

Calvic Book of Language

2nd English Edition

Revision Two

Калби Лини Казми, Англо Крабеко -Ал' Манду Мацý
Kalbi Liñi Kazmi, Anglo Krabeko -Al' Mañdu Macú

Learning Materials for The Calvic S.A.L.

Written in Plain English

Table of Contents

Alphabet	#3
Gender	#4
Grammar	#6
Prepositions	#10
Trials, Numbers, Senses	#11
<i>About Practice</i>	#12
Religion, Verbs, Word Order	#13
Arithmetic, Size, Geometry	#15
Feelings, Body	#17
Earth	#18
Questions	#20
Society	#21
Wordbits	#23
Color	#25
Food	#26
Art, Goods	#27
The	#28

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 [e~e]	Ёё JEje [jε~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] [λ]	Мм Mm [m]
Нн Nn [n] [ɲ]	Њњ Dɲ [ɲ]	Оо Oo [ɔ~o]	Өө JOjo [jɔ~jo]	Ӗӗ Xx [ks] [kʰ]	Пп Pp [p ^h]	Њ 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] [pʃ]
Цц Cc [ts]*	Чч Čč (ch) [tʃ]*	Џџ Ðđ (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.

зан кајни gender (man, woman)	малён зан 1st person (I, me, my)	малдан зан 2nd person (you, your)	малсен зан 3rd person (he, him, his)
кажа́л man	э jo	ту tu	шум šum
туга woman	я ja	та ta	шам šam
*дими bynne	ё je	те te	шем šem
ника́јн, заняш unisex, 2-5 people	ме me	то to	сём sjem
заниш 5+ people	ми mi	ти ti	шим 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/specific 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 (-iś) is used on nouns.

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.

Tense

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

ен- en- past tense	у- u- future tense
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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 **jas**a 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 **амози** саламиш, до ә ан канум ияшабик. Ну, ә понум мишиш.
Jo enponum **amoz**i 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 заняш не де **миса** потора, и сём макян маэ и аноф.
Čja zanjaš ne de **mis**a potora, i sjem makjaŋ majo i aŋof.
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.

зан кајни gender (man, woman)	малѐн зан 1st person (I, me, my)	малдан зан 2nd person (you, your)	малсен зан 3rd person (he, him, his)
кажа́л man	-ум -um	-ус -us	-ун -un
туга woman	-ам -am	-ас -as	-ан -an
*дими bynne	-ем -em	-ес -es	-ен -en
ника́јн, заныаш unisex, 2-5 people	-ям -jam	-яс -jas	-ян -jan
заниш 5+ people	-им -jim	-ис -jis	-ин -jin

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 to, at, about, arrive at		ДЕ de from, by	ЏАФИ dafi therefore, ergo, so, accordingly	
НА na in, on	ШО(Н) sto(n) out, behind	ПАШ paš for, to, cause, (support), leave for		АМА ama there
АГЛО aglo above, over, up		ОНЭ onjo below, beneath, down		ЩЯ stja front
КРИЧ krič left	МАЧ mač right (of)	КОСЕ kose north	МОЖЕ može south	ОС os east
ШИДЕ pside (be)side	ГОМО gomo near	КАМЕКҒА kamekwa far, away, distant		ИМА ima between, center
НОҒА back				

Time

ДЕЛА dela before, past, previous		ЛАДЕ lade later, after, future		КАСЛА kasla parallel, same time
НАШ naš again	НУ nu now	КО ko rarely	ФУМИ fumi far before	ДАҒА daxa far future
ГАНАСИМ ganasim beginning, start, dawn		ПОНҒА ponca middle	ПОЦИ poci ult. middle	АЩАМО astamo conclusion, end, dusk

Miscellaneous

ИДО ido or	Ў ў and, also	ИС is with, both, include	НЕ ne no, not	ЏАҒАН daʒan false, lie
ДА da yes	ЩАН stan true, honest	ДО do but, however, except		СИС sis exit
ЧАКА čaka open, available, free		ЩОДА stoda very, more, much	ЦОКА coka closed, stop, locked	

