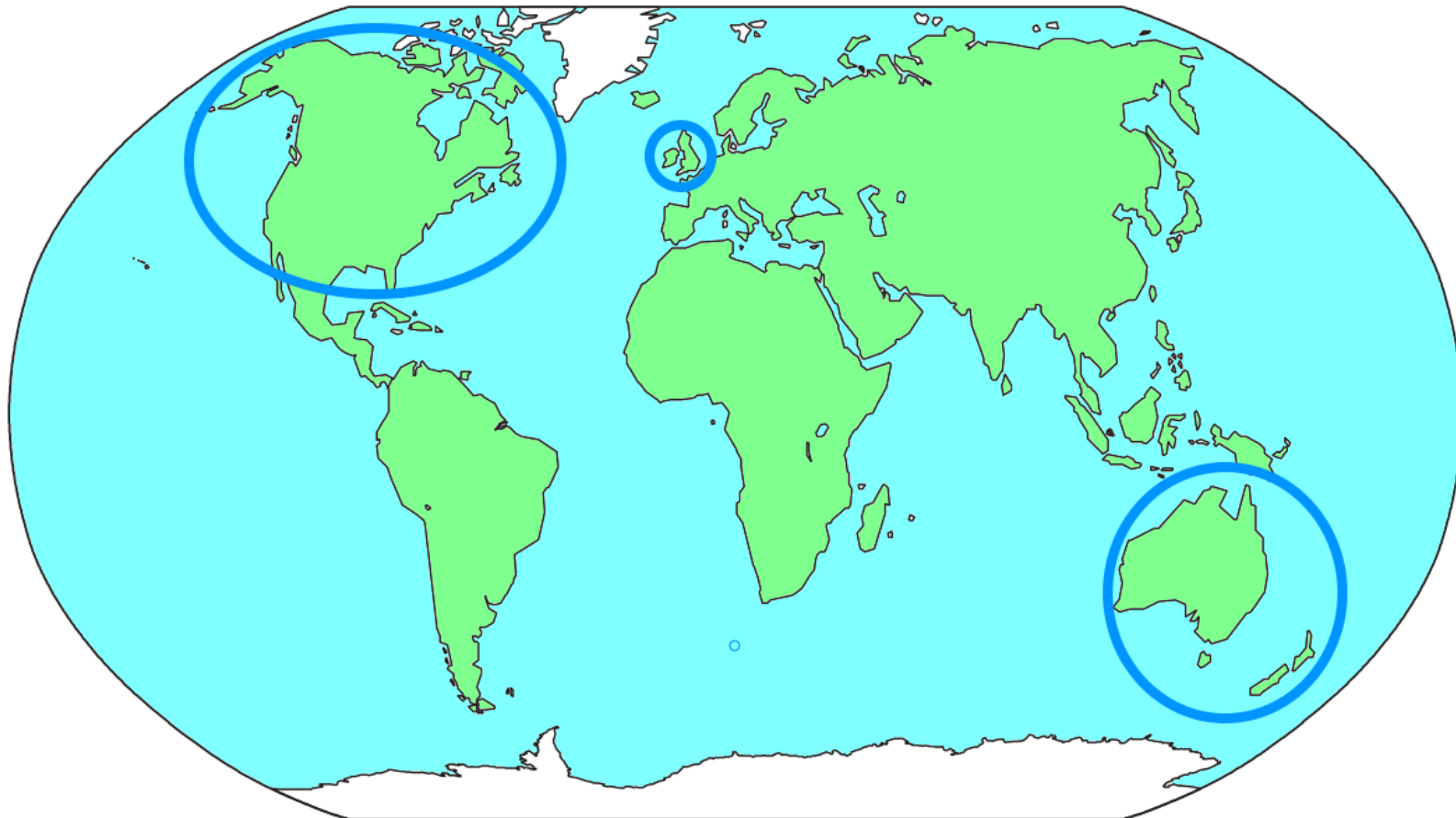
- A “conlang” is consciously created by people for a specific purpose
 1. Created for artistic expression → “artlang”
 2. Engineered for linguistic experimentation → “engelang”
 3. To help in international communication → “auxlang”
- They may have everything a natural language has: phonology, lexicon, morphology, syntax, idioms, literature, speakers, evolution
 - But in most cases their life ends shortly after their creator loses interest

