

К · А · Л · Б · А

The Calvic Book of Language - АлММ

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Writing Calvic

КАЛБА ЛИНГА АЗБОИ

Approximate phonetic value

Kalba Liġa Azboj

Name examples

Калба крифаӓ

Aa /a/ Aa <u>A</u> ustin Ащи	Bb /b/ Bb <u>B</u> arry Бе	Gg /g/ Gg <u>G</u> arry Ге	Ff /w/ Ww <u>W</u> arner Ғано	Dd /d/ Dd <u>D</u> oug Дакои	Ee /ε/ Ee <u>E</u> sther Еста
Ėė /jε/ JĖje <u>Y</u> esha Ёша	Žž /z/ Žž <u>J</u> aques Жако	Žž /z/ Žž <u>Z</u> ach Зако	Ii /(j)i/ Ii <u>E</u> den Ит	Ii /j/ Jj Re <u>y</u> гPai	Kk /kʰ/ Kk <u>C</u> raig Кре
Ll /l/ Ll <u>L</u> auren Лора	Mm /m/ Mm <u>M</u> ary Мажа	Nn /n/ Nn <u>N</u> athan Нефан	Ŋŋ /ŋ/ Ŋŋ <u>N</u> gozi Ңози	Oo /ɔ/ Oo <u>O</u> akman Окман	Əə /jɔ/ JOjo <u>Y</u> osef Эси
Ķķ /ks/ Xx <u>A</u> xle Аӓо	Pp /pʰ/ Pp <u>P</u> eter Пита	ƷƷ /?/ 7 Zi'are Заӓо	Rr /r/ Rr <u>R</u> eggie гРеџи	Ss /s/ Ss <u>S</u> amuel Саӓ	Tt /tʰ/ Tt <u>T</u> erry Тери
Uu /u/ Uu <u>U</u> ona Уна	Ff /f/ Ff <u>F</u> red Фре	Hh /x~h/ Hh <u>H</u> erod Херо	Ψψ /ps/ PSPs <u>E</u> psy Еџи	Цц /ts/ Cc <u>T</u> zadok Цак	Чч /tʃ/ Čč <u>C</u> harles Чаз
Ģģ /dʒ/ Ģģ <u>G</u> erald Ѓедо	Šš /ʃ/ Šš <u>S</u> haron Шеран	Šš /st/ STst <u>S</u> tanley Щани	Jj /ju/ JUju <u>E</u> ura Юра	Jj /ja/ JAja <u>Y</u> akub Яакуп	

Palatal Alterations

Base Letter	Initial Form	Palatal Form
Ф	wj	wj [vj]
Ж	žj	ž
Г	ǵj	ǵ
Ѓ	xj	kś
Ї	7j	7
Р	rj	ž
Х	hj	hj [ç]
Ψ	psj	pś
Ч	ćj	ć
Љ	ǵj	ǵ
Ш	śj	ś
Щ	stj	št

Sentence Synthesis

Subject. Adjectives before.

Verbs. Prepositions and adverbs before.

Object. Adjectives before.

Exceptions

If a sentence has no verbs between the subjects and objects, you can place 'аѡ' between them. It can also be used as a flourish on proper nouns, like names.

The final open vowel of a noun should be mirrored by it's adjectives.

1: Common Phrases

Phrases are very useful uses of words.
Here are some phrases that will help you
through your days.

(д)оі, (д)оя, (д)оё, (д)уё.

(d)oj, (d)oja, (d)oje, (d)uje.

Hello

All are interchangeable.

даі, даё, дая, пака(н)

daj, daje, daja, paka(n)

Bye

Same rule as above.

кразе тушём

kraze tušjem

I understand

¹Translation varies by gender.

не кразе тушём

ne kraze tušjem

I don't understand

'ne' can be used to negate any verb.

ща!

sta!

Yes!

не!

ne!

No!

и фero ал амаз.

i fero al amaz.

And the sky is (sky) blue.

a really obvious statement

ан фero капес чо!

an fero kapes čo!

give it to the sky!

forget it, give up, let it go. ¹.

кричюгём!

kričjuvjem!

Help (me)!

¹. "Leftlooking" refers to dependance.

иблём чо!

ibljem čo!

I can do it!

¹.

Practice using some of these phrases
with some other people Learning the language.
A tough but important section is coming up.

2: Genders and Verbs

This section is very grammatically heavy, so let's stop messing around: Tables.

	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Plural	Genderless
		1		5+	1*, 2-4
1st person	я ja	ë je	э jo	ми mi	ме me
2nd person	та ta	те te	ту tu	ти ti	тэ tjo
3rd person	шам šam	шем šem	шум šum	шим šim	сѐм sjem

Which is used is determined by:

(1st Person) gender of the speaker

(2nd Person) gender of the person spoken to

(3rd Person) gender of the person spoken of

The Masculine pronouns apply to 'men', the Feminine pronouns apply to 'women', and the neuter series is used if neither of the above are applicable. *If you wish to opt out of genderment, the genderless pronouns apply. The genderless pronouns apply also when talking about groups of people less than five. The plural is for groups greater than five. Additionally, the pronouns can conjugate for tense, possession, and location. The tense particles can also be applied to any verb. Which pronoun is applicable also determines the conjugation used by verbs.

	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Plural	Genderless
		1		5+	1*, 2-4
1st person	-ам -am	-ём -jem	-ум -um	-им -im	-ём -jem
2nd person	-яс -jas	-ес -es	-ус -us	-ис -is	-ес -es
3rd person	-ағ -ağ	-ағ -ağ	-ағ -ağ	-еғ -eğ	-ағ -ağ

The verb is Conjugated relative to the subject, the one who is committing the action.