№5 - Kapiš, Mališ, i Pukiš

Success and Failure

КОҒА kojwa fail, fall	ТОМУ tomu die, death	ЦОМА coma impossible	КОҒО koʒo complex	ИБЛА ibla able, possible, can
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екуби ekubi from criteria, dependent on	триша triša survive	жафа žafa hard, difficult
ГҒАЦАМ gwacam manage, control	капи kapi challenge, try, trial	ладимй ladimí succeed, rise, victory
жиҒа žiwa live, thrive, life	ТОМАШ tomaš guaranteed, certain	ПОЗЛО pozlo паше paše simple easy

Numbers

ён jen one (1)	дан dan two (2)	сен sen three (3)	су su four (4)	пе pe five (5)	ψа psa six (6)
ШМА šma seven (7)	бла bla eight (8)	циэ ċijo nine (9)	чин ċij ten (X)	шалё šalje eleven (Φ)	кҒа kwa twelve(10)
пуге pute 10 ²	чимал ċimal 10 ³	дамал damal 10 ⁶	снама snama 10 ¹⁰	цама сама 10 ²⁰	поямprojam 10 ⁴⁰
саҒə sawjo 10 ⁸⁰	џана dana 10 ¹⁶⁰	бун bun zero (0)	мал mal number (№)	Ға wa base ten (#)	

Senses

юла jula see, sight	хоца hoca ear, sound	наче nače nose, scent	фока foka sense	туша tuša know, head, understand
каса kasa thought, brain, think		тамос tamos hand, touch		талҒел talfel feel, feeling, face
тешула tešula find, meet, encounter		танта tanta rouse, frenzy		

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://kalbejewde.github.io>

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

№6a - 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	-ӑғ -āw	-уғ -ux	-уч -uċ

And now, for some words about аладите ан лагу.

лагу lagu god	буха buha sin	спаžю spaɣju holy place	дебога god’s will, amen
иґа iwa holy	судбина sudbina fate, destiny	амψа ampsa love of god	исла isla surrender, submit
ияψаби ijapsabi 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”.

№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	ТЮС tjus	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.

КАМО kamo	МИ(j) mij	МЕj mej	АБА abá	ДОЛ dol	СФОj swoj	АКУ akú
size	tiny	small	mid-size	big	massive	unct.able
ТАН	МИТАН	МЕТАН	БАТАН	ДОЛТАН	СФОТАН	КУТАН
length		short		long		
ЩИ	МИЩИ	МЕЩИ	БАЩИ	ДОЩИ	СФОЩИ	КУЩИ
width		narrow		wide		
ЖАН	МИЩАН	МЕЩАН	БАЖАН	ДОЖАН	СФОЖАН	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 danċamiš siki damiš(everywhere).

ДОК dok point	БИН biŋ line	ДАНКАМ danċam shape, geometry, form	ДОГАН dogan angle	ПАШКА paška side
ДОҒАЖ dowaž window	-БО -bo polygon	КОБИ kobi pointer, landmark	БОКО boko cube	АДОЈСУ adojsu rect.prism
КОБА koba circle	СУБО subo rectangle	СЕМБО sembo triangle	ДУҒЕЗ duwez door	БАНИ baŋi wall
СЕНКА seŋka pyramid	КОДА koda cylinder	МАЦУ macu tower, steep	БРАНА brana support	НЯХО njaho floor
ХОТО hoto ceiling	КАПТА kapta tile, card	БОЏ box package, box, crate	СИΨИ sipsi structure	ТАЕКА taeka plate
МОКА moka full, fill	МИКО miko empty	КАРА kara sign, indicator, cue	ГАНҒА gaŋxa movement	

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 moved into 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.

спаџма spaxma surprise, confuse	фоно foɲo pride, honor, strength	имет imet content, calm, ease
пуна puɲa horny, sex	маџа maɲa peace	ѣго jego happy, joy, fun, funny
бита bita optimistic	иѣа iwa holy	маза maza bad, dislike
аноф aɲof anger	дабаџо dabajo amaze, move, persuade, strike	пѣана pwana like, good
пасел pasel secret, shame	яџо jaxo emotion	люда ljuda love, cute
куле kule cynical	яма jama sadness	маџо majo scare, fear
крадо krado powerless	пуке puke disgust, hate	бенда insecurity
		таџи tapsi envy
		мизеро mizero despair, angst
		кукан kukan neglect, poverty

The body

краѣ kraw body	алга alga leg	калищан kalistan chest, breathe	ироф irof pelvis, crotch
олен olen hand	кроза kroza arm	пасо paso foot	чике čike butt
круге kruge hip	охада ohada sick, ill	алин alin finger	пича piča toe
балка balka face	наки naki mouth	макала makala breast	пуне pune torso, belly
			ханзо hanzo hair
			гара gara vagina
			голо golo penis
			танзми tanzmi shoulder(s)

№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.

