

REVIVERS

CSMC311 Software Engineering 2
Proposal Paper

Game Designer, Programmer, Project Manager
Jone C. Ganalon – N2

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I Introduction

1.1 Overview

Revivers is a prospective open-source turn-based strategy game revolving around the use of languages to reclaim territories overrun by foreign people. The players of the game lead the Revivers aiming to overthrow the foreign government, the Imperial Government, occupying their land. Revivers discovered a powerful way to fight the Imperialists using their already lost native language. They discovered that their native language has power over anything on their land. However, the Imperialists ruined every source of their native language and compeled everyone to use their Imperial language instead. The role of the players come into play as those who still have the knowledge of the lost native language. The players must gather allies from the people and help bring back their culture, identity, and home from the foreign occupants.

1.2 Purpose of the Application

The game provides a platform for documenting languages. The game contains specimens from real-life languages that the player must discover to unlock gameplay elements. Aside from that, players themselves contribute to this purpose by collecting real life words from their chosen language and inputting them into the game. This involves everyone in saving their own languages from possible threats of extinction in the future. This is particularly relevant in the Philippines, where documentation of local languages receives little attention. Furthermore, the game encourages lexical innovation (a linguistic process where new words of terms enter a language) and touches linguistic purism as it rewards words constructed using neologism.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the project are as follows:

- Document at least 200 native words in the prototype to promote language preservation.
- Implement a functional turn-based system that allows players to perform actions per turn.
- Design and implement the core gameplay loop using an Entity–Component–System (ECS) architecture to ensure modularity and scalability.
- Develop basic language revival mechanics, including recruiting and reclaiming actions.
- Implement NPC behavior and interactions using AI-driven systems for allies, neutral citizens, and opponents.
- Create a functional map of the game area with tile-based movement and territorial control.
- Design and integrate key game attributes such as health, mana, hunger, insight, and prestige.
- Implement the stage progression system based on the eight stages of language revival as per Joshua Fishman's model.
- Develop a basic user interface for action selection, resource tracking, and event feedback.
- Enable save/load functionality to preserve player progress and dictionary entries.
- Conduct iterative testing and playtesting to refine mechanics, balance resources, and ensure gameplay is engaging.

1.4 Game Specifics

1.4.1 Game Theme

The game will be visually similar to Civilisation or Freeciv. It will also be more text-based.

- Cultural Preservation/Language Revival
- Education/Learning
- Exploration/Discovery
- Identity/Connection

1.4.2 Game Genres

- Educational
- Adventure
- Role-playing
- Turn-Based Strategy

1.4.3 Gameplay and Mechanics

For the prototype of the game, the game will use English as the Imperial language and Bicol Naga as the native language. As the game starts for the first time, it will ask for the username of the players. It will reveal that the players have awoken from a dream. Then, the players' character (MC) will then proceed to demonstrate its dream as the gameplay of the game, revealing it as the guidance from the spirit of their lost language. During the game, the players will input Bicol root words into the game storing it in their own dictionary.

The players will play on a pre-defined map adapted from the real-life map of Naga City. The Imperium controls most of the map especially important buildings like Hospitals, Universities, and Governmental ones. There is also the Imperial Police (IP) that patrols around the map and checks every buildings to look for Revivers. The game is turn-based and a turn can be made once the players made an action. Actions require arguments and these are any entities on the game. Actions are basically the verbal roots that the players input into the game and the arguments are the nominal roots that the players input into the game plus the already existing entities on the game's map such as the buildings. Using the words that the players own, they will make sentences that will drive the game.

1.4.3.1 Turn The game moves forward by having turns. To make a turn possible, the players must construct actions. Actions are sentences that commands what happens in the game. An action is composed of three arguments: the focus, the verb, and the nonfocus. The nonfocus can be a location or an actor of the verb. The focus is the entity that agrees with the verb. It can be the actor or the object of the action. The players first choose the focus of the action, then select the root verb, conjugate the verb, and then select the nonfocus entity.

Nouns Entities refer to objects in the game that are nouns. In order to use these nouns, the players must choose the correct noun markers or cases for them. There are two types of nouns: **manifested nouns** and **evoked nouns**. The manifested nouns refer to the visible and fixed entities that are part of world such as the NPCs and buildings. The evoked nouns are the nouns called into play only through the players' vocabulary such as sundang and kakanon. There are three sets of markers in Bicol.

- Absolutive case: This marks the focus of the verb.

- Ergative: This marks nonfocal entity of the verb.
- Oblique: This marks locations, instruments, or beneficiaries of the verb.

The absolutive case corresponds to the focus entity; the ergative and oblique corresponds to the nonfocus entity.

| Cases | Personal | Common |
|----------|----------|--------|
| Direct | si | an |
| Indirect | ni | kan |
| Oblique | ki | sa |

Table 1: Entity markers in the game.

The personal set is used with entities that have proper names such as fellow Revivers. The common set is used with entities that have common or general names such as Imperial Police.

Verbs Once a marker is chosen for specific entity, it will hover above that entity. The players can then select an action from the verbal roots. After this, the players must correctly conjugate the verb by selecting affixes that marks the **role** of the focused entity and the **aspect** of the verb.

