## Aramteskan The Language of Scent in Real and Constructed Languages



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## Language & Scent

- 1. Scent typology in real languages
- 2. Scent in constructed languages
- 3. Our approach to scent in the construction of the Aramteskan language in Shadowscent

Bridging the gap between typology and creative language construction





## **Project team**

Dr. Lauren Gawne La Trobe University Interests include: Language documentation and description, gesture, language construction



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# Scent in real languages

Some languages have a richer scent lexicon than English (Majid & Burenhult 2014)

Even see the encoding of scent in grammar: e.g. scent classifier in Cha'palaa (Floyd, San Roque & Majid, 2018)

But scent doesn't feature frequently: e.g. no scent based evidentials (Aikhenvald 2004)

English makes use of source-based references and hedonic valence (e.g. 'yuck') (Poulton 2020)

# Scent in constructed languages

Similarly, scent in constructed languages rather neglected

Note: as with real languages there is a gap in the discoverability of descriptive literature



# Scent in constructed languages

Some attempts to conceptualise how a language would function with scent as the modality

- David Weber's Honor Harrington series. Medusans use sound, gesture and scent (<u>ref.</u>)
- Charles Sheffield Summertide insectoid pheromones (ref.)
- Doomship by Frederik Pohl and Jack Williamson, the aliens (T'worlies) communicate through smells.
- Colin Kapp, The Old King's Answers, scent glands on the feet

see also: conlang LISTSERV discussions in 2012, 2011, 2001



#### NASALO

PASSLO

PLIISH

Lexicon by Sissel Tolaas (mid-2000s) ~2500 words

- MUQSUN = corn; lemon
- MUQUN = raw fruits
- MEETAN = old graveyards and old bones in the earth
  - = ardent; burning; fervent; passionate
  - = Polish shops
- SQU'IJA = simple but appetizing



# Language construction and world building

a creative approach to enriching worldbuilding (Sanders and Schreyer 2020; Coon 2020).

Aramteskan is an a priori natlang aiming to emulate typologically observed patterns of natural languages



But also creatively diverges, exhibiting 'weak naturalism' (Peterson 2020; 261)



# Language construction and world building

Aramteskan constructed for the Shadowscent world: The Darkest Bloom (2019) & Crown of Smoke (2020) (Scholastic)



Constructing a language is a creative approach to enriching worldbuilding, creating depth even when the whole language is not used directly (Sanders and Schreyer 2020; Coon 2020)

#### Aramteskan



Via <u>Instagram</u>

- Scent-focused grammatical features
  - Smell vocabulary
  - Scent-focused nominals
  - Scent-prominent evidential system
  - Scent-focused metaphors
- Other features not discussed today:
  - Time-depth of ~500 years (phonology and grammar)
  - Pronominal system evolved gender distinctions
  - Base-five counting system
  - Regional dialect differences