И- i-
I am → I was

У- u-
I am → I'll be

-ф -f
I am → I'm at

-С -st
I am → I have, my

Also, some exceptions for the 1st person)

People (1st)	P.Nouns	Notes
1	Я Ё Э Me	Varies by gender. Me is genderless
2-4	Ме Ми	Mi will include the person addressed.
5+	Ми	

Practice!

Look at hers → Кричес ша____.

Look at her → Кричес ша____.

See hers → Кричес ша____.

If there are multiple nouns, conjugate. If there are 2-4 of something -яш applies. If there are 5 and more, use -иш. -ите is an ending that refers to an event at which it happens.

3: Food and Animals

This may seem like a strange choice to pair, and to a vegan an act of heresy. But, there are some grammatical behaviors that need to be demonstrated. Юфес!:

<u>КОЛИЭ</u> -иэ -ijo starch, filling	<u>ТОМАЗ</u> -(м)аз -(m)az fruit	<u>ПЛУЧОН</u> -чон -çon vegetable
<u>МУС</u> му- mu- meat	<u>ШМАМИ</u> шға- śwa- drink	

These can be used to make some food words.

ку → муку ku → muku cow → beef	панда → пандиэ panda → pandijo panda → bamboo
ку → шғаку ku → śwaku cow → cow milk	галач → шғагалач galać → śwagalać goat → goat milk

This is why these two need to be taught together. When the grain suffix is added to animal words, it usually refers to the plant the animal eats. Here's a big list of words:

сабака sabaka dog	гашка gaška cat	ямал jamal horse
камал kamal camel	имал imal llama	шелф śelf sheep

сеф sef alpaca	палэ paljo chicken	панда panda bear, panda
самџан sampsan snake, dragon	боч boć wolf	галач galać goat
санк sank pig, hog	риба riba fish	ку ku cow
пондо pondo food	добите dobite eat	пониэ ponijo corn
суніэ sunijo bread	ниэ nijo biscuit	груџіэ gruǰijo sweetbread
пондимо pondimo rice	фулэ fuljo pasta	крамаз kramaz strawberry
дромаз dromaz blueberry	ёнмаз jeǧmaz raspberry	фумаз fumaz orange
пузаз puzaz cranberry	пуяз pujaz pineapple	умаз umaz lime
уґаз uǧaz lemon	оґаз o7az grape, raisin	юмаз jumaz mango
мазаз mazaz apple	баназ banaz banana	кючон kjućon broccoli

крочон
kroćon
carrot

пунчон
punćon
celery

кґачон
kwaćon
tomato

шґариґа
śwariwa
water

шґанажи
śwanaži
alcohol

шґамаз
śwamaz
soda, pop

шґаґно
śwaxno
milk

абанит
abanite
heat, process

хабиґ
habite
fry, fire, hot

атромо
atromo
cold, cool

миґан
miǵan
warm, mild

миґан
miǵan
raw, pure

Activity:

Tell a peer about a food you поните, like.

Translate:

I cooked a steak¹, and I like steak.

I like grapes, strawberries, and bread.

I have wine.

Э понум шґанажимаз.

Ту понус мупалэ, до² я понам муку.

¹Steak is meat from a cow. ²but.

4: Prepositions and adverbs

Verbs can be amended with adverbs, which go in front of the verb. These may also need prepositions on occasion. Here is the currently existing list of prepositions:

на in, on	що out	паш for, to, cause
цаіф therefore, so	ан to, at, oppose	де of, from, by
агло above, over, up	анэ below, under	крич left
мач right	щя front, in front	сла back, behind
косе north	може south	ос east
мас west	циде next to, side	камес far away, far
ёна centre, media	гафо nearby, close	эну between

Also, from this chapter and on, latin subprint will not be provided going forward. The user of the roman script, a secondary script, will be required to use their knowledge of cyrillic as provided by this document to know how to type a word in the roman script.

We will next look at Adverbs.

Most of these lessons going forward will contain many tables of words. Teachers are allowed to spin new practice materials for their classroom that utilize more of the vocabulary. Otherwise, we assume this is your personal copy from which you can reference and make notes.

дела before, past	ладе later, future	касла in parallel
наш ис again with	аҗтамо in the end	шпило conclusion
ганасим beginning	ну идо now or	и and, also
не no, not, false	до however, but	ко rarely
суіцока all, every	ёка frequently	щода very, more
ща yes, true	ибла can, possible	лаху here
чак open	цок Closed, stop	сис exit
умпа there	фуми long before	данҗо far future

Activity:

Tell a partner about something you can do.

I can cook chicken again later.

I don't freeze strawberries

Any strawberry can, but not every apple.

Yes and no, but can you go to cook steak?

In the beginning, everything was fruit.

I like fruit, and I don't like vegetables

Я не понам ал суїцока.

Э ко хабум мусанк, до э абанум.

Ё понём шґамаз идо шґанажи.

То понес идо не понес чо.

Шин не понен шґамаз ис муселф.

5: Society

михада road, hwy.	щрасма street	круцима stroad
щанца station	грови government	сагоза factory
амас apartment	дома home, reside	маџа store
парако park	школа school	чаза path, hallway
коғас room	дуғез door	доғаж window
лэчиға train	кабоме freight train	смоца car
анка s.truck, bus	орея plane	бағт boat
щен city, town	потора village, country	фрука friend
огари assoc, partner	гахо society	суган strange, odd
аіӟэнӧ wild, chaos	ӧту familiar, alike	отаце private, hide
ғихға money	олеге trade	темоза negotiation

лингa langage	кробас word	крица <u>з</u> name
нун noun	зан person	доме place
фразим inside, indoor	ясмалла outside	чо thing, it
гощите have	кразма document	казми book
кани group, category	ёца friend	грацал man
щутис way, method, ideology, idea		фару woman
доруме enby, byn	нилам transgender	нерам genderless
мама mother	баба father	ғаға parent
кудо son, brother	шуда daughter, sister	суде sibling
кринда old	хғаназ short, fast	цяню long, slow
сплема young, new	угаман birth	жи <u>ғ</u> ат live, life
эма get, receive	чемо take, steal	капа give, offer

гацо day	пуни month	тумға year
скандаф second	мудут minute	глокан hour
лагу god	талибак holy text	праžю temple

Activity: In calvic, with a partner

1. Your gender

'мес кани ____.'