The aspects of the verb control the duration of the chosen action. They take effect after the players press their turn.

| Aspect | Implication |
|---------------|--|
| Perfective | After the turn, the action is completed. |
| Imperfective | After the turn, the action will endure for sometimes. This triggers random events in the game. |
| Contemplative | After the turn, the action will be completed at the next turn. |

Table 2: Verbal aspects present in the game.

| Role of the focused Entity | Affix | | | Meaning |
|----------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|--|
| | Perfective | Imperfective | Contemplative | |
| Actor | nag- | nag-CV | ma- | This means that the entity marked with the direct case is the actor. |
| Object | -in- | CV-in- | CV-on | This means that the entity marked with the indirect case is the object or patient of the verb. |

Table 3: Role affixes present in the game.

The simplest task of the players is to avoid the patrolling IP by moving places. This can be done by selecting the MC, marking it as *kami* to include the other Revivers, selecting the verbal root *duman* and using *nag*, selecting a place like a tile on the map or a building and marking it as *sa*, then making a turn.

Food

Food is crucial in the game. Food lets the Revivers recruit people or reclaim people. This is one of the players tasks in the game. Food can be obtained in the forest sections of the map or from buildings that produces kinds of food. The players give food to the Revivers so that they can recruit people. Revivers are people that are part

of a group like in professions that is why they are tasked to recruit people.

Conversion Chains

When a building is reclaimed, the neighbouring households can be converted to allies or speaker of the language given that enough food is available.

Pushback Mechanics

In every stage of the game, there is a limit to how speed conversions happen, if the players exceed this limit, it will trigger checking from the Imperial Police.

Insight

Every person in the game has an attribute called Insight. Players need this to input words into the game. The more people the players recruit as ally, the more Insights they will have. Different kind of words will have different number of Insight requirement.

Prestige

Prestige is the meter on how powerful the language is. The more words the language has the higher its prestige. Prestige adds multiplier to the damages of the players attacks using the words. For example, *machete* and *sundang* both have the same base damage, but in actuality, they can differ in damage. The language with the higher prestige will have the higher damage output. This is why expanding the language is important.

Nouns

Every entity in the game has its corresponding nouns. Knowing the nominal names give the players power over that entity. For example, in order to use wood, the player must record the Bicol word kahoy. Nouns referring to objects have damage attributes. They have varying amount of damage depending on object. For example, sundang has higher damage than tukawan. There are also nouns referring to places. These nouns can reclaim building institutions in the game like entering the Bicol word for hospital will give players access to it.

Derivation is the process of adding affixes to nouns to create new words. Bicol has several productive ways of doing derivations. Aside from this, players can do neologism. Neologism is where the player creates new word that does not exist in the Bicol language. Doing neologism costs more Insights but sometimes provides additional benefits. It adds more [Prestige](#) to the language.

The following are the possible **affixes** in the game:

Verbs

Verbal words give players actions. Learning an action takes time and different actions can have varying needed duration to be learned. Verbs are divided into transitive and intransitive. Transitive verbs require at least two arguments: the actor and the patient; while Intransitive verbs require at least one argument, the actor or the patient.

Defence

Defence is an attribute that each institutions or buildings has. The defence increases with the number of native words associated to that institution.

Combats

There are several combats in the game implemented using turn-based strategy.

Physical Objects: Imperials and the players can fight using physical objects. The damage of the physical object can be increased during fights by using **semantic chaining**. The enemy or the players provide words related to their weapon. The more words provided, the stronger the attack. This means that bigger vocabulary can offer longer semantic chains.

Translations: The Imperial fights by giving the player a word in English and they must block it by giving the counterpart of word in their language. When the players miss the turn by not knowing the word or giving in-

correct word, they will take damage, reducing their HP.

Puzzles: Puzzles are given to the players when they use professionals to become an agent inside a building to steal its Imperial name. If the players successfully deciphered the puzzle, they can claim the building by naming it. If the players fail to do the puzzle, the professional will be caught and there will be penalties to the players.

Energy, Health, and Mana

The players have energy, health, and mana bars. Energy and mana depletes at every turn of the game. Hunger also depletes during the rest period i.e not having turns. Food feeds hunger. The rest of the allied people also consumes food. Health can be depleted during combats and when hunger bar reaches a certain lower limit. Mana is lost during usage of words. It is possible to lose the game because of the players death. Mana can be restored by doing sleeping action.

Random Events

Random events are events where group of people appears on the map. It can be youth gathering where the players have chance to recruit people. There will be triggers for some events. Another event is visits from the Imperium, this lowers the chance of people joining the players. At specific number of turns, an event will be triggered that happens in the real-life counterpart of the in-game's location such as fiestas.

Reputation

Reputation is the image of the players from the perspective of the citizens. If the players have low reputation, there is high probability of households refusing their refuge and low probability of recruiting players socially. Reputation is increased by the following mechanics arranged from highest addition to lowest:

- Every successful acquisition of buildings through combat i.e. victory against Imperial Guards
- Every successful acquisition of buildings through espionage
- Every victory against Imperial Police
- Every successful recruit

Meanwhile, reputation is reduced by the following mechanics also arranged from highest to lowest deductions.

- Every failure of building acquisition through combat
- Every espionage failure
- Every defeat against Imperial Police
- Every failed recruit

The amount added or subtracted to the reputation increases as the game stage advances. When the players reach the lowest reputation, it will slowly increase during the players idle time. However, this can trigger espionage from the Imperial.

