Konvok: A Consistent and Unambiguous Language

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Konvok is a constructed language designed with the goal of eliminating ambiguity and enhancing clear communication. Its name, derived from "consistent vocalization" with a creative orthographical twist, reflects its core ethos: precision, clarity, and consistency in linguistic expression. Unlike natural languages, which evolve unpredictably and are fraught with irregularities, Konvok is meticulously crafted to adhere to logical principles that ensure each statement conveys its intended meaning without confusion.

1 Core Principles

Konvok is founded on three core principles:

1. **Phonetic Consistency**: Each letter in the Konvok alphabet represents a unique sound, and each sound is denoted by a single, distinct letter. This one-to-one correspondence between sounds and symbols aims to streamline learning and eliminate phonetic ambiguity.

2. **Unambiguous Communication**: Konvok is designed to enable speakers to make completely unambiguous statements, questions, commands, and the likes. The language's structure and vocabulary are engineered for precision and clarity.

3. **Logical Consistency**: The rules of Konvok are designed to be universally logical and internally consistent. Exceptions to rules are minimal, clearly defined, and exist only when logically necessary.

While the main focus is on the language being consistent and unambiguous, it should still prove to be sufficiently flexibile and practical in everyday communication.

2 Phonetics and Orthography

Konvok's phonetic inventory is comprehensive, encompassing a wide range of sounds selected for their distinctiveness and ease of pronunciation. This following subsections detail the consonants and vowels of Konvok, their corresponding letters, and pronunciation guidelines.

That being said, the phonetics of Konvok is primarily based on American English and Swedish (the native language of Konvok's creator). As such, some vowels and consonants are based on sounds in Swedish words. Some of the examples given will reflect this.

(Why Swedish and American English? Quite simply, because those are languages I am familiar with, and their phonetic inventory are more than sufficient when combined).

All of Konvok's letters and their correspondings sounds are listed on the following page.

Vowels [16]: a, á, ä, å, o, ó, ö, u, ú, ü, e, é, ë, i, y, ý
Consonants [22]: b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, ŕ, s, t, v, w, x, z, ź, q

Each letter has a one-to-one correspondence to a specific sound (the founding idea for Konvok).

Examples of pronunciation are based on American English unless otherwise specified.

Vowel	Example(s)	IPA Symbol	Description
a	alla (Swe.)	[a]	Open front unrounded
á	father	[ɑ]	Open back unrounded
ä	sad	[æ]	Near-open front unrounded
å	gå (Swe.)	[o:]	Close-mid back rounded
o	of	[ɔ]	Open-mid back rounded
ó	fool	[u:]	Close back rounded
ö	sjöng/öl (Swe.)	[œ] or [ø:]	Open-mid front rounded
u	ful (Swe.)	[ʉ] approx.	Close central rounded vowel
ú	sjung (Swe.)	[ɵ]	Close-mid central rounded vowel
ü	cut	[ʌ]	Open-mid back unrounded vowel
e	bed	[ɛ]	Open-mid front unrounded vowel
é	see/steel (Eng.)	[i:]	Close front unrounded vowel
ë	be (Swe.)	[e:]	Close-mid front unrounded vowel
i	miss/kiss	[ɪ]	Near-close near-front unrounded vowel
y	bly (Swe.)	[y:]	Close front rounded vowel
ý	vin/stil (Swe.)	[i]	Close front unrounded vowel

Table 1: Vowel Sounds in Konvok

Consonant	Example(s)	IPA Symbol	Consonant	Example(s)	IPA Symbol
b	building	[b]	c	<u>sh</u>it	[ʃ]
d	day	[d]	x	si<u>ng</u>	[ŋ]
f	fish	[f]	z	<u>th</u>at	[ð]
g	good	[g]	ź	<u>th</u>ought	[θ]
h	help	[h]	q	<u>sj</u>ung (Swe.)	[ɧ]
j	just	[ʒ]			
k	kick	[k]			
l	lie	[l]			
m	mean	[m]			
n	nose	[n]			
p	power	[p]			
r	<u>r</u>ak (Swe.)	[r]			
ŕ	<u>r</u>abbit	[ɹ]			
s	sad	[s]			
t	town	[t]			
v	vat	[v]			
w	were	[w]			

Table 2: Consonant Sounds in Konvok

3   Grammar and Syntax

3.1   Klaostorokt & Légenvärd

When creating sentences, there is a foundational structure and some implicit rules that are important to consider. First of all, all sentences implicitly consist of one clause. Specifically, each sentence consists of one special type of clause known as ”*klaostorokt*” (from English ”clause structure”).

