

Calvic Book of Language

2nd English Edition

Revision One

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Learning Materials for The Calvic S.A.L.

Written in Plain English

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All chapter names will be written in Calvic where they are found.

№1 - Kalba Liņa Azboj

These are the letters you will need to know.

Аа Aa [a]	Бб Bb [b]	Гг Gg [g] [j]	Дд Dd [d]	Ее Ee [ɛ~e]	Ёё JEje [jɛ~je]	Фф Ww [w] [vj]
Жж Žž (zh) [ʒ]*	Зз Zz [z]	Ии Ii [i]	Јј Jj [j]	Кк Kk [k ^h] [c ^h]	Лл Ll [l] [ɬ]	Мм Mm [m]
Нн Nn [n] [ɲ]	НҢ Dŋ [ŋ]*	Оо Oo [ɔ~o]	Өө JOjo [jɔ~jo]	Ӗӗ Xx [ks] [kʰ]	Пп Pp [p ^h]	Çç 7 [ʔ]*
Рр Rr [(r)] [ʒ]	Сс Ss [s]	Тт Tt [t ^h]	Уу Uu [u~ʊ]	Фф Ff [f]*	Хх Hh [h~x] [ç]	Ψψ PSps [ps] [pʰ]
Цц Cc [ts]*	Чч Čč (ch) [ʧ]*	Џџ Ðd (dh) [dʒ]*	Шш Šš (sh) [ʃ]*	Щщ STst [st] [ʃt]	Юю JUju [ju~jo]	Яя JAja [ja]

The top line contains Cyrillic, below that is the Roman letters. The lowest line contains symbols to help language experts understand the exact pronunciation of the language.

For these experts, the written symbols to the left are the general way to say that letter. But, if before a 'j' the symbols on the right are used in place of that sound and [j]. The asterisk means that the letter will silence the 'j' without altering its own sound.

If you are using a computer copy of this, there are spoken samples of the symbols in the bottom row. You can click on them to reveal a sample on the other end.

№2 - Kani í zaniš

Gender. Some love it, some hate it, some don't care about it while others are obsessed with it. Either way, it finds itself everywhere and according to Calvic's job to describe the world, it finds itself here also.

кани де зан types of person (man, woman)	малѣн зан 1st person (I, me, my)	малдан зан 2nd person (you, your)	малсен зан 3rd person (he, him, his)
кажа́л man	ə jo	ту tu	шу šu
туга woman	я ja	та ta	ша <u>м</u> šam
*ДИМИ bynne	ѣ je	те te	ше <u>м</u> šem
ника́н,зانياش unisex, 2-5 people	ме me	то to	се <u>м</u> sjem
заниш 5+ people	ми mi	ти ti	ши <u>м</u> šim

For what it's worth, this isn't even a full level of complexity above what most languages get up to, but here, every word means something different than another. These follow

Of course, this chart warrants some explanation, particularly starting at row 3 of 5. Many peoples beyond Europe think in terms beyond 'man' and 'woman'. For this purpose a third category, translated as 'bynne', was included here. The singular use of the unisex column refers to no gender in particular, or in some cases, none at all.

Plurality

While any one person can use pronouns from the unisex column, it is not advised they are used intentionally for and by a lone person. The main reason they are not suggested is because they can also talk about 2-5 people. If a noun refers to 2-5 of that thing, the suffix -яш (-jaś) is used. For 5 and more, the final row is used, and the suffix -иш (-ís) is used on nouns. If the third person unisex is used singularly, the final -m is dropped.

Wordbits Unique to pronouns

There are some bits on the end of words only used in pronouns:

-ф	-с
-f	-s
locative	possessive

The first one doesn't occur in English, so it warrants some explanation. -ф is used before a position word (ex. Ha (in, on)) It can also be used before some verbs for movement, but this isn't as necessary. This can also replace said word. -с makes the pronoun, though it can also replace a 'to have' verb, as it often does. When these wordbits occur on the third person pronouns, the -m at the end is dropped. Only -f or -s are to be used at any given time.

№3 - Grammar

This is probably the most important unit of this lot for learning Calvic, as having parts of a language is meaningless if you cannot assemble it.

Sentences are assembled as such:

- Subject. This is the one who carries out an action.
Place the adjectives before this Noun.
- Verb. This is the action carried out by the subject.
Place the adverbs before this Noun.
- Object. This is the one who the action is carried out upon.
Place the adjectives before this Noun.