2. How you get to school

'ме ис ____ анѐм ал школа.'

3. What you like to eat at school

'ме пондѐм ____, паш ме понѐм чо.'

'ме ан школа понѐм ал пондо ____.'

'ме де школа пондо понѐм ал ____.'

4. What you're eating today

'ме паш гацо пондѐм ал ____.'

5. Your friend

'мес фрука ____'

'____ мес фрука'

‘паш’ can also roughly translate as because.
Not every possible translation can be listed.

Practice

Because I like fish, I eat fish.

Your friend is very short there, but not here.

That “place” is my house, strange friend.

A street is not a road, because that’s a stroad.

This month is long.

That person is named Štalatoba.

Чо поториш гоцанг гахо.

Поториш не щениш.

Паш яф не поторо, цаиф я не ис ётам пуяз де
туца шуда.

Каниш де зан—суган, не?

Чо зан крифанг Щияна.

Ми ис лэчиға аним школа?

№6 - Аӟмая

Let us now take a break from society and look at nature, albeit, there are no images of nature to see here, only tables.

аӟмая earth	мизе dirt	щоӟа sand
аӟаі gravel	фозме grass	халбуме fern
алкаш bush	теӟу tree	сӟода hill
теми mountain	камен stone, rock	сӟаже ice
пуӟен water (inant.)	ӟиӟу ocean, sea	ӟеро sky, wind
куде cloud, storm	покозо snow (inant.)	ӟадо snow (anim.)
криӟа water (anim.)	туф clay	прониме star
меаро mirror (inant.)	моиро mirror (anim.)	солара sun
люна moon	панон Hole, cave	там mud
баду weather	тачито temperature	падаго report

You may have noticed that some words appear twice with some contents beside them. This is because those words are distinguished by animacy. For instance кри́га is used for things like rivers, rainfall, storms and hurricanes. Whereas things like lakes and swamps are referred to as пу́чен. по́коро refers to snow as you would find it on the ground, as well as a gentle snowfall, whereas жа́до refers to, snowdrift, snowstorms, and avalanches. While it may seem strange, mirror is but one translation for a word that can refer to a still body of water, with the animate form being one that has been disturbed in some way.

Activity:

Describe in Calvic:

What you see outside.

What the weather is.

Люна не прониме. солара прониме.

Чо атромо, до ғиғу миқан.

кудефери* не на теми.

Чо не ғиғу, umpa не!

Яс на сғода ал теғур.

Хабумиш, теғуриш, и фозмиш поним солара

I like the mountains and trees.

The moon is a rock.

The sand is cold.

I like the earth, but I don't like the mud.

My tree likes the sun.

The grass, trees, bushes and ferns like the sun.

№7 - У - Е

The word synthesis section at the very start of this book left out a very crucial detail about the way sentences are formed. There are other ways.

У is the first of these. When this particle is at the start of a sentence, the verb will move to the end of the sentence. Е, by contrast, puts the verb at the beginning of the sentence.

Also, some verbs to substantiate.

мако make, build	арб <u>ИТ</u> work, do	конт <u>ИТ</u> continue
хондите wait, pause	кана change	плажи use, treat
казма damage	плаґче butcher, kill	лун want
пин need	крига read	очан <u>ИТ</u> learn
очит teach	катан direct, guide	план plan
за <u>И</u> do to the self	-уґ you(god)	-уч they(god)
ёґде join, link, unite	крабек in part, some	зимо want to be

суда
need to be

судбина
fate, destiny

тјус
break, split

Also!: Ending -бик refers to “that which does the verb”. If the object would start with the prep- ositon, the preposition can be placed just before the verb and the object can be placed after the verb as expected.

Плажите!:

Е ис лэчиға анём ме ал школа.

Е де заниш кани ал суган, не?

У яс фрука я понам.

У тус камен э не понум.

Уконтим!

У ми чо Уконтим!

№8 - Пукиш, яӟиш, и кроф

юҕа see, sight,	хоца ear, sound	наче nose, scent
каса thought, brain	туша know, head	тамос hand, touch
талфел feel, face	пука sense	дебат amaze
ёго happy, joy	имет content, calm	фоно proud
бите optimistic	поне like, good	люда love, cute
иҕа holy, god	пунка horny, sex	ӟама peace
маёсо scare, fear	крадол powerless	бенда insecure
мизеро despair, angst	маза bad, dislike	газо apathy
куниче cynical	аґоф anger	ёґи envy
пуке disgust, hate	яма sadness	кукан neglect, pov.ty
яӟо emotion	маеро demon, monster	спраӟма surprise, confuse

омаю
moved, struck

кроф
body

пасел
face, secret

пуне
torso, belly

калищан
chest, breathe

крожем
arm

голен
hand, finger

уіроф
pelvis

алгла
leg

пасо
foot, toe

цике
butt

хрухе
hip

I have 2 legs and 2 arms.

I'm moved.

I hate this.

I'm proud of you.

I have optimism, and not cynicism.

The chicken moved them.

Я понам цияш, до я не жамам цикиш.

Е ямем ме неарбит.

У ме мес дома понём.