All klaostorokt consist of six core slots known as ”*pantalokén*”, each with its implicit role.
The first pantalokén (slot) implicitly make up the subject(s) of the klaostorokt. The second pantalokén make up the verb(s) of the klaostorokt. The third, fourth, fifth, and sixth pantalokén make up the first, second, third, and fourth object(s) respectively.

It is not necessary to fill all six pantalokén. Empty pantalokén simply remain unspecified.

Besides the pantalokén are the ”*pentelokén*”, which can be thought of as modifiers. Each klaostorokt has a variable number of pentelokén that serve to combine or alter the meaning of individual words, pantalokén, or alter the entire klaostorokt as a whole.

Each and every word in Konvok has one of a few classifications or attributes called **légenvärd** that determine how it interacts with the pantalokén and pentelokén. These légenvärd are as follows:

0. *tentelégen*: Does not occupy, modify, or interact with individual pantalokén or pentelokén.

1. *pantalégen*: The word fills up the next empty pantalokén.

2. *pentelégen*: Creates a new pentelokén that alters one or both neighboring pantalokén.

3. *penteralégen*: Creates a new pentelokén that alters one or both neighboring pantalégen.

4. *pentecelégen*: Creates a new pentelokén that alters one or both neighboring pantalokén, and absorbs a neighboring pantalégen thus making it a part of the pentelokén instead.

5. *penteceralégen*: Creates a new pentelokén that alters one of its neighboring pantalégen, and absorbs the other neighboring pantalégen thus making it a part of the pentelokén instead.

6. *rentelégen*: Creates a new pentelokén that alters one or both neighboring pentelokén.

Konvok is read from left to right. Let us review some simple and semi-complex klaostorokt/sentences:

1. ”mel voca” contains two pantalégen. The first pantalégen (mel) fills the first pantalokén and translates to ”I/me”, and the second pantalégen (voca) fills up the second pantalokén and translates to ”talk/speak”. As per the implicit roles of the pantalokén, the subject is ”I/me” and the verb is ”talk/speak”. All objects are unspecified and as such add no meaning. In the end, it translates to ”I (do) talk/speak”.

”mel voca” = [mel] [voca] = [I/me] [talk/speak]

2. ”mel voca del” is like the first klaostorokt except this one also contains a third pantalégen (del) that translates to ”you (singular)”. This means the first object is ”del” or ”you (singular)”.
The entire klaostorokt translates to ”I (do) talk/speak (to) you (singular)”.

”mel voca del” = [mel] [voca] [del] = [I/me] [talk/speak] [you]

3. ”mel na voca del” introduces the penteralégen ”na” which is an exclusion modifier. It explicitly states that the pantalégen that follows it (voca) is explicitly excluded and marked as an invalid element, that the klaostorokt is false with this element occupying the pantalokén as it does. In more familiar terms, it is similar to the English word ”not”.
The klaostorokt translates to ”I/me (do) not talk/speak (to) you (singular)”.

”mel na voca del” = [mel] {na}-[->voca] [del] = [I/me] [not talk/speak] [you]

4. "mel voca na del" changes the location of "na". Now, "del" is excluded, meaning it is "not you" that is talked to. This klaostorokt translates to "I/me (do) talk/speak (to) not you".