Basic Conlang Types

- ***A priori*** conlangs are made from completely new elements
 - neutral as nobody's language
- ***A posteriori*** conlangs are made from elements of one or more natural languages
 - Subtypes based on the number and distribution of source languages:
 1. onelang
 2. kinlang
 3. zonelang
 4. worldlang

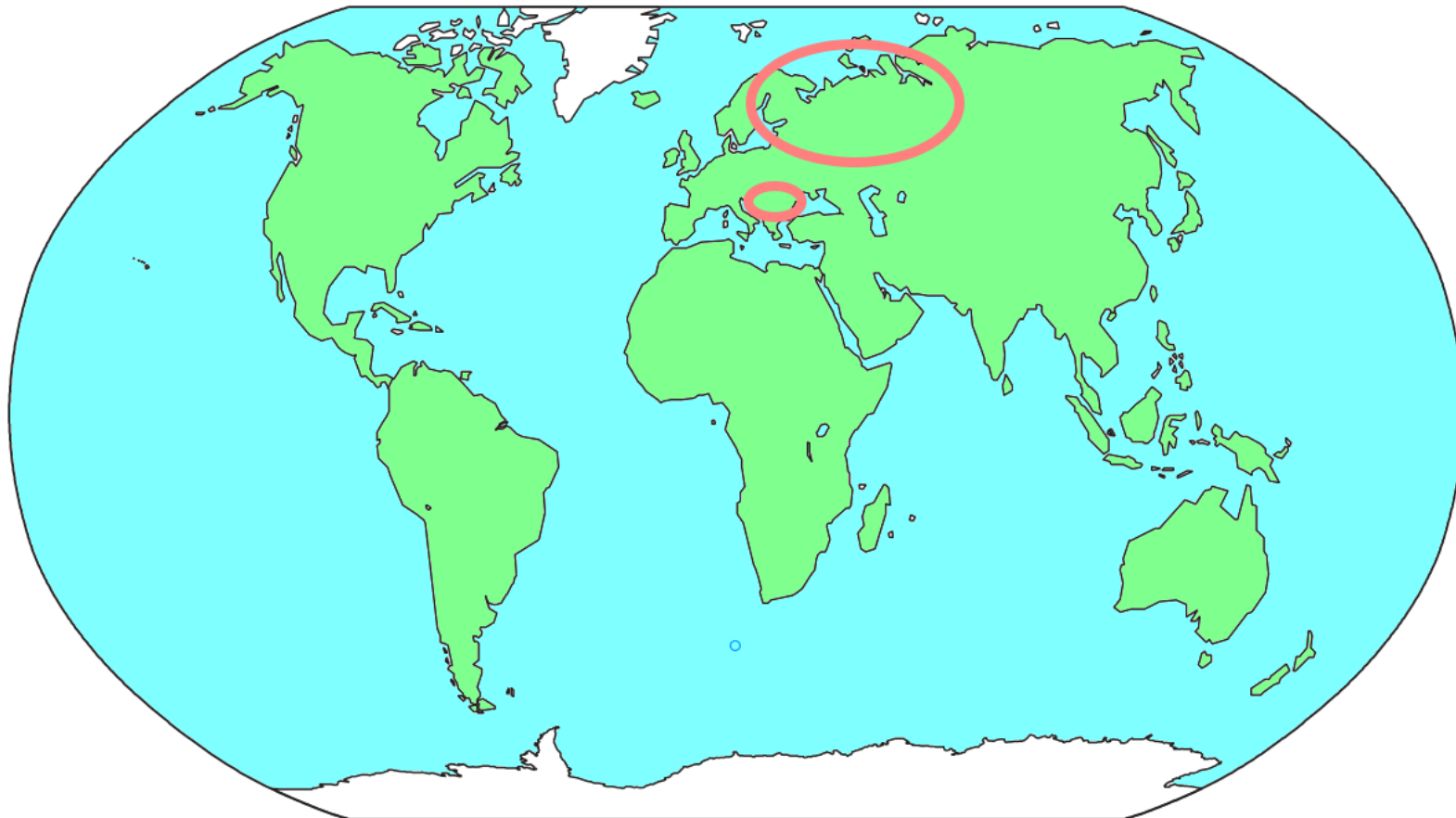
Onelang

- One predominant source language
- Usually the source language is important internationally
 - Latin-based: Latino sine Flexione (by Giuseppe Peano)
 - English-based: BASIC English (by C.K. Ogden), Inlis (by Steve Rice) (main areas of native English speakers are circled on the map)