Other things to know:

- There is no 'to be' verb in Calvic.
- Prepositions can either be at the start of a sentence or used as an adverb.
- If there is no written verb to attach a tense marker to, attach it to a pronoun.
- Adjectives will take the ending vowel from their noun. They can lose a vowel for this reason.
- If neither a pronoun or a verb is present to tense, do one of the following:
 - Write down the grandizer ал (al), and apply tense.
(Recommended)
 - Use an appropriate third person pronoun, and tense.

Tense

Verbs are in the present tense by default, that which is happening now. Verbs have two wordbits that alter the tense.

ен-	у-
en-	u-
past tense	future tense

The past tense means the action happened in the past, and the future tense means it occurred in the future. The past tense has a unique quirk to its name. When the past tense has been specified in either a block of text (a paragraph), or in a section of speech, it does not need to be specified again, until a word specifies time information.

Examples

Now that I've the past three units overwhelming you with information, here are examples of what Calvic sentences looks like

(Key)

Adjective	Subject	Adverb	Verb-vcnj.	Adjective	Object	Important
			Roman			
			Translation			
			Comments (where applicable)			

Яф дома, паш яса спака охакда.

Jaf doma, paš jasa spaka ohakda.

I'm at home, for my dog is sick.

Adjectives will take the ending vowel from their noun. They can lose a vowel for this reason.

Ә енпонум аmoz саламиш, до ә ан канум ияҗабик. Ну, ә понум мишиш.

Jo enponum amoz salamiš, do jo an kanum ijapsabik. Nu, jo ponum mišiš.

I(M) liked teal tulips, but I(M) was changed into(M) a prophet. Now, I(M) like poppies.

Remember that now specifies time information, and so resets time information to the present.

Чя заныш не де миса потора, и сём макан маэ и аюф.

Čja zanjaš ne de misa potora, i sjem makan majo i ajof.

These people(2-5) are not from our village, and they(2-5)'re making fear and anger.

Know that translations will be based on the literal words written as opposed to their precise equivalent.

Verb Wordbits

Which pronoun used corresponds to which verb wordbit to use.

кани де зан types of person (man, woman)	малён зан 1st person (I, me, my)	малдан зан 2nd person (you, your)	малсен зан 3rd person (he, him, his)
грацал man	-ум -um	-ус -us	-аҥ -aŋ
фару woman	-ам -am	-ас -as	-аҥ -aŋ
доруме bynne	-ём -jém	-ес -es	-аҥ -aŋ
нерам, заныш unisex, 2-5 people	-ем em	-ес -es	-еҥ -eŋ
заныш 5+ people	-им im	-ис -is	-еҥ -eŋ

Definitions

- Noun: a definable person, thing, place, or idea.
(ex. cat, house, mother, experience)
- Adjective: words that detail a noun.
(ex. green, early, first, big, tall)
- Verb: actions or something done.
(ex. punch, swim, think, smell, shrink, make)
- Adverb: words that detail a verb.
(ex. quickly, shortly, nearly, dearly)
- Plural: many of something.
(ex. Stones, geese, wolves)
- Pronoun: words that stand in for a known noun.
(ex. you, me, she, y'all, bro, itself)
- Subject: That which does something
- Object: That which an action is done unto.
- Preposition: A word at the start of a sentence that details time or place information

№4 - Delarbiš

Prepositions. Whether you think about them or not, you use them constantly.

Position

АН an	ДЕ de	ДАЈФ dajf
to, at, oppose	of, from, by	therefore, so, ergo
НА na	ПАШ paš	ЛАХУ lahu
in, on	for, to, cause, support	АМА ama
out		here
there		there
АГЛО aglo	АНЭ anjo	СЈА stja
above, over, up	below, beneath, down	ГАҢО gawo
front		near
КРИЧ krič	КОСЕ kose	ОС os
МАЧ mač	МОЖЕ može	МАС mas
left	north	east
right (of)	south	west
ЎИДЕ pside	КАМЕС kames	ЁНА jena
next to, side	far, away, distant	between, center