Espionage

Espionage is way to secretly steal words from one language to another. Both the players and the Imperium are capable of doing espionage. When players perform espionage, they send a spy to a building to steal the Imperial Name of that building. They can then translate that word to the Native language in order to reclaim the building. Imperial Espionage happens during idle times of the players. The Imperial spies steal words from the players effectively reducing their vocabulary. The longer the idle duration, the higher loss of Native words.

1.4.4 Story, Setting, and Character

Many years have passed after the language imperialist Nation, Imperium, conquered every country in the world. Many languages have been lost and the rest nears extinction. No one knows how but one day, these lost languages rise from death and gave its people powers to fight against their colonizers. Few people have discovered this and they form the Revivers. Their aim is to use this power to reclaim their land and push the Imperials away. They then made their goal to revive their lost native language and cultivate this to protect themselves from foreign invaders.

1.4.5 Setting

The game takes place in an alternate simplified version of Naga City, Camarines Sur, Bicol, Philippines. Since the main purpose of the game is to help preserve languages, it will use real-life languages and copy necessary elements from their origin of place. The game features the following buildings:

- Households

These are the houses of the citizens. These houses are unclaimable. The players can, however, enter households as long as they have enough food and [Reputation](#).

1.4.6 Characters

1.4.6.1 The Namesake The player will be given a character in the game. This character will receive the player's name and will have the power to name other recruited civilians. Once a civilian is named, they become a Reviver that the player can control. The only privilege of the character bearing the player's name is the ability to create Revivers.

1.4.6.2 Revivers Revivers are allies that players can control. They are special because players assign them personal names and professions. As professionals, they contribute greater Insight to the player. Each profession is tied to a specific building, which allows Revivers to grant players access to buildings occupied by the Imperials. This enables the player to task them with [espionage](#).

1.4.6.3 Citizens These are the people of Naga City that appears randomly on the map. They have attributes such as the language they are using, how likely they will join the players, and its social connections. There is a chance that its social connections will be converted too once they join the players. Players offer them food to start an interaction. **Spoken Fluency:** This is an attribute of the people that refers to their proficiency in speaking the language. The number of words influence the spoken fluency of the people.
Literacy Level: This refers to the literary skills of the people. Literacy can be improved by inputting words related to it. The players can then use these words to make turn that will increase people literacy.

Imperial Police

Imperial Police is part of the Imperium who patrols the map. It is a single enemy unit. Players can avoid it or combat against it once they meet up. The type of combat during this event is the translation battle.

Imperial Guards

These are a group of Imperials that guards buildings. Players can take building by brute force by combatting with the Imperial Guards. The type of combat during this event is the one that uses physical objects.

Imperial Spy

The Imperium also deploy spies. Words can be stolen from the dictionary of the players. Spies can happen during a long duration of rest i.e not having turns for long period of time. Multiple words can be lost even with just one instance Imperial Espionage.

1.4.7 Levels/Stages

There are seven main objectives in the game which can be thought of as the levels. The institutions or buildings in the game are associated into one of the eight stages of reviving threatened languages by the linguist Joshua Fishman. In order to progress from each stage, the players must meet conditions associated to each stage. At each stage, random events will also appear.

Stage 1

The first stage of the game is accomplishment of the tutorial during the first opening of the game.

Stage 2

The second stage of the game revolves around the recruitment of the people socially. The players must enter basic phrases like greetings in Bicol and use this to interact to random people that appears on the map. Once a person is recruited, a spoken fluency meter will appear. There are different types of citizen: elder, adults, and teens.

Stage 3

The game enters the third stage once the tasks in second stage is fulfilled. The third stage revolves around the acquisition of local buildings such as coffee shops, small sari-sari stores, and the like. This stage introduces the concept of **conversion chains**.

Stage 4

The fourth stage introduces the literacy meter found in recruited people. Conditions to surpass the fourth stage is to discover words related to literacy and making turns using those words.

Stage 5

In the fifth stage, the players must reclaim educational buildings on the map. This requires assigning teachers that can enter educational premises. There is a required amount of literacy skill in order to name someone as teacher or similar title.

Stage 6

In the sixth stage, the players must reclaim workplaces like shops, markets, farms, and factories. The players must establish the language in the workplace for the people. A specific number of spoken fluency and literacy is need to start working at the sixth stage.

Stage 7

Once enough workplaces are controlled by the players, the seventh stage enters. This stage revolves around controlling the barangay level government. At this stage, **Public Visibility Score** appears. This score makes it easier for the people to maintain the usage of the language without much micro-management. Sample buildings are local officers, health clinics, courts, and councils. This is at barangay level.

Stage 8

The last stage revolves around the full institutionalization of the language. In this stage, the players are expected to input words related to science, law, governance, and philosophy. Players are tasked to reclaim universities, colleges, and research institutes. The players can also now reclaim the highest government in Naga City.