№9 - Томиш и Наглаžяш

Color. It's something most of us perceive, even if it doesn't actually exist. If you are unable to determine the color referenced, then chances are you are somewhat colorblind, or the person who printed this hates you. I have elected to show you the color since there are far more cardinal colors than in English. For your sake I will print a translation beneath each of them.

крама red	пуза firish	фула orange	юма solish
пуя yellow	ума limish	дунга green	кючо mintish
анаж cyan	амоз teal	дрома blue	ёнга purple

The introduction to each тома (color) is a primer to the remainder of this unit: The arts! Наглаžяш! You may have noticed that I used the pluralisation that indicates a count less than five. This is because there are four senses that can be used for receiving art. Sight is the one played the most, used in books, comics, films, and the pieces you hang on a wall. Sound is used in things like music and radio dramas. Smell isn't really played on all that much except in things like perfumes and some candles. Taste is primarily the domain of artisan chefs.

наглажа art	кащофи visual art	мога music, sound	
яграница organ	сажда paint	манда instrument	
крофос ensemble	скраба paintbrush	фаино piano	
гучат choir	скрибан pencil, write	щара guitar, sitar	
аажмо saxophone	лондан ruler	беолану violin	
щаажон flute, piccolo	мозма glue	глазине voice	
тамфен synthesizer	даша drum, perc.	пагодо trumpet	
уд oud	ляталэ mandolin	думан conga, bongo	
офага speak, say	шари taste art	шкаф smell art	
алци sound	гудак loud	бузак soft, quiet	
аажо white	хабу lighter	абе darker	апом black

Я тушам яс томиш: крама, пуза, фула, юма,
пуя, ума, дунга, кючо, анаж, амоз, дрома, и
ёнга!

Э ёгум крама и кючо, до шам не суіцока
ёган чяш томяш.

Шум ёган суіцока мандиш.

Я маките арбам тома пуза, паш я и сём
людан чо.

Further:

Write about the instruments and colors and how they make you feel. Think of some friends and how they feel about certain colors and instruments. For that matter, how do you and your family and friends feel about things in nature, society, anything really. For those among you whom this is a personal copy, use the next blank page to do just this, but do so in Calvic.

№X - Малиш

Numbers. You may have just noticed that there is not a '10' in the numeration by the less one name you're going to learn the meaning of shortly. This is because the number '10' is more approximate to the English twelve than ten.

Counting in base 12 is easier than you think. With your left thumb start from the bottom bone of your pointer finger, when you count up, navigate up one bend of the finger. if you count up and there are no more bends on that finger move to the finger to the right ending at the pinky. if you counted correctly, you should end up at twelve, or '10' in this case. You can count each '10' with your right hand, but starting from the pinky and going right. When the right hand reaches the top of the pointer, you will have reached '100', or the value one-hundred-forty-four. The Value ten is represented by X and the number eleven by A.

бун zero 0	ён one 1	даш two 2	сан three 3
су four 4	пе five 5	џа six 6	шма seven 7
бла eight 8	џо nine 9	чинг ten X	шалё eleven A

фрак
twelve

путе
-00

чимал
-000

дамал
-000000

санмал
-000000000000

жинё
quantity

сумал
-000000000000000000000000

пемал
-00000000000000000000000000000000
000000000000

щамал
-00000000000000000000000000000000
00000000000000000000000000000000
000000000000000000000000

мамал
-00000000000000000000000000000000
00000000000000000000000000000000
00000000000000000000000000000000
00000000000000000000000000000000
00000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000000000

Ғамамал, or a value $\text{Ғ}10^{192}$ is a number greater than the number of particles in the known universe, and that's before base twelve is taken into account, so that's probably big enough numbers for all practical and realistic uses. This is the reason why the concept of infinity can be translated into the Calvic tongue

as мамал. мамал without the ʔa that would make the value base 10 makes ʔa1.44×10¹⁹² In base ten. To communicate the idea of a billion, you would say thousand-million. This reduces the number of number words that are needed. Base ten numbers are preceded with #, while base twelve numbers are preceded with №, but this one is optional.

Activities (in Calvic, obviously): count

The number of windows in your room.

The number of houses in your neighborhood.

How many members of your family there are.

How many people live in your city or county.

Convert №110 to base ten in english.

Math in Calvic

ёғде +
add

доб -
subtract

жиниш ×
multiply

түс ÷
divide

мал ^
square

тумал √
square root

доі ±
error, plus or minus

There is no activity after this material. I am not your math teacher. Instead, here is are assemblages for sizes of things

T.Lat.	Калба	Length	Width	Heighth
Size	ғабо	таі	ти	қан
Tiny	миз	митаі	мити	миқан
Small	мез	метаі	мети	меқан
Mid.size	уба	убатаі	убати	убақан
Big	дол	дотаі	доти	доқан
Massive	сғо	сғотаі	сғоти	сғоқан
Un.ct.able	усу	усутаі	усути	усуқан

№А - Эџиш

геға
ask

эџ
question

кориг
apology

тан
who

ам
from who

шал
what

шо
where

шы
from where

са
when

ған
why

оли
how

There's your question words. Asking questions is very important. When you ask a эџ, you don't rearrange your sentence to accommodate the question word, instead putting down a question word where the missing noun would normally be. ", не" at the end of a sentence indicates a yes/no question.

Practice:

Who are You?

Where's the Town?

Where're you from?

When's the River?

What's your name?

Because why?

It's from who?

How was it?

№10 - Капиғабиш

Some things are easier to accomplish than others, thus, there are words for them.