More about Aramteskan on <u>Superlinguo</u> and (hopefully soon!) Fiat Lingua

# **Smell vocabulary**

	A -	a	
Adirun	Phon: /a-di-run/ n. fourteenth month. Category: months.	Aramte	skan Phon: /a-ram-tes-kan/ pn. the language of Aramtesh.
Akair	Phon: /a-kair/ pn. Akair II, writer of Cataclysms. Category: names, given names. Anth: Esarik's summary "fables of when the youger gods first squabbled alongside kings"	Ashradi	noran Phon: /a-shra-di-no-ran/ pn. 1 · Shield to Prince Nisai. 2 · the name of a mythical warrior from the ancient sagas. See: Lasnod.
Akred	Phon: /a-kred/ pn. Akred, a Chronicler in the Library of the Lost. Category: names, given names.		Category: names, given names, historical names.
akrol	Phon: /a-krol/ n. small desert melon. Extremely bitter. Diuretic and laxative		ag Phon: /a-smud-tag/ pn. primordial deity Category: deities. Phon: /a-tro-los/ pn. Kreb Atrolos, an
Alak	effect if eaten. Category: plants. Phon: /a-lak/ pn. Zostar's surname. Trelian.	Arolos	apothecary in Lapis Lautus. See: Kreb. Category: names.
Alet	See: Zostar. Category: names, surnames. Phon: /a-let/ pn. the Alet mountain ranges. Category: places. Anth: Full name in Old Aramtesh'Asmatuk Alet Tupeshto'lit. mountain sky bier (the mountain that bite the sky)	Awulsh	eg Phon: /a-wul-sheg/ pn. Awulsheg II. First Emperor in the post-Accord era that would come to subsequently be known as The Great Bloom. Founder of the imperial University at Ekasya.
alob	Phon: /a-lob/ n. dumplings filled with cheese and herbs, steamed then fried. Best with a spicy sauce. Category: food.	Azered	<i>Category:</i> kings, names, historical names. <i>Phon:</i> /a-ze-red/ <i>pn.</i> goddess of death, soul and praver. <i>Category:</i> deities.
Ami	Phon: /a-mi/ pn. Ami, the youngest of the library curator. Category: names, given names.	Azutrai	Phon: /a-zu-trai/ pn. town in the far north of the Aphorain desert, near the
Ana	Phon: /a-na/ pm. Rakel's family name. See: Rakel; Hab. Category: names, surnames.		borderlands of the Empire. Site of one of the many recent skirmishes. See: Aphora Category: places.
Aphorai	Phon: /a-fo-rai/ pn. the province of Aphorai. Category: places. From: SL.		
Aramtes	h Phon: /a-ram-tesh/ pn. country. Category: places.		
	В —	b	
Baidok	Phon: /bai-dok/ pn. family name of the Eraz of Aphorai. See: Malmud. Category: names, sumames.	Bodko	Phon: /bod-ko/ n. ball game involving swiftly-executed throws and kicks. Category: games.
Barden	Phon: /bar-den/ pn. Rakel's childhood friend. See: Elok. Category: names, given names.	Borenai	Phon: /bo-re-nai/ n. thirteenth month. Category: months.
Belgith	Phon: /Bel-gith/ pn. Belgith's Canyon, located south of Aphorai. Category: places.		

**gatmar** (gat-mar) v.t. to smell something deeply without knowing what it will smell like; to inhale irresponsibly.

**gukmar** (guk-mar) v.t. to smell something bad, often unintentionally, and then feel disgust.

**nelmar** (nel-mar) v.t. to smell something faintly, often on a breeze.

nosnar (nos-nar) v.t. to smell something slowly for a long time because

it has a pleasant smell, e.g burying one's nose in a bouquet of flowers.

**rashmar** (rash-mar) v.t. to smell something by wafting the scent to your nose with your hand.

**sugmar** (sugmar) v.t. to smell cautiously, as though unsure of what the scent will be, to sniff.

**toshmar** (tosh-mar) v.t. to smell something that you remember but can't immediately place.

## Scent-focused evidentials

Aramteskan verb structure: [Subj][Obj] Tense(Asp) (Neg)Root adverb **particle** 

Particles include interrogative, optative and dubitative, as well as the following evidentials:



- nal Evidential (smell)
- kan Evidential (other sense)
- bith Reported speech (from bitos, 'to say')

## **Scent-focused nominals**

Nominals (non-animate) are primarily scent-focused, with a derivational suffix to make them object focused:

lirpa 'rose scent' lirpaya 'rose'

*asmeb* 'smell of dark' *asmebto* 'darkness' (historical morpheme, mostly fossilised)



## **Scent-based metaphors**

Rykirgaa	lednish	pegmyt	irahbalu	pur	traalnaalzen	byt		
Riker-go	ladnesh	pagmith	erahbailu	pur	trol-nolzin	bith		
Riker's	heart	plight	eternal-acc	conc	pst.nose.towards	RS		
'When Raikur's heart faced the eternal plight'								

faced is lit. 'nosed'



spatial and temporal orientation focuses on the nose.

## Typologically-driven language construction

Using typology to inform language construction can allow for exploration of linguistic possibilities beyond documented typological barriers.

Language construction provides an opportunity for a creative application of linguistic expertise.



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