Once the players achieved the victory conditions for the eighth stage, the game can still continue where the players collect and preserve words from the native language. At this stage, the language is now ready to conquer other languages.

| Stages | Tasks | Features |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Stage 1: Apprenticeship | Play the tutorial and accomplish the starter grammar lesson Perfect score in the after-lesson quiz. | |
| Stage 2: Recruitment | Gather food sources. Collect words related to greetings. Explore and talk to civilians. | Imperial Police patrol, Civilian appearance, Fluency rate |
| | Recruit a specific number of civilians and maintain their fluency at a certain level. | |
| Stage 3: Strongholds | Collect words related to the following buildings: sari-sari stores, coffee shops/eateries, chapels, sports courts/plazas, family houses/apartments | Conversion chains, Fiesta, Imperial Visits |
| | Produce a number of new speakers from the conversion chains and reclamation of related buildings. | |
| Stage 4: Literacy | Collect words related to the following buildings: community libraries, cultural centers, bookstores/printing shops, study/tutoring places. | Literacy rate, Imperial Visits |
| | Achieve and maintain a specific number of literacy and reclamation of related buildings. | |
| Stage 5: Schools | Collect words related to the following buildings: elementary schools, highschools, public school classrooms, training centers for teachers | Imperial Visits |
| | Reclamation of the related buildings. | |
| Stage 6: Workplaces | Collect words related to the following buildings: markets/talipapa, rice mills/farms, workshops/factories, offices, transport hubs | Imperial Visits |
| | Reclamation of the related buildings. | |
| Stage 7: Government | Collect words related to the following buildings: health clinics, local courts, radio stations, barangay halls, community newspapers, tv broadcast stations | Imperial Visits |
| | Reclamation of the related buildings. | |
| Stage 8: Institutional Power | Collect words related to the following buildings: Universities and colleges, research institutes, city hall | Imperium leaving |

Table 4: The eight stages present in the game.

1.4.8 Interface

1.4.9 Map View

The map is inspired by real-life locations in Naga City. It will be tile-based. Areas controlled by the Imperials will have different color compare to the areas claimed by the players. The map can be moved in up, down, left and right. The players can only move the camera using keyboard input. Their character remains at its place when they move the camera.

1.4.10 Event and Dialogue Box

This section displays messages, instructions, and dialogues between NPCs and the player.

- Dialogue Box: Shows conversations with Revivers, citizens, and Imperials.

- Event Notifications: Random events, triggers, or alerts for Imperial Police patrols.
- Turn Prompts: Indicates when a player's turn starts or ends.
- Tooltips: Provide information when hovering over entities, tiles, or objects.

1.4.11 Control Panels

The panels for controlling the entities and inputting words for turns. These are the options for nouns makers, the verb panel, window for showing the sentence formed, and the turn button. All of these are controlled using keyboard keys.

- Noun Marker Panel:
Select *si*, *ki*, *sa* markers for the entities.
- Verb Panel: Choose verbal roots and apply affixes (-*in-*, -*nag-*, -*in-an*).
- Sentence Formation Window: Shows the sentence created from selected words and markers.
- Action/Turn Button: Confirms actions and progresses the turn.
- Resource HUD: Displays food, mana, hunger, prestige, and other key stats.

1.4.12 History

This contains the chronological log of words discovered, created, and used by the players and the turns that the players did.

1.4.13 Dictionary

Players will have their own dictionaries. They are composed of the words that they have entered into the game. It supports the following:

- Searching for words
- Viewing root words and affixes
- Tracking word usage frequency and effect on gameplay

1.4.14 Combats

The combat interface differs depending on combat type:

- Physical Combat: Displays attacking entity, target entity, and available objects for attacks. Includes semantic chaining display. It will be done in first person POV. The players will only see their status bars at the top, and the Imperial guards in the screen with the building behind them. The bottom part of the screen will be where words are inputted. At the side will be the dictionary panel where the players can retrieve objects from their list of nouns.
- Translation Battles: Shows foreign words to defend against and input field for players to provide equivalent native words.
- Puzzle Combat: Shows puzzle prompts, hints, and submission box for correct solutions.

Combat panels also display health, mana, and status effects of entities involved.

1.4.15 Notifications and Alerts

- Imperial Actions: Alerts when Imperial Police or Guards move or attack.
- Stage Progress: Updates when objectives or conditions for the current stage are met.
- Random Events: Alerts for spontaneous events such as gatherings or visits from Imperials.
- Low Resources: Warning messages for low food, mana, or health.

1.4.16 Settings and Tutorial Panels

- Settings: Adjust difficulty.
- Tutorial: Step-by-step guidance for new players, highlighting UI elements and explaining game mechanics.

1.5 Controls

This section details the input methods in the game.

The players press the enter key to select entities inside that tile. The first selector will prioritize buildings on the tile and the player can use WASD to move the selector to choose other entities present on the tile. Control-c exits control within the tile and goes back to the map view.

1.6 Scope and Delimitation

The prototype of the game will only include a small portion of Naga City and will only use the Bicol language as the native language that the players can choose. English will also be chosen as the foreign language.

The prototype will not include multiplayer support, and large-scale maps.

1.7 Target Audience and Platform

The game targets people who interests languages may it be as a profession or as a hobby. It also offers itself as a tool to preserve or record real-life languages. Anyone who wants to use their improve their vocabulary on their language and participate in constructing new words can play the game.

The prototype will be made for personal computers.

1.8 Concept of the Project

The game takes inspiration from turn-based tactical games like Freeciv and Civilisation. Instead of building a civilisation, the player must retake an already existing society. Similar to the games mentioned, it will also be possible to expand and dominate other player-controlled section of the map. That is one of the visions of the game — a multiplayer online tactical game.