Time

ДЕЛА dela	ЛАДЕ lade	КАСЛА kasla
before, past, previous	later, after, future	parallel, same time
НАШ naš	КО ko	ДАҶА daxa
НУ nu	ФУМИ fumi	СИКА sika
again	rarely	far future
now	far before	all, every
ГАНАСИМ ganasim	ПОНАЦ ponac	ПОЦИ posi
(in) beginning, start	middle	ULT. middle
		(in) conclusion, end

Miscellaneous

ИДО ido	Ї i	ИС is	НЕ ne	ДАҶАН daʃan
or	and, also	with, both, include	no, not	false, lie
ДА da	САН stan	ДО do	СИС sis	
yes	true, honest	but, however, except	exit	
ЧАК čak	ЩОДА stoda	ЦОК cok		
open, available, free	very, more, much	closed, stop, locked		

№5 - Kapiš, Mališ, i Pukiš

Success and Failure

КОИҒА <i>kojiwa</i> fail, fall	ТОМУ <i>tomu</i> die, death	ЦОМА <i>coma</i> impossible	КОҶО <i>koʃo</i> complex	ИБЛА <i>ibla</i> able, possible, can
ЕКУБИ <i>ekubi</i> from criteria, dependent on			ТРИША <i>triša</i> survive	ЖАҒА <i>žafa</i> hard, difficult
ГҒАЦАМ <i>gwacam</i> manage, control		КАПИ <i>kapi</i> challenge, try, trial		ЗИМА <i>zima</i> succeed, rise, victory
ЖИҒАТ <i>žiwaṭ</i> live, thrive, life		ТОМАШ <i>tomaš</i> guaranteed, certain		ПОЗЛО <i>pozlo</i> simple
				ПАШЕ <i>paše</i> easy

Numbers

ЁН <i>jen</i> one (1)	ДАН <i>dan</i> two (2)	СЕН <i>sen</i> three (3)	СУ <i>su</i> four (4)	ПЕ <i>pe</i> five (5)	ҶА <i>psa</i> six (6)
ШМА <i>šma</i> seven (7)	БЛА <i>bla</i> eight (8)	ЦИӘ <i>ḍijo</i> nine (9)	ЧИН <i>čin</i> ten (X)	ШАЛӘ <i>šalje</i> eleven (T)	КҒА <i>frak</i> twelve(10)
ПУТЕ <i>pute</i> 10^2	ЧИМАЛ <i>čimal</i> 10^3	ДАМАЛ <i>damal</i> 10^6	СНАМА <i>snama</i> 10^{12}	ЦАМА <i>came</i> 10^{24}	ПОЯМ <i>pojam</i> 10^{48}
САҒӘ <i>sawjo</i> 10^{96}	ЌАНА <i>ḍama</i> 10^{192}	БУН <i>bun</i> zero (0)	МАЛ <i>mal</i> number (№)	ҒА <i>wa</i> base ten (#)	ДИ <i>di</i> error
ЁҒДЕ <i>jewde</i> add	ДАМ <i>dam</i> subtract	ЖИЧ <i>žič</i> multiply	ТЮС <i>tjus</i> divide	МАЈ <i>maj</i> square	ТУМИ <i>tumi</i> sq. root
ЮЛА <i>jula</i> see, sight	ХОЦА <i>hoca</i> ear, sound	НАЧЕ <i>nače</i> nose, scent	ПОКА <i>paka</i> sense	ТУША <i>tuša</i> know, head	
КАСА <i>kasa</i> thought, brain		ТАМОС <i>tamos</i> hand, touch		ТАЛҒЕЛ <i>talfel</i> feel, feeling, face	

Practice!

Practice work will be available on the Calvic subdomain. This work will be from Clavic to your language. If your language specific page has work, they will be in your language, to Calvic. Practice Problems can reference any unit. You may use this book as needed.

Work is not directly included because this can reduce the amount of print that may be needed, and save costs on any printed versions, as well as reducing the minimum workload of translators.

Link:

<https://hellothereall.github.io/kalba>

It's also good practice to create some of your own sentences.

№6 - Aladít

We are going to be focusing on more “content words”. These words are less like ‘I, ‘you’, ‘above’, ‘with’, and ‘and’, and more like ‘tree’, ‘dog’, ‘apple’, ‘swim’, and ‘ascend’. Words defined in meaning, without needing another word.

I have elected to start with a section on religion, because there are some grammatical concepts associated with religion. Most notably, dedicated pronouns and wordbits on verbs. God has god’s own grammatical category because god is god.