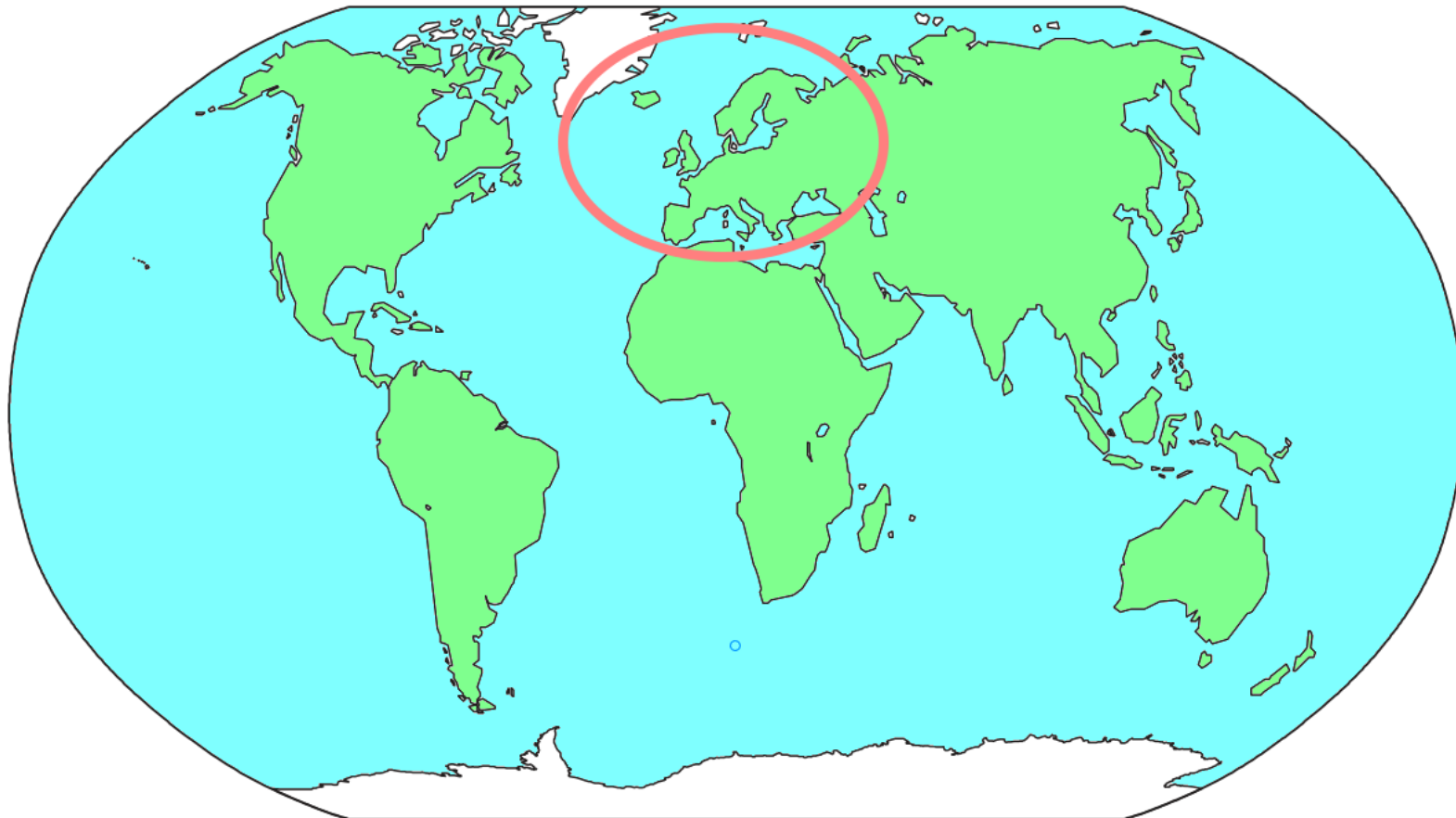
Kinlang

- Based on several genetically related languages
 - Romance-based: Lingua Franca Nova, Romanova
 - Slavic-based: Slovio, Slovianski
 - Finno-Ugric-based: Budinos, Samboka
(areas of natural Finno-Ugric languages are circled on the map)