The concept of the game is based from the model of reviving threatened languages by the linguist Joshua Fishman. The model consist of eight stages of using the language.

The Bicol language influenced most of the game mechanics of the game. Its grammatical features left unique a gameplay of the game. This applies to other languages that will be implemented in the game, since different languages have different grammars, they will have different gameplay from each other.

2 TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Architectural Framework

The game will adopt an Entity-Component-System architecture. It separates data from the behaviours that enables modular, scalable, and flexible game systems. The entities represent all distinct objects in the game

such as the players, NPCs, buildings, and words; components are the modular data that attach to entities; and systems are the game logic that operates on entities with their specific components.

Game Engine —scenes —systems —entity manager —entity ——components
scene-specific systems are defined within derived class

2.2 Development Tools

The game will be developed as a 2D application using C++ in combination with the SFML (Simple and Fast Multimedia Library) for graphics, and input handling. The primary programming environment will be Emacs, with CMake used to manage the build process and compilation. For data storage, such as player progress, dictionaries, and game state, SQL will be employed as the database backend.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Development Process

The project will adopt an iterative and incremental development process with an emphasis on rapid prototyping. Initial efforts will focus on producing quick, playable prototypes to test the core mechanics of the game such as word recovery, resource management, and turn-based progression. Feedback from these prototypes will inform successive iterations, where additional features and refinements will be implemented in small increments.

3.2 Diagrams

3.2.1 Use-case Diagram

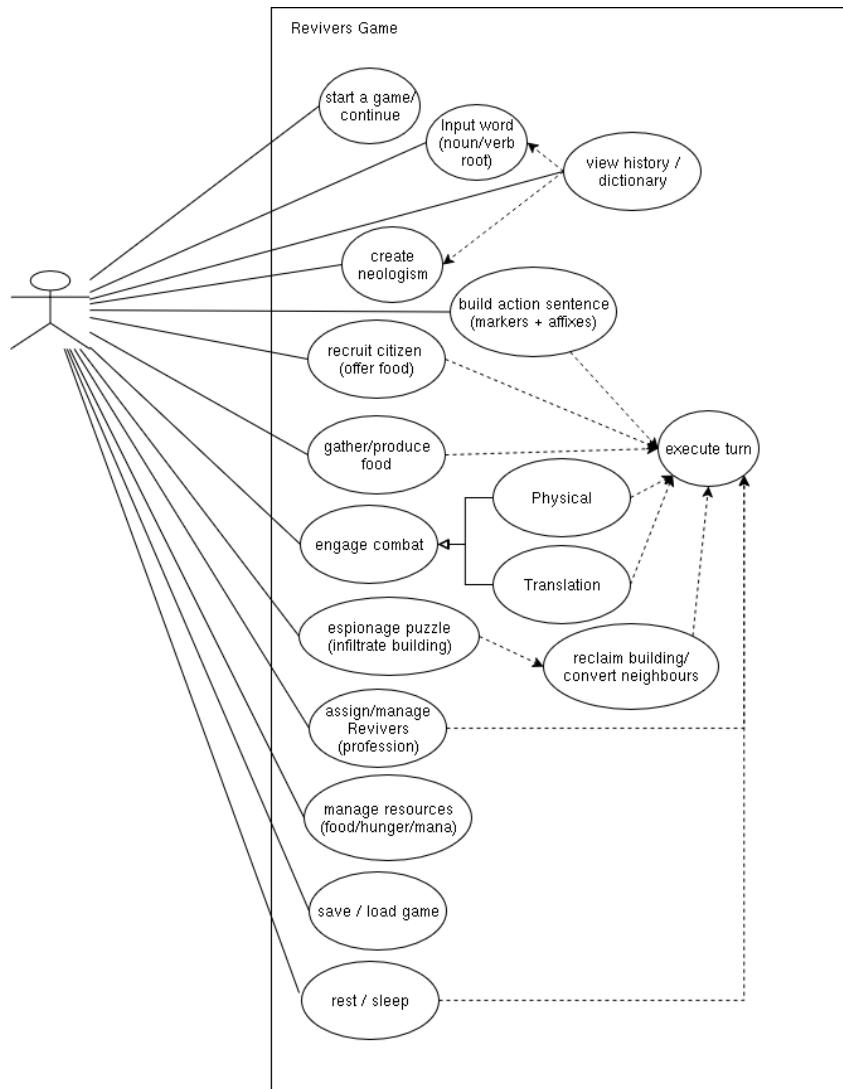


Figure 1: Use-case diagram.