қоиға
fail, fall

қапи
challenge, try

земля
succeed, rise

тому
die, death

триша
survive

жиғет
live, thrive

цома
impossible

копабон
possible

бунаш
guaranteed

қуқғо
complex

ғғацам
manage(able)

понтобо
simple

жаға
hard, difficult

еқуби
from criteria

паше
easy

Капиғабо then, is a compound that means 'the size of a challenge', which is a translation for difficulty.

Activity:

Describe an avalanche.

Describe the difficulty of these assignments.

Describe the difficulty of the book.

Rate yourself from 1 to №10 your performance and how difficult it was to get this score.

Камяш икоиған и я гаҫо итомам.

Я ис паше землям хабу дрома камиш, до
шем ис жафа иземлян чиш камиш. До паш
покозо ине җадо, шем иочанит, и ну шем ис
паше землян чиш.

Тому бунаш, до umpa ан гҗащес мизеро де
чо туша ал щутисиш.

җадо ан триша ал жафи капи.

чо паш та тришяс чо щода копабон.

Use the rest of the page to write with the
material.

№11 - Чомакиш и Макочиш

поко wood	щали metal	крашо glass
камбе brick	смуцу concrete	суку asphalt
падес fill, grout	брана support	баги wall
нахо floor	трифа cloth, fabric	боџ package, box
флино powder	плази paste, grout	уто flat, smooth
саџу rough	аџон round	леџа string, rope
пиџо tool, use	капта tile	хото ceiling
яџон chair, sit	инакт couch, sofa	пто table
тажелка plate	ложа knife, stab	ипракт fork
пунт spoon	снабџат fork	лиям lamp
лума light source	моџ television	чоџез closet, pantry
гупоџ fridge	нусма oven	агрис fryer

оязда stove	пладо bed, sleep	механо computer
малс comp.mouse	скрибик keyboard	лублик monitor
скодо toilet	судға shower, bath	фғазға carpet
казат shirt, top	позит robe, dress	танго trousers
блука skirt	шлаби sleeve, pnt. leg	тана underpants
поздак jacket, coat	ханзо hair	трако stair
мацу tower, steep	понац middle	поцире mid. of ends

Last entries placed here for lack of space nor a chapter for theology. This book does not intend to insinuate that any god is a construction.

Task(Next page):

Write about the appliances in your home, the clothes in your closet, and what your house is made from. I will not be giving any new “translate the sentence” tasks, as you should be able to formulate calvic sentences. If you can’t, redo the previous modules.

№12 - Дипломатиш и Гробиш

In addition to building on the section on society, this section will go into words regarding diplomacy. One of the language's objectives was that of international diplomacy. Four additional conjugi:

бу-	ни-
anti-, de-, dis-,	without, -less, im-,
-иск	гон-
-ism	in favor of, adj.

Here's a chart

гробаник
policeman, judge, government enforcer,

гробик
politician, state employee,

алгға
aw, rule, order

зангға
politic

убронка
conspiracy

копац
complicity

буцому
murder

буспунка
rape

бущёмо
theft

аіща
punish, sue

ищол
reward, gift

бенал
tax, fine

гадола
jail, prison

слачо
crime, violation

гразак
battle

бодак
war

боіняк
battalion, unit

гґано
commander

пучка
gun

шалё
missile

бограм
bomb

гразбик
soldier

гомбик
military

нагґо
rebel, resist

дипломат
negotiate

палаж
peace

либрана
freedom

музма
slave

кригна
war crime

ганахан
killing members of a group

данца
causing serious harm to members to a group

зеноща
Deliberately inflicting conditions of life on a
group calculated to bring about its end

гандок
Imposing measures intended to prevent
births within a group.

пускуди
Transferring children of a group to another.

Ал суган теми

Ан мезмал пуниш дела; Де нидоме ил теми. Теми ал агло, агло ал гаґо сґода. Суган дрома камениш суган абе пуза. Покозо фиде макан пуцено покозо ал уто. Ниюґа җадо не канан чо. Чо паш юґа контан жафа. Убамал земля капан теми. Заниш не наш лаху. Щялатобо тушан чо.

Щялатобо ан ичазан теми. Канискёца офаґан “нипашус!”, до шус не кана. Канискёца пинан пладите. Шум ан щялатоба эман мако. Шум офаґан “чеман тушиш!”. Щялатобо ан боҗ эман мако, и щялатобо контит чазан теми. Җадо канан покозо. Ганасим люна. Граґал ис амос поздак и дол ханзо; Шум ианан и яґонан гаґо. Али ис имет офаґан “Э пин анул мекка, до суіцока баґтщанциш цок”. Ладе, исём пладан.

Щялатобо иаглан и не юґан прониме. Теми луман кючо. Анэ де теми не юґа. Щялатобо чазан теми, до шум на покозо юґан суган чо. Чо луман и бучо, и щялатобо коиґан. Щялатоба наш аглан и ис люда юґан теми. Шам контит чазан. До ладе ил! Маеро юґан и хґаназ паш шам чазан. Шум чеман шам и офаґан “пашас, идо мизеро”.

Шам оџаған “ту гробус тан?”. Шум гудакан
“Э та!”

Щялатобо де ибупладан Али, цок
коиған усуңан панон. Щялатобо не де
люнакаса оџаған чо. Шим чазан **теми** и
юған суган чиш. Ладе ил, шим на цокан
метаі панон. Али де оџаған шус дела
люнакаса, и чо буиметан Щялатобо.
Щялатобо на камес феро юған чиш
маериш. Моириш чеман Щялатоба и Али.
Маеро оџаған “Я не пашас”. Чо на эман
покозо.

Щялатоба ибупладан шас и хондан
Али. Шин контит чазан **теми**. Али коиған и
юған, покозо канан чаза. Шим пашен
пражю. На ёна де пражю, Маериш на
хғаназан феро. Маериш коиған и
буспладан шим.