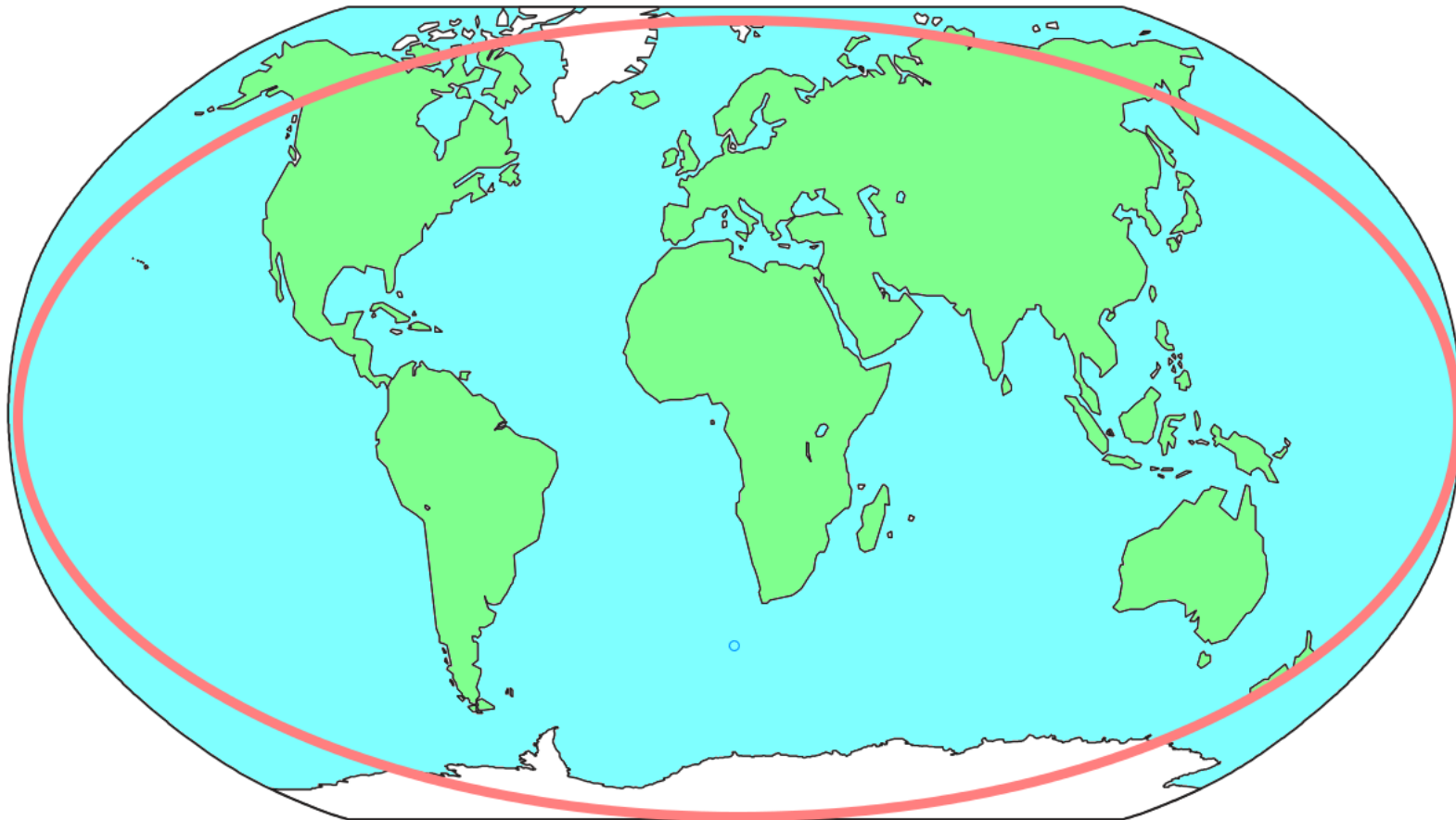
Zonelang

- Based on several geographically related languages
- Neutral inside of its own area
- Separate languages are created for different zones: Europe (Esperanto, Ido, Interlingua), Africa (Afrihili), India (Indika)



Worldlang

- Based on many unrelated languages from around the world
 - Neutral as everybody's language
 - Unish (by Institute for Universal Language, 2002), Lingwa de Planeta (by Ivanov et al., 2006)
 - Pandunia (by Kupsala et al, 2017)



- Design goals
 - Bring together international words and expressions from different continents
 - Look and sound like a normal language
 - Simple and regular → easier to learn and use than natural international languages

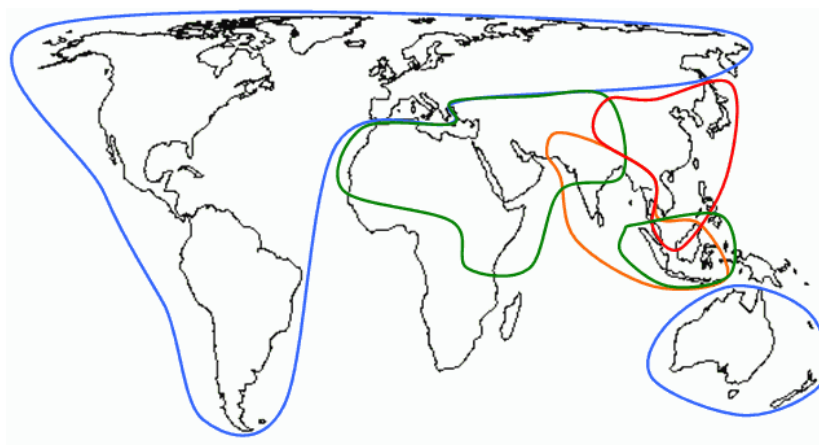