3.2.2 Activity Diagram

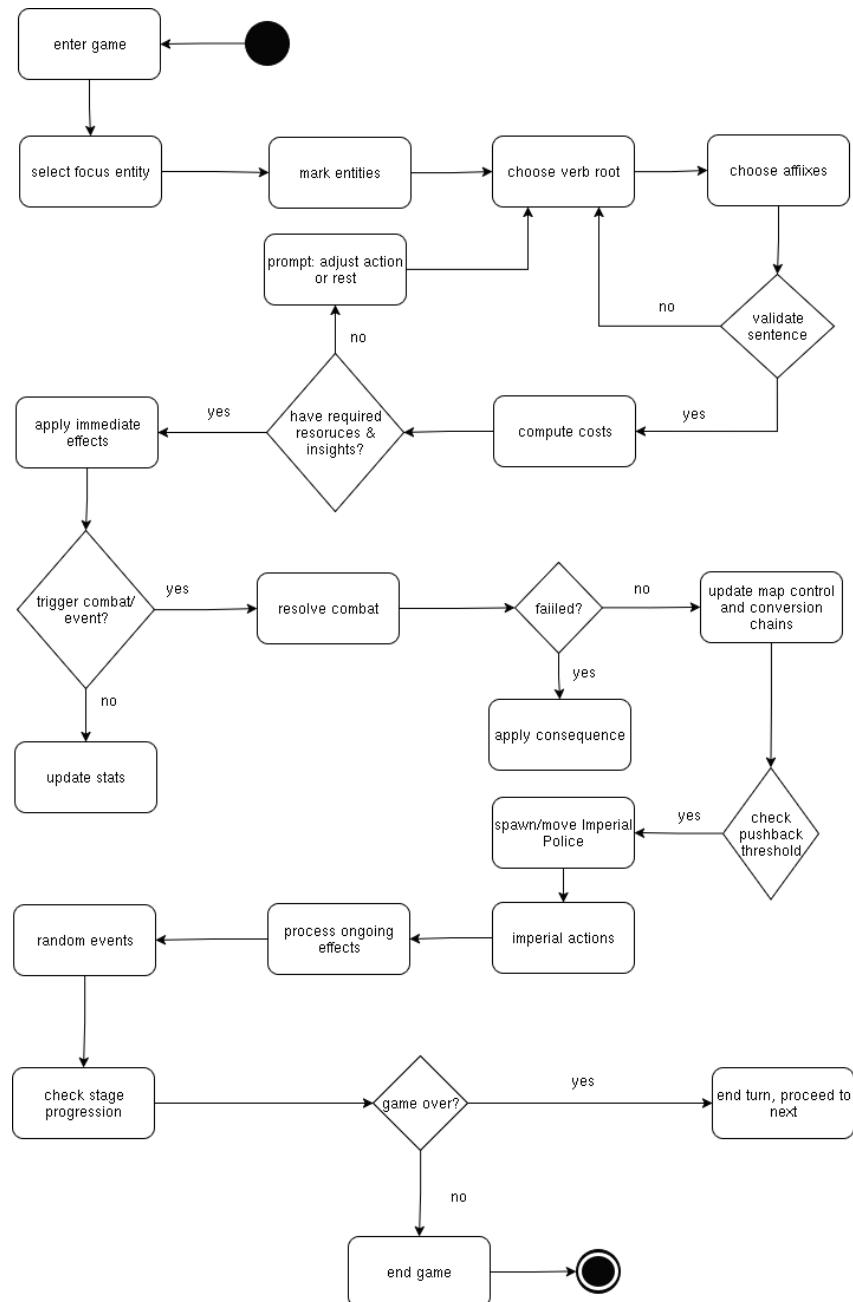


Figure 2: Activity diagram.

3.2.3 Data Diagram

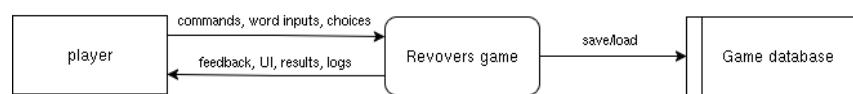


Figure 3: Context diagram.

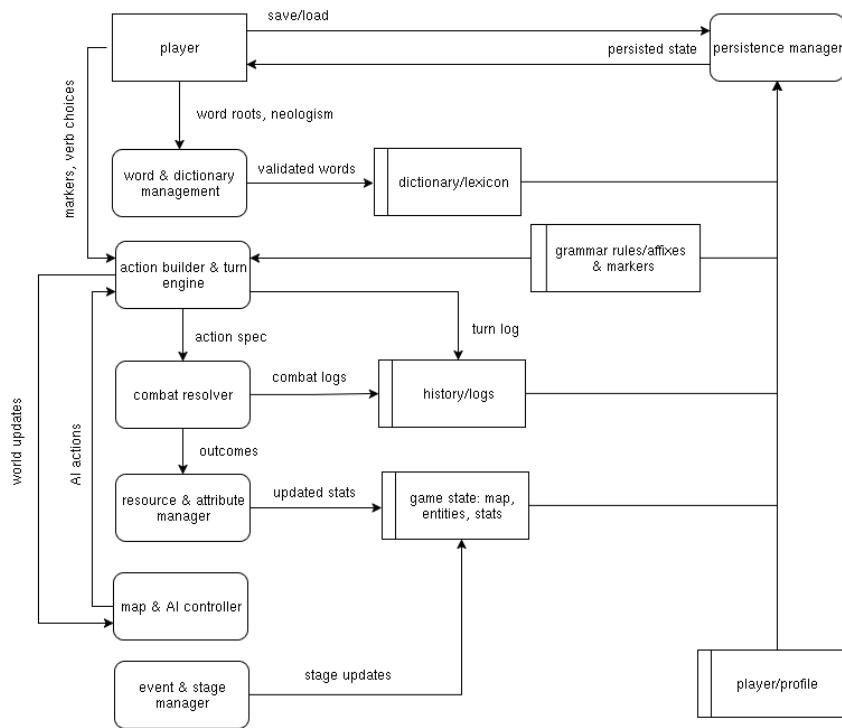


Figure 4: Major processes and stores.