"mel voca na del" = [mel] [voca] {na}-[->del] = [I/me] [talk/speak] [not you]

5. "mel at mis na voca del" introduces the new pantalégen "mis" which translates to "she/her" and the first pentecelégen "at" which takes the pantalégen that follows it (mis) and integrates it as another element in the previous pantalokén.
First, we have "mel" which fills the first pantalokén. Then, we have "at" which takes the next pantalégen "mis" and makes it another element of the first pantalokén. We now have two subjects: "mel" and "mis". Next, we have "na" which alters the following pantalégen "voca" such as to instead represent the exclusion of itself (*not* voca), which then fills up the second pantalokén. The verb is "not talk/speak".
Lastly, we have the pantalégen "del" which fills up the third pantalokén and the (first) object.
All in all, it translates to "I and she (do) not talk (to) you".

"mel at mis na voca del" = [mel]<-{at, (mis)} {na}-[->voca] [del] = [I and she] [not talk] [you]

6. "del mö na voca mel" introduces our first rentelégen "mö" which is similar to the English "why?". It makes an inquiry about why the pentelokén that follows it is valid (not inquiring about the validity but rather the reason for it).
It translates to something like "You (do) not talk (to) me. Why the 'not'?".

"del mö na voca mel" = [del] {mö}->{na}-[->voca] [mel] = [you] [not (why?) talk] [I/me]

7. "mel mö at del" translates to "I/me and you. Why 'and you'?". Here, the rentelégen "mö" is used to inquire about the pentelokén "at del". In other words, while "mel" (I/me) is not inquired or questioned about, what is inquired about is the inclusion of "del" (you).

"mel mö at del" = [mel]<-({mö}->{at, (del)}) = [I and you (why 'and you'?)]

These examples illustrate how most words tend to interact with one another and form pantalokén and pentelokén inside a klaostorokt. The seven classifications mentioned above pertain specifically to the way a word does or does not interact with the structure of its klaostorokt and the elements kept within it.

3.2 Word Classes

Konvok has four broad classes of words, namely **nomaró** ("root words"), **nomamó** ("modifier words"), **nomató** ("name words"), and **nomaskó** ("special words").

Nomaró: Root words. Functions as either nouns or verbs, depending on how and where they are used in a sentence. Often represents fundamental concepts, things, actions, relations, etc.
All nomaró are also pantalégen (a type of légenvärd). No exceptions.

Examples: *mel* (I/me), *del* (you, singular), *libe* (drink), *loda* (water), *amór* (love), *voca* (talk).

Nomamó: Modifier words. Combines, modifies, and structures sentences and words in various ways. Allows for the construction of more complex and sophisticated sentences.
All nomamó create pentelokén, each being one of the last five types of légenvärd listed. No exceptions.

Examples: *su* (action/verb indicator), *ne* (negation), *fa* (inquisitive/question).

Nomató: Name words. Names and designations for objects, people, places, events, and such. May be pronunced and written the same as existing *nomaró*, though that might not be prefered. To avoid confusion, nomató that are identical to existing nomaró must be explicitly specified as being a nomató, possibly by utilizing certain nomamó like *lo* and *lö*.

Examples: "*lo jämes*" (person designated/named James), "*lo sära*" (person designated/named Sara), "*lö amerika*" (location/region designated America).

Nomaskó: Special words with unique and meta-language properties. Has their own rules and unique functionality to some extent. These words are comparatively few, making memorization manageable.
Examples: *senrolesmen* (makes any word following it into a pantalégen that refers to itself),
kol (explicitly initiates new clause, and preceeding nomámu applies to the clause overall).

More Information:
Each nomaró may be used as either a noun or as a verb due to their dual nature. Which meaning a nomaró takes on depends on how it is used in a sentence. This idea may initially seem strange, but it is much like how the English words "*drink*" and "*fly*" each represent distinct meanings as nouns and as verbs.

While all nomaró are syntactically allowed to function as both nouns or as verbs, not all of them have well-defined meanings as both. For example, "*homan*" is a nomaró meaning "*human*" as a noun but lacks a well-defined corresponding verb. If "*homan*" is used as a verb, it may be interpreted as "*do that which humans do*" or "*be that which humans are*", or something else like "*human-ing*" whatever that means.