Pandunia's speech sounds

- Alphabet: a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p r s t u v w x y z
- Consonants
 - Stops: p b t d k g
 - Fricatives: f v s z x
 - Affricates: c j
 - Nasals: m n
 - Approximants: l r y w
- Vowels: a e i o u

Word origins

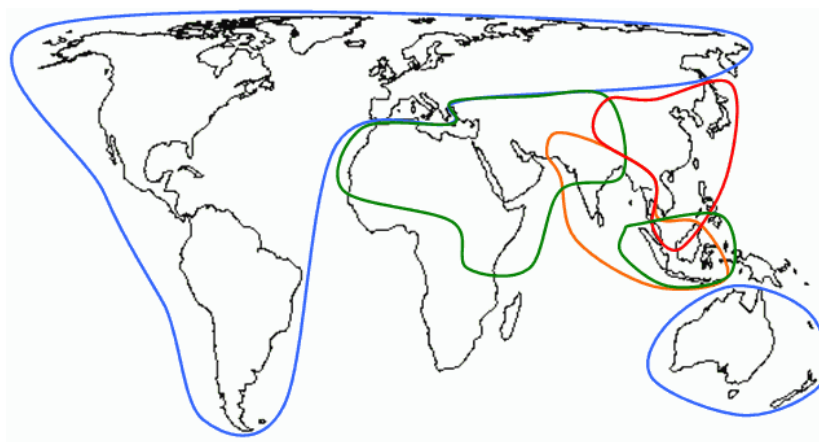
- All words in Pandunia are already international
 - All of them are borrowed from natural languages
 - All of them are wide-spread in one or several continents
- The major sources of international words are
 - Western words (from Greek, Latin, French, English, etc.)
 - Middle Eastern words (from Arabic, Persian, etc.)
 - South Asian words (from Sanskrit, Tamil, Hindi, etc.)
 - East Asian words (from Chinese, Japanese, etc.)