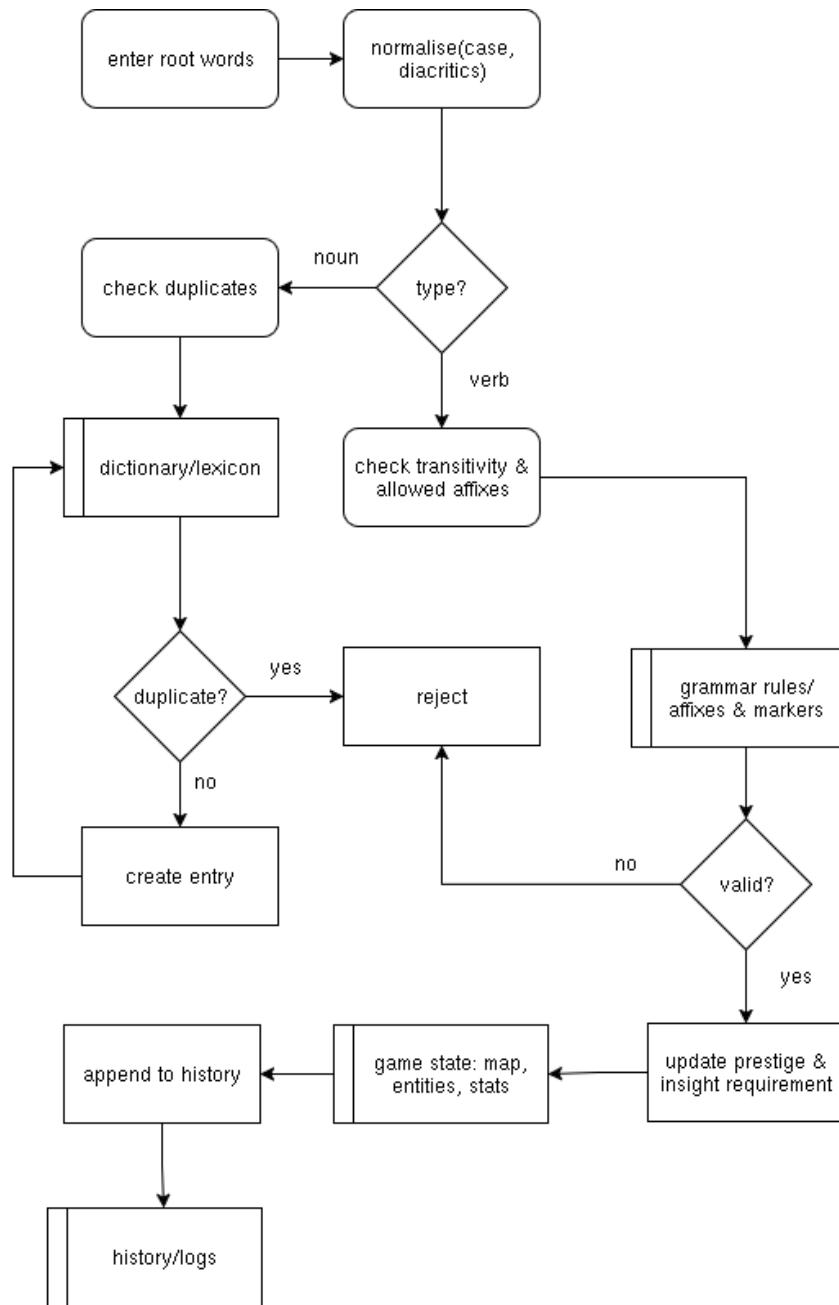


Figure 5: Word submission and validation diagram.

3.2.4 UML Class Diagrams

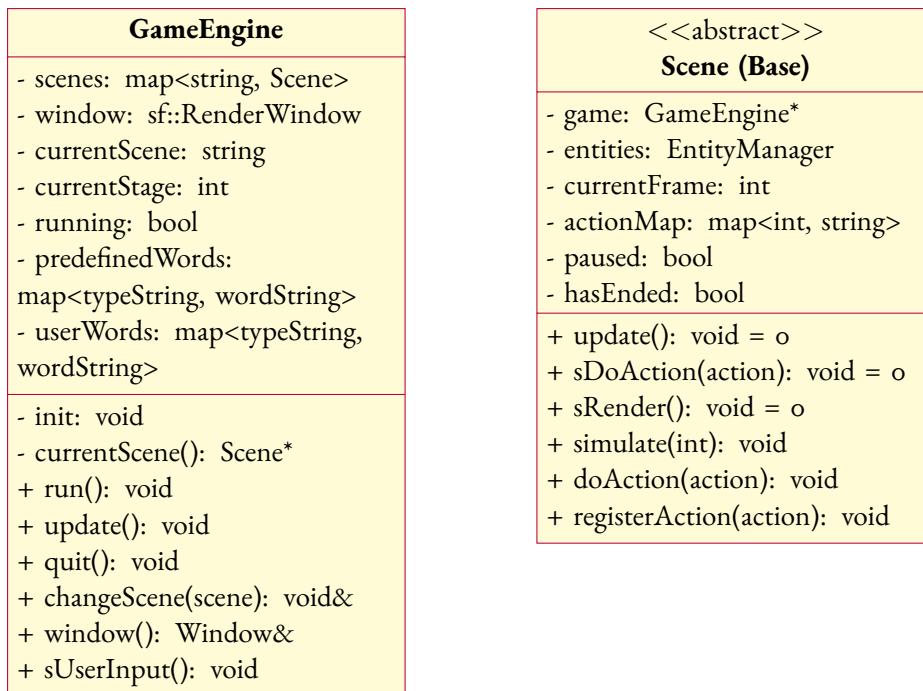


Figure 6: UML classes

3.3 Features and Functionalities

The game uses entity-component-system structure in its design. Entities are the nouns in the game such as units, buildings and resources. Components are the data attached to these entities. Systems are the logic that operates on these entities with certain components.