лагу god	малён зан 1st person	малдан зан 2nd person	малсен зан 3rd person
кробасиш words	доси dosi	фа fa	гу gu
арбиш verbs	-ӑҕ -ǎw	-уӑ -ux	-уч -uċ

And now, for some words about аладите де лагу.

лагу lagu god	бугат bugat sin	спаӑю spaxju holy place	дебога god’s will, amen
ифа iwa holy	судбина sudbina fate, destiny	амӑа ampsa love of god	исла isla surrender, submit
ияӑабик iјapsabik prophet, holy messenger		ланя lanja pray, kneel, genuflect, praise	

While аладит has some similarity to ланя, lanja refers more to an individual or specific act of worship, whereas aladít refers to worship more as a continual process. In practice, aladít means “religion”.

Some Verbs

МАКО mako make, build	арБИТ arbit work, do	крига kriga read	КОНТИТ kontit continue, remain
ПИН pin need	ЗИМО zimo want to be	гаЗМа gazma damage	суда suda need to be
КАНА kana change	ПЛАЖИ plaži use, treat	заН zaŋ do to the self	ЛУН lun want
ѐЖДЕ jewde join, link, unite	крабек krabek in part, some, part	ПЛАН plan plan	ПЛАН plan plan
ХОНДИТ hondit wait, pause	КАТАН katan direct, guide, help	ТЮС tjus break, split	ПОЧЕ poče butcher, kill
ОЧАНИТ očanit learn, study	ОЧИТ očit teach, teacher	МАСИЈ masij save	МАСИЈ masij save

A New Word Order (Advanced)

You saw the word order. Subject, Verb, Object. However, using a couple of small words, called “particles” to change where the verb is in the sentence. These particles are placed at the very start of a sentence

у(џ) u(7)

Sentence ends with the verb.

е(џ) e(7)

Sentence starts with the verb.

I don’t suspect that you will necessarily use this, seeing as there are no existing grammatical reasons to do so, but it is something you can do. This was primarily made, especially Y, with languages like Hindi or Bangla in mind, which feature a word order where sentences end with a verb. The second one features as an alternate word order in Arabic. The Ç after them usually isn’t written, moreso spoken to keep these fairly simple words distinct from the words that will follow them.

№7 - Žabra

You have numbers, and you can count, I'd hope; You are reading this, after all. However, you can't do a lot more than that with what I've given you. So, here's the rest of it. Recall that Calvic uses twelve numbers instead of ten.

Arithmetic

ИГОС igos	МАЛОС malos	АНЯЛ anjal	ЕМОС emos	АМОС amos
add (+)	multiply (×)	under, less than (>)	power (^)	error (±)
НОС nos	ТӘС tjos	АГЛАЛ aglal	НАМОС namos	БАЛ bal
subtract (-)	divide (÷)	over, greater than (<)	root (√)	equal to (=)

Size

Size has more going on than in most languages. So I'm breaking the normal format here.

ҒАҒО wabo	МИ(j) mij	МЕj mej	АБА́ abá	ДОЛ dol	СҒО swo	АКУ́ akú
size	tiny	small	mid-size	big	massive	unct.able
ТАН	МИТАН	МЕТАН	БАТАН	ДОЛТАН	СҒОТАН	КУТАН
length		short		long		
ЩИ	МИЩИ	МЕЩИ	БАЩИ	ДОЩИ	СҒОЩИ	КУЩИ
width		narrow		wide		
ЖАН	МИЩАН	МЕЩАН	БАЖАН	ДОЖАН	СҒОЖАН	КУЖАН
height	flat	short		tall	towering	

I did this so that you could see the meanings of these words, some of which do not have an English 1:1. Check on the left for your dimension of choice, and check above for a size.

Geometry

Shapes are shapes, í ċi daŋkamiš siki damiš(everywhere).