Western words



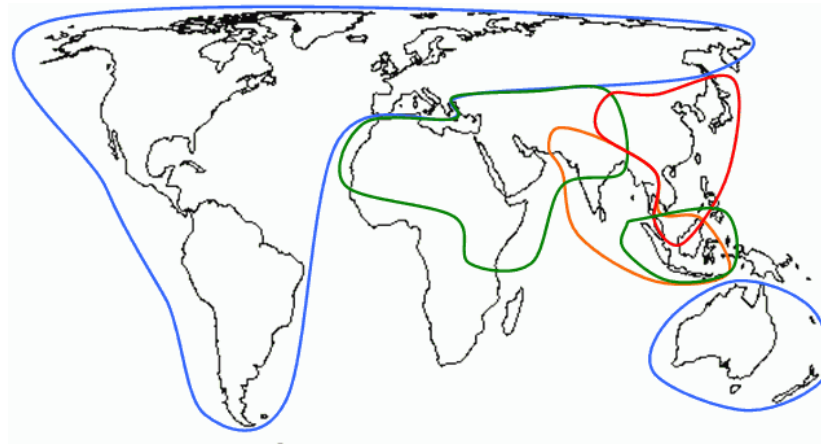
Pandunia	West	Middle-East & Africa	South Asia	East Asia
meze (table)	Spanish: mesa Portug.: mesa	Turkish: masa Persian: miz Swahili: meza	Hindi: /mez/ Indonesian: meja	
bire (beer)	English: beer German: Bier French: bière	Arabic: /bīra/ Turkish: bira Amharic: /bira/	Hindi: /biyar/ Indonesian: bir	Mandarin: píjiǔ Japanese: /biiru/
moter (motor)	English: motor Russian: motor	Persian: /motor/ Arabic: /mutūr/	Hindi: /motar/	Mandarin: mótuō Japanese: /motā/
riske (risk)	English: risk French: risque Russian: /risk/		Malay: risiko	Japanese: /risuku/

Middle Eastern words



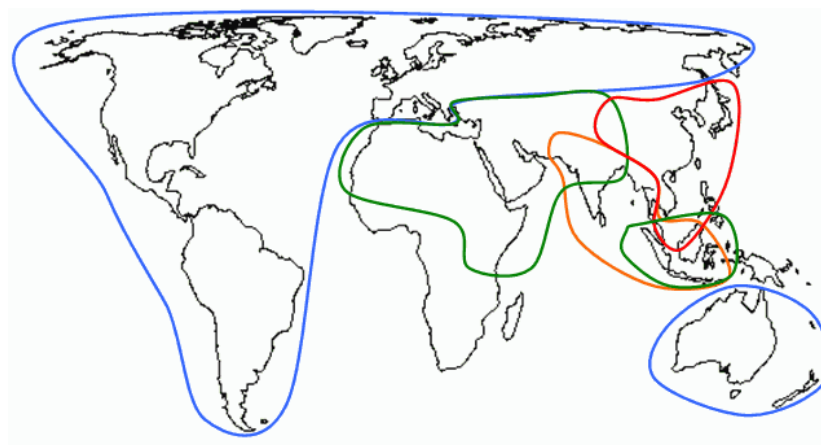
Pandunia	West	Middle-East & Africa	South Asia	East Asia
safare (travel)	“safari”	Arabic: /safar/ Swahili: safari	Urdu: /safar/ Hindi: /safar/	
dunia (world)		Arabic: /duniya/ Turkish: dünya Swahili: dunia	Urdu: /duniya/	
mosime (season)	(English: monsoon)	Arabic: /mawsim/ Turkish: mevsim Swahili: msimu	Hindi: /mosam/ Indonesia: musim	
hewane (animal)		Arabic: /haiwan/ Turkish: hayvan Persian: /heyvān/	Hindi: /hevān/ Indonesia: kéwan	