Шим на ибупладан пражю. Умпа не
сис. Щялатобо чазан и юған коғас ис дол
моиро. До ладе ил! Моиро канан пуза, и
чеман Щялатобо. На моиро, умпа мезиск
фару.

Щялатобо ичазан фару. Шам оџаған
“Я когриға, я не пашам ту.” Шум оџаған

“ме?” Моиро де теми наш имакан жиғат де
щялатоб. Али пашан шам. У Али шам
ошаған “Щялатобо!”. Е ошаған “Щялатоба.”
шам Али. Шум контан “Ме паш юғем сис?”.

Гағо банги икоиған. Умпа трако. Агло,
су камениш ис кючо хабич. Али ошаған
Лагу. Ну ил, шим на щожиш. Али ис
Щялатоба пашан Ал-Харам. Умпа томан
Али. Щялатоба наш пашан Минесота. Шам
анан михада, и пашан канискёциш.

Щялатобо тому. Жиғеан Щялатоба!

The Calvic Codes

Preamble

The Terms outlined dictate acceptable uses of Salvic, as well as the way Calvic governs itself. Anyone who uses this Language with another person outside of a classroom setting is understood to have agreed to the terms outlined in these Codes.

(1) Definitions

- (a) The Calvic Book of Language (CBL) is the initial document that attests CSAL, be it the original by A η MM or a modified version made by a FCO.
- (b) The Calvic Synthetic Auxiliary Language (CSAL) is the language attested to in CBL.
- (c) An FCO refers to any authorized organization set up to regulate CSAL, of which has the authority to change the contents of CSAL.
- (d) "Non-canon" refers to any orthography, pronunciation, grammar, or syntax that is not attested to in any Current version of the CBL.
- (e) A η MM are the initials of the author of the first version of CBL and founder of CSAL
- (f) Prejudice is defined as any judgment made about any person(s) or organization(s) with significant distortion or based on preconceived notions not formed by past attestments of the person(s) or organization(s) in question.

(2) The Calvic Language

- (a) The Calvic Book of Language (CBL) is the official document of the Calvic Synthetic Auxiliary Language (CSAL).
- (b) Features denoted as "non-canon" are not prohibited from use in totality, but, non-canon Calvic is not recommended for:
 - (i) legal codes, laws, court records, or any other legal paper, except in cases where non-canon speech is being quoted
 - (ii) Any official publication or document made by an FCO, particularly those committed to instructing calvic on any new feature endorsed by the FCO in question, as this may give rise to poor instructions that incorrectly document the language.
 - (iii) An Exemption to §2bii is where an FCO is conducting a referendum to determine whether to canonize a feature, or
 - (iv) A documentation discussing a non-canon feature

(3) Legal Liability

- (a) АлММ nor any FCO, is liable for any in CSAL speech or actions made by CSAL users not part of any FCO.
- (b) The Following are instances in which any of the organizations are liable:
 - (i) Comments made by significant figures in an FCO on part of the FCO.
 - (ii) Comments made by a lower member, volunteer, contractor, or other employee of any FCO where the FCO refuses to reprimand the comment. On behalf of the refusing FCO.
 - (iii) Comments made by АлММ on behalf of АлММ.
- (4) General Rules
 - (a) The following uses of CSAL are prohibited:
 - (i) Inciting Prejudice.
 - (ii) As a tool to orchestrate Genocide or any crime of war, as defined by the United Nations International Criminal Court, or Interantional Court of Justice.
- (5) Usage and Distribution Rights
 - (a) АлММ is the founder of CSAL. All iterations of CBL and an FCO's CSAL will always have Ал' Маңда-Маңу (АлММ) as the first Credit.
 - (b) Any iterations of CSAL not made by either АлММ or an FCO
- (6) FCO appointment and CSAL regulation
 - (a) The Following Criteria will be used when appointing an organization to govern CSAL, as well as a base of rules for FCOs.
 - (i) The organization must give respect and must not discriminate against any natural language.
 - (ii) The Only situation in which a FCO may give an opinion on any natural language is if the language has significant backing to be used as an International Auxiliary Language.
 - (iii) The FCO cannot endorse any other Constructed Language regardless of its status as an Auxiliary Language.
 - (iv) Any FCO, with the exception of Esperanto due to it having a significant body of attested L1 speakers, should not produce any documents in Constructed Language, as this is a waste of time.
 - (v) Members of the FCO must be appointed by a vote from speakers of CSAL, unless not enough votes can be realised to elect all decision making positions.

- (b) The FCO must establish a court that meet the following criteria:
 - (i) The court must be a separate entity from the FCO.
 - (ii) The court must not have its judges appointed by the FCO, except if no votes are made in an election that will appoint them
 - (iii) The court must be able to monitor FCO elections to ensure no tampering is occurring, as well as ensuring that casting a vote is not prohibitively difficult.
 - (iv) The court must have the power to Prosecute FCO members and CSAL users who Break the Calvic Codes.
 - (v) The Court must have the power to revoke the status of an FCO of its official status if it consistently fails to uphold the Calvic Codes
 - (vi) The Court Must be able to run an election if any of the following Circumstances are Applicable:
 - 1) AnMM dies before an FCO can be appointed
 - 2) An FCO has had its officiality revoked.
- (7) Responsibilities of an FCO

An FCO Has The Following Responsibilities:

 - (a) Produce a translation of the Calvic Codes in CSAL.
 - (b) Translate CBL into various languages. As well as facilitate the arrival of these books to their intended audience, be they physical or Digital.
 - (c) Translate the Calvic Codes into the Language that CBL is being translated into.
 - (d) Authorize additions and deletions of some sections of CSAL.
 - (e) Produce publications that inform CSAL users of these changes, as well as ensure CBL reflects these changes, unless it is logistically impossible to do so.
 - (f) Expel Members who consistently break the Calvic Codes if the court is incapable or wholly unwilling to do so.