КОТ kot	biŋ	даŋкам daŋkam	dogan	пашка paška
point	line	shape, geometry, form	angle	side
ДОҒАЖ dowaž	-бо -bo	КОБИ kobi	БОКО boko	адојсу adojsu
window	polygon	pointer, landmark	cube	rect.prism
КОБА koba	cyбо subo	сеѠбо sembo	бани baŋi	сеŋко seŋko
circle	rectangle	triangle	door	arrowhead
сеŋка seŋka	КОДА koda	мацу macu	брана brana	нахо naho
pyramid	cylinder	tower, steep	support	floor
ХОТО hoto	капта kapta	боž box	сиѠи sipsi	таека taeka
ceiling	tile	package, box, crate	structure	plate

It's also a time I best give a better teaching of the numbers. The numbers are built three–twelve–five. This would be written as 35, and made into English as forty-one, or 41, because that's how a system built on twelve numbers is changed to be correct in a system of ten numbers. Also, '100' is not a hundred (ten tens) but a gross (twelve twelves).

№8 - Zan

Emotions

They're those things you feel, everyone with a working mind feels them somewhat.

спажма spraxma	фоно foŋo	имет imet
surprise, confuse	proud, pride, honor	content, calm, ease
пуна puŋa	ёго jeho	пфана pwana
horny, sex	happy, joy, fun, funny	люда ljuda
мажа maŋa	маза maza	like, good
peace	bad, dislike	love, cute
бита bita	дабаэ dabajo	фазо wazo
иґа iwa	anger	апатия
optimistic	amaze, move, persuade, strike	scare, fear
аґоф aŋof	язо jaxo	бенда
anger	яма jama	тапси tapsi
пасел pasel	emotion	insecurity
secret, shame	sadness	envy
куле kule	пуке puke	мизеро mizero
красо krado	disgust, hate	despair, angst
cynical		кукан kukan
powerless		neglect, poverty

The body

кроф krof	аґла agla	калищан kalistan	ироф irof
body	leg	chest, breathe	pelvis, crotch
олен olen	кроза kroza	пасо paso	пуне pune
hand	arm	цике cike	ханзо hanzo
круґе kruge	охада ohada	алин alin	torso, belly
hip	sick, ill	пича piča	hair
		finger	ароф arof
		toe	ороф orof
			vagina
			penis

№9 - Ахмаја

In addition to things like plants and animals, this unit will talk about stuff made from the earth, as well as talk about the countryside.

аҗмая axmaja	мизе mize	шоҗа stoda	аҗај axaj	камен kamen	теми temi
earth	dirt	sand	gravel	stone, rock	mountain
фозме fozme	амиј amij	алкаш alkaš	теҗу teʒu	аҗәне áxjone	сҗода swoda
grass	fern	bush	tree	wild	hill
туф tuf	там tam	пуҗен puđen	криҗа kriwa	панон panon	лео leo
clay	mud	water	liv. water	hole, cave	ocean, sea
сҗаже swaže	поҗҗа poxwa	җадо xado	люна ljuna	солара solara	феҗо fero
ice	snow	liv. snow	moon	sun	sky, wind
куде kude		баду badu	җити psiti	трифа trifa	
cloud, storm		weather	seed	cloth, fabric	
потора potora		прониме pronime		патори patori	
village		star		countryside	
смази smazi	спака spaka	анҗо aŋxo		гашка gaška	хҗада hwada
flower	dog	mead, valley		cat	animal
бини bini		миши miši		сини sini	
lilly (honesty)		poppy (peace)		tulip (love)	
поко poko	стали stali	крашо krašo	камбе kambe	суту sutu	суку suku
wood	metal	glass	brick	concrete	asphalt
камал kamal	имал imal	сепа sepa		ямал jamal	палә paljo
camel	llama	sheep, alpaca		horse	chicken
маеро maero		панда panda		сампан sampsan	
demon, monster		bear, panda		snake, dragon	
боч boč	галач galač	санк sanċ	крејба krejba	ку ku	аҗон aʒon
wolf	goat	pig, hog	fish	cow	round, soft
лан lan		падес pades	пеҗо peʒo	саҗу saʒu	
string, rope		fill, grout	tool, use	rough, tough	
плази plazi		уто uto		гҗала gwala	
paste, grout		flat, smooth		powder, dust	

Some things in the last part need some detail. In English, you have many words to say ‘snow’ in many ways. Calvic has two. You would use nožo for things like snowbanks, the snow on the ground, and a gentle snowfall. You would use žado for things like snowstorms, blizzards, snowdrifts, and avalanches. This same split of words happens with the words for water. Use пуден for lakes, ponds, puddles, and oceans, and use криға for rain, storms, rivers, and waterfalls.

Take some time to write using the words in the table above.

NX - Stočo

I am going to begin this unit by explaining some grammar stuff so that it's all in one place.