Nomaró that have both a well-defined meaning as a noun and as a verb, their two meanings tend to have an obvious relation. For example, the nomaró "*gita*" roughly translates to "*edible consumable*" as a noun and "*eat*" as a verb. The relation here is obvious, since edible consumables tend to be that which is eaten.

Each nomamó has a very specific and carefully defined meaning and usage. To illustrate, let us consider the three nomaró "*na*", "*ne*", and "*no*", all three being penteralégen that modify one pantalégen.
na is an "*exclusion modifier*" and explicitly marks the pantalégen that follows as an invalid element, indicating that something else (though not specifying what) might take its place.
ne is an "*negation modifier*" and makes the pantalégen that follows take on an inverted/opposite meaning, replacing it with what is effectively the opposite thing or concept.
All nomamó consists of one vowel and one consonant. All nomaró and nomató consists of 3 or more letters. Single-letter words are a subsclass of nomaskó with a somewhat unique functionality.

More information regarding similar interactions between nomámu is provided later.

4   Dictionary

4.1   Nomaró

nomaró	Definition - Noun	Definition - Verb
men	"I/me" (first person, singular).	N/A
mel	"We/us" (first persons, plural).	N/A
den	"You" (second person, singular).	N/A
del	"You" (second persons, plural).	N/A
mon	"They/that entity" (third person, singular).	N/A
mol	"They/those entities" (third persons, plural).	N/A
salen	"She/her/that female" (third person, singular).	N/A
salel	"Those females" (third persons, plural).	N/A
malen	"He/him/that male" (third person, singular).	N/A
malel	"Those males" (third persons, plural).	N/A
möl	"All of us/we (broad)" (third persons, plural).	N/A
libe	Edible (safe for consumption) liquid mixture with no structurally stable parts larger than 5 millimeters in diameter and uniformly has a viscosity lower than 2000 mPa·s. This definition encompasses substances that can be comfortably and safely ingested without the need for mechanical work with the mouth (such as chewing). Typical examples of "libe" include beverages, broths, and very finely blended soups. _structurally stable_: no visible deformation occurs to the substance when it is placed on a flat, chemically non-reactive surface of identical temperature for 10 seconds or more.	Action: Drinking/ingesting substance or object, without processing it utilizing mechanical motion to break apart structurally stable parts (no chewing). y drinks x_1 utilizing x_2
gita	Edible (safe for consumption) with a structurally stable whole or structurally stable parts of the whole with some parts being larger than 5 millimeters in diameter, or the edible has a viscosity of 2000 mPa·s or greater. This category includes foods that require mechanical manipulation by the mouth (chewing) to be safely and comfortably swallowed. Typical examples include most solid foods like fruits, vegetables, meats, and chunky soups or stews. _structurally stable_: same definition as above, for libe.	Action: Eating/ingesting substance or object, processing it utilizing mechanical motion to break apart structurally stable parts (chewing). y eats x_1 utilizing x_2
limbel	**libe** that has been made by cooking/working ingredients. For example, mixing different liquids.	Action: Cooking/working ingredients into substance or object matching the noun-form of **limbel**. y cooks/works ingredients x_2 to create x_1 (limbel)
gictal	**gita** that has been made by cooking/working ingredients. For example, baking bread.	Action: Cooking/working ingredients into substance or object matching the noun-form of **gictal**. y cooks/works ingredients x_2 to create x_1 (gictal)
homan	Humans (Homo sapiens): a sapient, omnivorous, bipedal primate species. Notable traits: Advanced communicative cognition, tool use, standing upright, opposable thumbs, relatively hairless bodies, and intense sweating for cooling.	N/A
neko	Domestic cat (Felis catus): a small, obligate carnivorous mammal, distinguished by its flexible and muscular body, highly developed night vision, and acute sense of hearing. It possesses retractable claws, a structure unique to the Felidae family, facilitating stealth and minimizing noise when stalking prey.	N/A