South Asian words



Pandunia	West	Middle-East & Africa	South Asia	East Asia
megame (cloud)			Hindi: /megh/ Tamil: /mēgam/ Thai: /mek/	
gure (master)	English: guru		Hindi: /guru/ Tagalog: guró	
tare (star)	English: star	Persian: /setare/	Hindi: tārā Tagalog: tala	
bude (understanding)	English: bodhi		Hindi: buddhi Tagalog: budhi Indonesian: budi	

East Asian words



Pandunia	West	Middle-East & Africa	South Asia	East Asia
cay (tea)	Russian: /chay/ Portug.: chá (English: chai)	Swahili: chai Turkish: çay Arabic: /šāy/	Hindi: /cāy/ Thai: /chaa/	Mandarin: chà Japanese: /cha/
tufone (storm)	English: typhoon Spanish: tífon Portug.: tufão	Arabic: /tufān/ Persian: /tufān/ Swahili: tufani	Hindi: /tufān/ Indonesian: topan	Mandarin: táifēng Canton.: toifung Japanese: /taifū/
yange (type)			Thai: yàang	Mandarin: yàng Vietnamese: dạng
san (three)			Thai: sam	Mandarin: sān Japanese: san Korean: sam

Grammatical Structure

- Word classes are marked with final vowels
 - One-to-one relationship between form and function!
 - Can be learned quickly
 - Can be used instantly for building new words
- Normal word order: subject – verb – object (SVO)
 - Same word order in declarations, questions, commands...
- Other word orders are possible
 - **me ama te. (SVO) = me te amu. (SOV)**
 - Can be useful in lyrics and poetry

Word Structure

- Each **word** consists of a **root** and possible **suffixes**
- Productive word derivation with vowel endings and other suffixes
 - Active verbs end in -a: **loga** (to speak)
 - Passive verbs end in -u: **logu** (to be spoken)
 - Nouns end in -e: **loge** (speech)
 - Derived adjectives end in -i: **logi** (spoken, oral)
 - Adverbs end in -o: **logo** (orally)

Word classes

- Root words don't belong to any given word class (i.e. part of speech)
- Word classes are only added by adding the vowel endings
- For example the root **suk-** means “pleasure”, so it can be used in many ways
 - Active verb: **suka** (to please, to make pleased)
 - Passive verbs: **suku** (to be pleased, to be fond of)
 - Noun: **suke** (pleasure, delight)
 - Adjective: **suki** (pleased, fond, happy)
 - Adverbs: **suko** (happily, with pleasure)

Word derivation 1/3

- New words are formed by adding vowel suffixes
- Adding **-e** changes the word to a noun
 - **jana** (to know) → **jane** (knowledge, information)
 - **novi** (new) → **nove** (novelty, new thing)
 - **max** (more) → **maxe** (addition)
- **-i** changes the word to an adjective
 - **jana** (to know) → **jani** (informative)
 - **insane** (human being) → **insani** (human)
- **-o** changes the word to an adverb
 - **novi** (newly, recently)
 - **insano** (humanly)

Word derivation 2/3

- All active verbs end in **-a**
 - **novi** (new) → **nova** (to renew, to make new)
 - **max** (more) → **maxa** (to add)
 - **loge** (word) → **loga** (to speak)
- All passive verbs end in **-u**
 - **jana** (to know) → **janu** (to be known)
 - **maxa** (to add) → **maxu** (to be added)
 - **novi** (new) → **novu** (to become new)

Word derivation 3/3

- There are also other derivational suffixes for more specific meanings
 - **beka** (to bake)
 - **beker** (baker)
 - **bekeria** (bakery)
 - **nase** (people)
 - **nasia** (nation)
 - **nasial** (national)
 - **nasialisme** (nationalism)
 - **filosofe** (outlook)
 - **filosofi** (philosophic)
 - **filosofer** (philosopher)
 - **filosofia** (philosophy)

Links

- Pandunia web site: <http://www.pandunia.info>