3.3.1 Core Gameplay

Entities:

- Player
- Revivers
- Citizens
- Imperial Police
- Imperial Guards
- Buildings
- words (as collectible entities)

Components

- TurnComponent: action points, currentPhase
- StageComponent: progress, unlockedFeatures
- ActionComponent: chosen action plus arguments

- AspectComponent: perfective, imperfective, contemplative

Systems

- TurnSystem: reset action points, start turns
- ActionSystem: executes player actions
- AISystem: NPC moves
- StageSystem: check conditions and unlock mechanics
- AspectSystem: resolve effects over time

3.3.2 Player Management

Entities:

- Player

Components

- ProfileComponent: name, ID
- ResourceComponent: food, prestige, mana, hunger
- ProgressComponent: stage, victories, defeats

Systems

- ResourceSystem: update resources
- WinConditionSystem: check victory or defeat
- PersistenceSystem: save and load profiles

3.3.3 NPC and AI

Entities:

- NPCEntity: citizen, revivers, guard, police, spy

Components

- EventTriggerComponent
- RelationComponent: loyalty hostility
- AIComponrnt: decision state

Systems

- AISystem: generate decisions
- RelationSystem: update trust, hostility
- EventSystem: spawn resistance, recruitable events
- Camera System: moves the camera one tile at a time across the map grid

3.3.4 World and Data

Entities:

- WorldEntity: map, dictionary, language DB

Components

- MapComponent: tiles, ownership
- DictionaryComponent: player's collected words
- LanguageDataComponent: words, roots, affixes
- LogComponent: past actions

Systems

- LogSystem: append action outcomes
- PersistenceSystem: save and load world
- DictionarySystem: store and validate words
- WorldSystem: manages global map state
- TurnSystem: manages the selection of nouns and verbs during actions.

3.3.5 UI/UX

Entities:

- UIEntity: HUD, Dashboard, DialogueBox

Components

- RenderComponent: sprites, HUD text
- DialogueComponent: npcID, text
- PopupComponent: eventID

Systems

- RenderSystem: map and UI
- HUDSystem: update resources, stage, influence
- DialogueSystem: display NPC text
- EventUISystem: show popups

3.3.6 System/Meta

Entities:

- TutorialEntity
- SettingsEntity

Components

- TutorialComponent: stageID, progress
- SettingComponent: language, difficulty

Systems

- TutorialSystem: display guidance
- SettingsSystem: change settings values
- PersistenceSystem: database/file storage

3.4 Timeline and Development Milestones

This is the timeline for the development of the game done written in org-mode Emacs and turned into Gantt chart using elgantt-mode. The dates are under possible changes in the future.

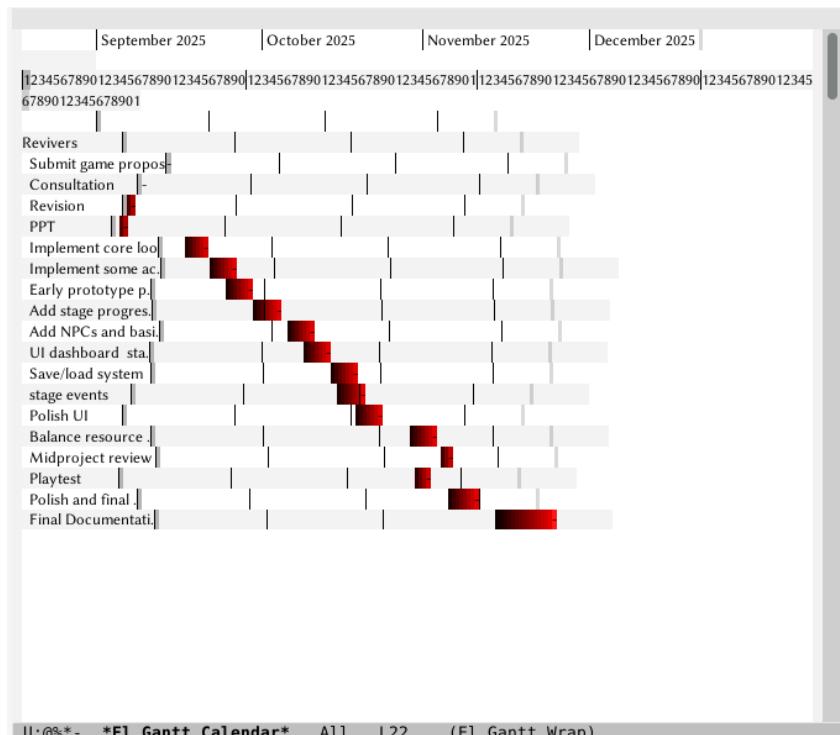


Figure 7: Tentative developmental timeline.