nomaró	Definition - Noun	Definition - Verb
neiken	The property of having less than 2% of one's surface area covered by any material or object that is not naturally part of it. This includes any artificial fabrics, materials, or objects, effectively indicating that the object or entity is nearly entirely exposed. Negated form: **deiken**.	"Undress/strip". Acquiring the property of being naked, pertaining to specified item(s). If no items are specified, then subject acquires the property of **neiken** (noun-form). y removes x_1 from covering one's body. y acquires the property of **neiken** (noun-form).
deiken	The property of not being naked, or **neiken**, meaning 2% or more of one's body is covered in artificial/non-natural material(s). Negated form: **neiken**.	"Wear/put on". Acquiring the property of wearing the specified item(s) such that they cover one's body. y wears x_1, making it cover part of one's body. y acquires the property of **deiken** (noun-form).
heldosólkin	A collection of mass/energy with a minimum quantity of 12 grams that has at least 12% of its maximum potential gravitational energy to its primary gravity well and that fills one of the following criteria: a) Has a minimum true density of 240 kg/m^3. b) Has a minimum density of 240 kg/m^3 throughout any continuous 12 cm^3 volume within itself. c) Forms an event horizon.	
stär	A **heldosólkin** that in part or as a whole consists of a mass that exceeds $1.42 \cdot 10^{29}$ kg (approximately 75 times the mass of Jupiter) which is confined within a ellipsoid volume of 10^{26} m^3. It does not form an event horizon.	N/A.
sün	References the **stär** (singular or plural) that exerts the greatest gravitational influence for a contextually implied or explicitly stated object/frame of reference.	N/A
genus	Common mode pertaining to biological characteristics within a species that relate to the production and function of reproductive cells (such as gametes), encompassing the primary reproductive roles based on genotype and phenotype.	
sale	Entity possessing the genotype consistent with the species' phenotype that is of the nature of producing non-motile reproductive cells (like gametes)(eggs) as part of biological procreation and reproduction of one's genetic material, and has said phenotype as the one to have most recently developed naturally. Is a type of **genus**.	
male	Entity possessing the genotype consistent with the species' phenotype that is of the nature of producing motile reproductive cells (like gametes) (sperm) for the function of inseminating the non-motile reproductive cells of **sale** as part of biological procreation and reproduction of one's genetic material, and having said phenotype as the one to have most recently developed naturally. Is a type of **genus**.	
sociatris	Set of social attributes, aspects, and conventions (such as stereotypes and societal expectations) that a society typically associates with and/or assigns to members of a species based on their perceived **genus**.	
sóciatris	Individual, personal relation to and identification with the set of social attributes, aspects, and conventions encompassed by **sociatris**.	

nomaró	Definition - Noun	Definition - Verb
źústra	Medium dedicated for recording and documenting information pertaining to events, thoughts, and/or experiences over time.	
źústrel	Subset of **źústra** specifically dedicated for recording and documenting information that may be personally private and confidential.	
lúniŕa	One of seven days in a week. Comes after **súniŕa**.	
metiŕa	The day that comes after **lúniŕa**.	
vitiŕa	The day that comes after **metiŕa**.	
sotiŕa	The day that comes after **vitiŕa**.	
feliŕa	The day that comes after **sotiŕa**.	
dóniŕa	The day that comes after **feliŕa**.	
süniŕa	The day that comes after **dóniŕa**.	
iŕa	A period of time corresponding to exactly 24 hours.	
kiŕa	The relative period of time it would take a **heldosólkin** to make a full orbit around its local **sün** (singular or plural) divided by |(n-1)|, with n being the number of rotations that the **heldosólkin** has made around its own axes in the same rotational direction as it has orbital direction relative to the rest of the universe during such an orbit around its local **sün**.	
výn	The opening action or event that marks the beginning of an event, process, or period that consequently continues after said first action or event	To cause the first action or event of a series of actions or events that consequently continue after said first action or event.