1. Some adjectives don't need to mirror the final vowel of their noun. These are
 - a. Pronouns
 - b. One-syllable adjectives that end on a vowel
2. When nouns become plural, adjectives do the following:
 - a. -jaš(2-5): the adjective ending is -já
 - b. -iš(5+): the adjective ending is -i
3. The symbols above words (diacritics) are not a mandated thing, as they are a feature to help you and others go through the not always obvious word stress
4. Words are stressed either in the second to last syllable or the first syllable. Diacritics are used in this book to help you when it does not do this.

Questions

ДОЇН dojen only	ӘҢ jod question	ТАҢ taŋ who, what	АМ am from who	ШАЛ šal when in	ШОМ šom where
СУДІ sudí of where	СА sa when	ҒАН waŋ why	ОЛЈ olj how	ЏИ xi apology	ШОЧО stočo stuff, misc
ГЕҒА gewa request	ДОЯ doja welcome	ДАЛА́ dalá until, then	АҖИ axi order	КУЗЏА́ kuzǎmá plead, beg, apologize	

№Т - Gawo

Transportation

шаса stasa	куца kuda	мида mida	шанца stanca	сажа saxa
street	stroad	highway, road	station	factory
аям ajam	дома doma	гробы grobi	мажа maha	чаба čaba
apartment	house	government, rule	store	thing
пако pako	школа škola	чана čana	чаза čaza	шям stjam
park	school	walk, hike, tread	pathway	it
одата ódata	добаш dobaš	шпоми špomi	смоца smoda	анка aŋka
room	window	freight train	car	bus, truck
бафт bawt	орея oreja	лэшфа ljošwa	фрука fruka	шен sten
boat	plane	passenger train	friend	city, town

Language and Trade

арари aragi	гаго gawo	суган sugan	ёту jetu	отаре otage	ия ija
partner	society	strange	famili(ar)	hidden	money
огеле ogele	теща tepsa	зан zan	лоца loca	кица kica	нун nuŋ
trade	negotiate	person	word	name	noun
ано ano	госи gosi	линџа liŋa		даме dame	чо čo
report	having	speak, language		place	this, that
фрази frazi	азма azma	казми kazmi	ёца jeca	ина ina	слема slěma
inside	document	book	friend	old	new
шутис stutis		зути zuti		анзе anze	шяню psjanju
way, ideology, idea		method, means, way		short, fast	long, slow

Family and Time

мама mama	џаџа wawa	баба baba	камма kamma	кани kani
mother	gothar*	father	parent, guardian	group
шула šuda	суле sule	куло kulo	пазда pazda	иза iza
daughter	kyn*	son	child	birth
шуна šuna	суне sune	куно kuno	газна gazna	краси kراسي
sister	dister*	brother	sibling	sentence
контале kontabe		меаро mearo	самая samaja	хџада hwada
related secretly		mirror	time	animal
шмалла šmallā		џма joma		шини šini
outside		get, receive		love of folk
гацо gaco	пуни puni	тума tuma	скана skana	моду modu
day	month	year	second	minute
				hour

Politics

грошѣмик gropsjamik police, local gov.t enforcer		алгѣ algwa law, rule, order		шица šica politician	
пускуданценоца puskydandenoca genocide (see UN convention)		ибронка ibronka conspiracy		бенал benal tax, fine	
бушѣму bustjomu murder		буспуна buspuŋa rape		гѣдал гѣдал jail, prison	
палаж palax peace		лица lica punish, sue		ѣшю jestju reward, gift	
хеза heza battle		бада bada war		слачо slačo crime	
гланѣ glano command		буднак budnak battalion, unit		линла linla freedom	
борам boram bomb		кази kazi soldier		намѣ namwe rebel, resist, prevent	
мозме mozme slavery		кридна kridna war crime		занѣ zajwa politic(s)	
				копак kopac complicity	

*see №2.

This section has words that relate to society and the family. It also relates to trade and transport. There are also a variety of political and governmental terms. This is directly tied to this language's goals surrounding cross-country agreements.

To give some comment, if you were to add the wordbit -bik to the end of mozme, it would mean 'a person who owns slaves'. If you wanted to say 'a person who is made a slave' you would say this person is a 'namozmebik'. There will be more elaboration into these other wordbits in the next chapter.