About Calvic

CaLVIC is an acronym. This is an acronym that holds to the development by which I, and if future, any FCO, **C**reated a **L**anguage **V**iable for International **C**ommunication. Thus, the language has been designed as a “via media” in all regards. Not too hard, but not necessarily a cakewalk either. This is why I took a data driven approach to phonology.

I started by Gathering a list of languages and created these Groupings:

- Chinese - 9.4
- Spanish, Portuguese - 7.2
- Hindi, Urdu, Bengali - 5.8
- English - 3.8
- Arabic - 3.6
- Russian - 1.5
- Japanese - 1.2

Numbers were based on numbers of L1 speakers. The Evaluation Cutoff was set at 100 million L1 speakers in order to simplify the math done to calculate commonalities. I then crossed referenced the phonologies of these languages until I had the following data:

Averages of manners of articulation.

- 8 plosives (4 of each)
- 3 Nasals
- 3 Affricates (1 voiced)
- 8 fricatives (4 of each)
- 4 Liquids

Places of Articulation By commonality

- Labial, Alveolar, Palat, and Velar (100%)
- Post Alveolar or Retroflex
- Glottal
- Dental
- Uvular

Vowels by commonality

- /a/ /i/ (100%)
- /u/ /e/ /o/ /ɛ/
- /ə/ /ɔ/

I used this data to produce this soundset:

	Labial		Alveolar		Palatal		Velar		Glottal	
Nasals	m		n		ɲ > ɲ		ŋ			
Stops	p	b	t	d			k	g	ʔ	
Affricate			t͡s		t͡ʃ	d͡ʒ				
Fricative	f		s	z	ʃ	ʒ	h~x			
Liquid	w		l		ɭ > ʎ		j			
Rhotic	r~(any rhotic) <no minimals with ʒ>									

	Open	Middle	Closed
Front	a	<u>e</u> ~ε	i
Back		ɔ~ <u>o</u>	<u>u</u> ~ʊ

Where many graphemes are listed, an underline is given to note which one will be used in Calvic Transcriptions.

I have no intention to use the word 'phoneme' to describe this, as I have not done testing for minimal pairs, which is necessary to announce a phoneme. The soundset above is simply to announce what phonetic tools were used to construct the language. With that said, I will be using // to transcribe sounds or words.

I acknowledge that some of these sounds may not be as available to some people of more restricted languages, so I prepared here some preliminary instructions to start you.

- No Voice-Distinctive Phonemes

Most Languages that don't have these will usually have at least one (voiced) nasal and one fricative or stop that's unvoiced. Highlight how the throat vibrates in the nasal and try to get them to replicate this vibration with the other sound.

- Missing sound

Most languages have at least one phoneme that shares a place of articulation or an acceptable substitute, and a phoneme in the same manner of articulation. Many of the more complex distinctions in Calvic can be closed using this sort of 'sound symmetry'.

- No /h/ and /ʔ/

While [x] is an acceptable substitute for /h/, I will still recommend learning /h/, as this will give you a base to perform a stop in the glottis as well. Since /h/ is one of the most technically simplistic phonemes to perform, I will not give any further instructions on this.

I will now speak in the matter of phonotactics. The most complicated syllable any Calvic speaker would ever need to pronounce is sCCVCC, and indicated by the s out front, only a handful of syllables can even get as long as 3 consonants, being limited to the still very uncommon 'spl' or 'spr' if a vowel is in between other vowels, it will usually never exceed CCVC. There will be no gvprckvnis here. So:

<p>Hard Limit: sCCVCC спра́хма - spraxma /spraks.ma/</p>					
/s	p	r	a	k	s/
C	C	C	V	C	C

<p>General Rule: CCVCC крица́ - kripsax /kri.psaks/</p>				
/p	s	a	k	s/
C	C	V	C	C

With that said, in regular writing and speech, vowels will still exceed consonants 4:3. Furthermore, codas with more than 1 consonant are still somewhat uncommon. I

won't be able to log every forbidden cluster, but know that something like the esperanto /st̪i.i/ will not be found anywhere in Calvic.

List of Allophones:

we~oj wi~uj ɲf~nkf ɲs~nks ɲf~nkf
mf~mpf ms~mps mʃ~mpʃ mz~mbz mʒ~mbʒ
nf~ntf ns~nt̪ nʃ~nt̪ nz~ndz nʒ~ndʒ
ɲz~ɲgz ʒj>ʒ ɲj>ɲ ksʃ>kʃ ʔj>ʔ
rj>r hj~ç psj>pʃ tʃʃ>t̪ʃ dʒj>d̪ʒ
ʃj>ʃ stj>ʃt wj>vj ji~i wu~u

Most of the iotation related allphones were covered near the alphabet section, as they had barings on the way the orthography works, of which existed to fix incompatible clusters that conjugation may induce.

Some general rules for determining what clusters are allowed can come down to voice agreement (where such a distinction is be made) a preference for approximants before the nucleus, fricatives at the start.

Objectives

The goal was to understand the purpose of an Auxiliary Language, and how best to design it. I believe that I was able to answer this question with this language. My goal is to be middle of the road. Somewhere between a Pidgin and Georgian. Allow for some nuance and complexity, but be reasonable. The goal was not to produce a language that would require effort to learn, but a relatively equal proportionment of effort. This is where something like the very eurocentric Esperanto. Dr. Zamenhof at least had the excuse of not having knowledge of every major language group, but that does not make it especially useful in the modern age, where this kind of knowledge is available at our fingertips. Thus, I worked to make sure it sounded a bit like the analyzed languages, without sounding too much like any one of them.