4.2 Nomamó

nomamó	Descriptor	légenvärd	Long Description
na	Exclusion	penteralégen	Explicitly excludes the pantalégen that follows by marking it as an invalid element amongst an otherwise unspecified selection of elements (like the English *not*).
ne	Negation/Inversion	penteralégen	Negates the pantalégen that follows, making it instead represent its opposite status/value. Ex: Cold -> Warm.
at	Inclusion	pentecelégen	Takes the pantalégen that follows and integrates it as an additional element in the previous pantalokén.
le	Definitive Entity	penteralégen	Used to specify and clarify that a subsequent pantalégen is a nomató that refers to a particular, known, and contextually understood entity.
lo	Definitive Location	penteralégen	Like **le** but instead refers to a specific location or region as opposed to a specific entity.
ly	Definitive Time	penteralégen	Like **le** and **lo** but refers to a specific time given the designation of the subsequent pantalégen and nomató.
ta	Owner/Possession	pentecelégen	Indicates that the subsequent pantalégen is recognized as owner of the former pantalokén.

Number	Base-10	Base-12
0	nilo	ser
1	unas	lan
2	birú	tvá
3	tren	tre
4	kuat	för
5	pelt	vit
6	siks	süx
7	nana	sel
8	delo	gat
9	neil	nil
A	N/A	tän
B	N/A	mix

Table 3: Konvok Numerals in Decimal and Duodecimal Systems

1. palas: Mathematical entities that each consist of a value and one or more representations used to convey that value, such as spoken words or written text.

2. palacól: Written form of **palas** involving only specific symbols called **palána**.

3. palána: Type of written symbol with the sole purpose of representing **palas** in the written form known as **palacól**.

4. palënig: Written **palána** and/or their specific positions within **kalacól**.

5. **kampalma**: A term used to describe the set of words that denote different magnitudes in the base-12 system. Each kampalma represents a specific power of 12, allowing for the modular construction of large numbers. Examples include 'kar', 'ker', 'kir', etc.

6. **kampalmatma**: A term used to describe the set of words that denote different magnitudes in the base-10 system. Each kampalma represents a specific power of 10, allowing for the modular construction of large numbers. Examples include 'var', 'ver', 'vir', etc.

kampalma	Base-12	Base-10	kampalmatma	Base-12	Base-10
kar	10^0	12^0	var	A^0	10^0
ker	10^1	12^1	ver	A^1	10^1
kir	10^2	12^2	vir	A^2	10^2
kor	10^3	12^3	vor	A^3	10^3
kór	10^4	12^4	vór	A^4	10^4
kör	10^5	12^5	vör	A^5	10^5
kur	10^6	12^6	vur	A^6	10^6
kár	10^7	12^7	vár	A^7	10^7
kär	10^8	12^8	vär	A^8	10^8
kår	10^9	12^9	vår	A^9	10^9
kër	10^A	12^{10}	veva	A^A	10^{10}
kyr	10^B	12^{11}	veve	A^B	10^{11}
keka	10^{10}	12^{12}	vevi	A^{10}	10^{12}
keke	10^{11}	12^{13}	vevo	A^{11}	10^{13}
keki	10^{12}	12^{14}	vevó	A^{12}	10^{14}
keko	10^{13}	12^{15}	vevö	A^{13}	10^{15}
kekó	10^{14}	12^{16}	vevu	A^{14}	10^{16}
kekö	10^{15}	12^{17}	vevá	A^{15}	10^{17}
keku	10^{16}	12^{18}	vevä	A^{16}	10^{18}
keká	10^{17}	12^{19}	vevå	A^{17}	10^{19}
kekä	10^{18}	12^{20}	viva	A^{18}	10^{20}
kekå	10^{19}	12^{21}	vive	A^{19}	10^{21}
kekë	10^{1A}	12^{22}	vivi	A^{1A}	10^{22}
keky	10^{1B}	12^{23}	vivo	A^{1B}	10^{23}
kika	10^{20}	12^{24}	vivó	A^{20}	10^{24}
...	...	...			

Table 4: Kampalma and Their Values