№10 - Mejkrobasiš

It's about time that I cleared up what these wordbits are about.

Plurals

In english, there is only one wordbit to signal that there are multiple of something. Calvic has two.

#	1	2-5	5+
Noun	-a-a -e-e -и-и -o-o -y-u --	-яIII-jaš	-иIII-iš
Adjectives	-a-a -e-e -и-и -o-o -y-u --	-я́-já	-и-i

Adjectives

An adjective will take the last vowel of the noun it changes. This will mean: either

- 1) a vowel at the end of a adjective will be replaced by the vowel of the noun,
- 2) an adjective without a vowel will now have the noun's vowel at the end, or
- 3) the adjective will lose its final vowel if the noun does not have a final vowel.

The Column of adjectives explains some of the exceptions to this.

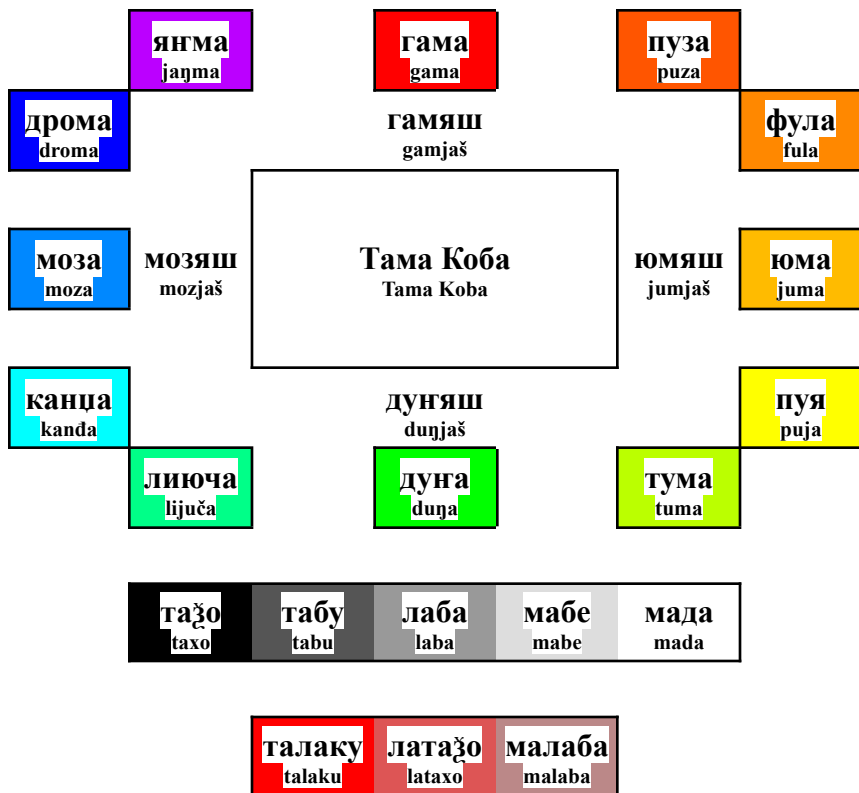
Other Conjugation

-бик	-(м)аз
that who does something	fruit, berry
бу-	му-
against, opposite of, anti-	meat of an animal
бүс-	ни-
against will, involuntarily	without, lacking, un-, -less
гон-	-но
supporting, in favor of, pro-	vegetable, edible non-fruit plant
-иә	шфа-
starch, grain, grain of an animal	drinkable liquid, drink
-иск	-ите
ideology, the idea of, -ism	the event at which a verb occurs

You may notice that на- is not in this list. This is because на is simply just the word на, but added to the front. This is because compounding is also a thing. In most cases where на is used like a wordbit, meaning ‘that which an action is done to’ and so ‘slave’ in calvic means ‘that whom slaving is done to’. This type of simple compounding, which can be done with up to one adjective and should be done sparingly.

№11 - Tami

Калба тама коба.



Kalba tama koba.