As for my motivations, we are at a point where the English speaking world is on a sharp decline. The US has rampant poverty and corruption. It has come to act more as a weapons dealer and less as a country. Both of the most prominent English speaking countries are enduring economic decline even further.

On the other hand, the Likes of China is still growing. It is building bridges with countries and establishing trade alliances.

These two countries speak languages that have fairly little in common with one another, and this shift will likely induce friction as the world shifts between these two languages. It's within this friction that I see an opportunity to introduce a via-media language that comes without the cultural implications of needing to learn either language. A via-media language like Calvic can serve as a rejection of the notion of geopolitical polarity.

"We advocate an equal multipolar world, which means that all countries, regardless of size or political power, are treated as equals, hegemonism and power politics are rejected, the monopoly of international affairs by a few countries are rejected, and democracy is truly promoted in international relations."

-Qi Zhenhong: New Era Towards a Multi-polar World

This book is Aimed at both Independent Learners, as well as people who wish to Teach the language. This book possesses design accommodations for both.

Afterword

I would like to take this opportunity to address the inevitable critics of my approach. These critics, most likely they are to argue that anything except the simplest construction of the utmost common phonemes with as wide a possible semantic space is ill fitted to such a task of an international language, with some bad-faith comparison to the eurocentric Есперанто де Замenhoф. I will refer you back to the fact that the core of my conclusions in my phonology are supported by data found through research. The fact that it is even that similar at all suggests that, I would argue, that Zamenhof wasn't completely off the mark. The issue with Есперанто де Замenhoф was that it was very eurocentric in its lexicon, thus failing at the all important value of an auxlang to be as uncentered around any specific culture.

In addition to the fact I have found ways to avoid the eurocentrism of Есперанто де Замenhoф, humans are capable of a lot more than most people would have you believe. Much of this is a colonial mentality that the peoples of 3rd world countries have no opportunity and are incapable of managing new sounds and ideas. Even the most trialous

of languages can be learned so long as your teacher is patient and to the point.

On the other side of this are the type of people who mistake Токи пона де Соня Ланг for a language that not only is meant to be an Auxiliary language, but is ideal for this purpose. First, Sonja Lang herself has rebuked this notion. Токи пона де Соня Ланг is more aptly described as a philosophical language. As a philosophical language, it reflects the society from which that society emerged. For instance, until a revised and extended version of the lexicon was produced, the only gender descriptions were that of the westernly masculine and feminine. Descriptions for a neuter or a third category, which is quite commonly found in various cultures, were absent until a later book had to expand the lexicon.

Additionally, while our brains are generally better at memorizing new concepts, our brains do not enjoy being required to constantly think of a way to explain something. Even within its supposedly limited lexicon, there are clear and consistent lexicalization of certain concepts. For example, “Jan Pona” is used to consistently refer to the concept of a friend in Токи пона де Соня Ланг, in spite of

the fact that it can just as easily refer to any well adjusted fellow. Thus, it is simply better to start from higher lexical units, from which if any lexicalised compounds were to emerge, such ambiguity would simply be a non-factor of concern. This then takes better advantage of the memorization skills of human beings.

This general push for total simplification of all ideas down to their most basic units is indicative of a lack of ambition and a strong current of anti-intellectualism. People can learn new things, and learning new things is objectively good for you. Learning new things has a clear link to warding off dementia. It is an objectively good thing to keep a sharp memory.

Furthermore, I specifically aimed to have my language be at about an average difficulty. It is not as though I am asking you to learn the notoriously difficult Georgian language. Since my phonetics are derived from data pulled from the most common L1's, I will maintain that all that is needed to pronounce the language is a reasonable effort.

Furthermore, it should be clear that by the number of consolidations and allophones listed by each phonetic, of which I do not call them phonemes, as I have not tested for

minimal pairs, this language is not very strict about the precise pronunciation of a word. You would notice this if you observed how I inscribed post-alveolar symbols in the palat column. The glottis, which was less common for speech purposes, is used very frequently outside of it, and since it is used in language, I believe that utilizing this articulator shouldn't be a problem. I refer you to my above attitude on learning.

I should note that this language is never going to be truly "out of development" for the simple reason that the world that it must be able to describe will never truly stop developing. This is why I intend to establish an organization to regulate the language. There are some reasons I do not want to fall back to descriptivism here is that, while descriptivism is great for allowing a natural language to form nuances and changes in colloquial and local capacity, such locality is contrary to many of the goal of universal intelligibility, which would be the purpose of such a global via-media.

Any Calvic organization that must be appointed after my death should uphold the rules outlined in The Calvic Codes. The organization must also be willing to take on the task of regulating this language.

For some more things to consider, if a Calvic organization has yet to exist, feel free to take on the task of translating this book into multiple languages.

Additionally, in terms of these Calvic organizations, it is important that the people in this organization can speak the languages that the Calvic book of Language has been translated into in an official capacity.

One of the reasons I suspect that the list of words is as small as it is, beside the fact the core of the language was developed in less than two months, is an attitude against synonyms. These clutter up dictionaries and bloat the word count without adding any true substance. Any word that should be added should occupy a semantic space different from any existing words. If you are going to remove a phonetic value, 1)State the phonetic value, 2)Outline why this phonetic is detrimental to the language, and 3)How to resolve the new homophones this merger will induce.

Credits:

Ал' Мангда-Мацу (АлММ)

English Headwriter

Founder

...

<language> Headwriter(Translator)

Head of Language Promotion

To anyone in an appointed Calvic Organisation or to anyone I may consider assembling into a team that would come to fill such a role, one of these names could be yours.

Contact:

theNegativeSpace3m@gmail.com - English Headwriter, Founder

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