№12 - Pondiš

ПОНДУ pondu	ЗОЛИӘ zolijo	КОЈЧОН	МУГЛАЗ	ДОБИТ dobıt	ШФИТ šwit
food	grain	vegetable	meat	(to) eat	(to) drink
КОЈЧОН kojčon		СКОМАЗ skomaz		ШФАЖДА šwažda	
vegetable		fruit		drinkable liquid	
СУНИӘ sunijo	ПОНИӘ ponijo	НАӘ najo	АЯДИӘ ajadijo	ОДИМО odimo	ФУЛИӘ fulijo
bread	corn	biscuit	pastry	rice	pasta
ГАМАЗ gamaz	ОӘМАЗ ojomaz	ЯНАЗ jaŋaz	ФУМАЗ fumaz	ПУЗАЗ puzaz	ПУЯЗ pujaz
strawberry	blueberry	raspberry	orange	cranberry	pineapple
АЮМА ajuma	УҢАЗ uŋaz	ЛОЯЗ lojaz	ОЈЌОЗ ojʃoz	МАЗАЗ mazaz	БАНАЗ banaz
lime	lemon	grape	mango	apple	banana
УЮНО	КОНО	НУНО	КҒАНО	ШҒАКРИҒА šwakriwa	
broccoli	carrot	celery	tomato	drinkable water	
ШҒАНАЖИ šwanaži		ШҒАМАЗ šwamaz		ШҒАМУ šwamu	
alcohol		soda, pop		milk	
АНТАҢ antaŋ	МИЦАН midan	БАНИТ banıt		ХАМИ hami	МИЗЛА
cold, cool	warm, mild	heat, process		fire, hot, fry	raw, fresh

You can create the names for meats by attending mu- to the name of an animal. One irregular combination is pandijo, meaning bamboo.

№13 - Naglaxjaš

наглажа naglaxa	каноци kanoci	мога moga
art	sight art	music, sound (art)
манда maŋda	щари stari	кобо kobo
instrument, tool of art	taste art	ensemble, art group
саца saca	скаф skaf	кано kano
paint	smell art	гучат gučat
скаба skaba	спан spaŋ	piano
paintbrush	pencil, write	choir
щара stara	аџимо aximo	лондан lonđan
guitar, sitar	мона mona	ruler
боџолан boʝolan	saxophone	шаџон staxon
violin	гина gina	flute, piccolo
далю dalju	гуда guda	оџаф opsaw
dulcimer, qanun	voice	guitar, oud
танца tanca	раиник rajinik	сpeak, project
дaчa dača	artist	гудак gudak
synth.er	пагло paglo	бузак buzak
percussion	trumpet, tuba	loud, bold
		soft, quiet

№14 - Umakočabiš

аясан ajaʃan	кајда kajda	поздак pozdak	гагна gawna
chair, sit	couch, sofa	jacket, coat	table
ложа loža	ѐпа jepa	лума luma	лям ljam
knife, stab	fork	light source	пунт punt
моцка mocka	купа kupa	лампа lamp	spoon
television	кукџа kukwa	коез koez	
трафа trafa	fridge	closet, pantry	
ојазда ojazda	пладо plado	поэ pojo	чанко čaŋko
stair	bed, sleep	скодо skodo	alert, alarm
механо mehano	тоilet	шпик spiki	shirt, top
computer, machine	лубик lubik	малис mals	
база baza	keyboard	monitor	computer mouse
carpet	сумма summa	танго tango	позит pozit
	shower, bath	trousers	robe, dress
блука bluka	шлаби šlabi	танга taŋa	
skirt	sleeve, pant leg	underpants	

№15 - Al taŋ?

Welcome back to getting more than just plain word dumps. I'm going to explain a word you may have noticed in the author credit. Ал; Чо таŋ?

Al has a few uses:

- Ал can be used to place importance or emphasis on nouns. It is always placed before any adjectives.
- When there is no verb, which is needed if there is a specified tense in a sentence, or if there are multiple adverbs, ал can be used in place of a noun. Typical verb conjugation is not required.
ex. Šam enlaŋ misamaja (She was quite busy)
- Ал', apostrophe included, marks a noun as a name. This is important because importing names into Calvic is discouraged, in favor of creating a name from the existing pool of words.
ex. Maŋdu Macu (Instrumental Tower) →
Al' Maŋdu Macu (Type: Name)
- When compounded to a word directly, it has the effect of causing it to refer instead to a related concept.
ex. pojaŋ (3rd person, singular: to warn, to alert) →
alpojaŋ (3rd person, singular: to wake up)

That's it; That's the entire book, there is no page #29. As I said, all official learning materials and stories will be on the Calvic website. There will also be another book for the linguists on the same english subpage you found this on.