аџмая axmajа	МИЗЕ mize	ШОЏА stoxa	аџај axaj	КАМЕН kamen	ТЕМИ temi
earth	dirt	sand	gravel	stone, rock	mountain
ФОЗМЕ fozme	АМИЈ amij	АЛКАШ alkaš	ТЕЏУ te7u	АЏОНЕ axjone	СФОДА swoda
grass	fern	bush	tree	wild, crazy	hill
ТУФ tuf	НАМ nam	ПУЦЕН puđen	КРИҒА kriwa	ПАНОН pañon	ЛЕО leo
clay	mud	water	liv. water	hole, cave	ocean, sea
СҒАЖЕ swaže	ПОЏА poxa	ЏАДО xado	ЛЮНА ljuna	СОЛАРА solara	ФЕРО fero
ice	snow	liv. snow	moon	sun	sky, wind
КУДЕ kude		БАДУ badu	ЎИТИ psiti	ТРИФА trifa	
cloud, storm		weather	seed	cloth, fabric	
ПОТОРА potora		ПРОНИМЕ pronime		ПАТОРИ patori	
village		star		countryside	
СМАЗИ smazi	СПАКА spaka	АНҒО aŋxo		ГАШКА gaška	ХҒАДА hwada
flower	dog	mead, valley, run		cat	animal
БИНИ bini		МИШИ miši		СИНИ sini	
lilly (honesty)		poppy (peace)		tulip (love)	
ПОКО poko	ЩАЛИ stali	КРАШО krašo	КАМБЕ kambе	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	АЛАМА alama	САМҒАН sampsan	
demon, monster		bear, panda	squish	snake, dragon	
БОЧ boč	ГАЛАЧ galač	САНК sanjk	КРЕЈБА krejba	КУ ku	АҒО a7o
wolf	goat	pig, hog	fish	cow	round, soft
ЛАН lan		ПАДЕС pades	ПЕҒО pe7o	САҒУ sa7u	
string, rope		fill, grout	tool, use	rough, tough	
ПЛАЗИ plazi		УТО uto		ҒАЛА wala	
paste, grout		flat, smooth		powder, dust	
КРИДИ kridi		МАНДИ mandi		АЮНА ajuna	АЛАПА alara
flying animal, bird		limb, wing		night	day

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 ноџа for things like snowbanks, the snow on the ground, and a gentle snowfall. You would use џадо for things like snowstorms, blizzards, snowdrifts, and avalanches. This same split of words happens with the words for water. Use пуџен for lakes, ponds, puddles, and oceans, and use криџа for rain, storms, rivers, and waterfalls.

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

№X - Stočo

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

1. Some adjectives and adverbs don't need to mirror the final vowel of their noun. These are
 - a. Pronouns (adverbs)
 - 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.
5. Preplaced punctuation (*ex. ě ĭ ǵ*) serve also to help guide the flow of a sentence, and while its absence can be used to infer a different read of the sentence, they are not critical.

Questions

ДОѢН dojen only	ѡЦ jođ question	ТАН tan who, what	аМ am from who	ШАНА šana when in	ШОМ šom where
судѣ sudi of where	са sa when	ҒАН wan why	ОЛЈ olj how	џи xi apology	ЩОЧО stočo stuff, misc
ҒЕҒА gewa request	ДОЯ doja welcome	ДАЛА́ dalá until, then	аҒи axi order	кузǎМА kuzǎmá plead, beg, apologize	

Question words can be used prepositionally.

№Т - Gawo

Transportation

ЩАса stasa street	КУца kuda stroad	МИда mida highway, road	ЩАНЦа stanca station	САџа saxa factory
АЯМ ajam apartment	ДОМА doma house	ГРОБИ grobi government, rule	МАџа maxa store	ЧАБА čaba thing
ПАКО pako park	ШКОЛА škola school	ЧАНА čana walk, hike, tread	ЧАЗА čaza pathway	ЧО čo it, this, that
ХОТА hota room	ДОБАЈ dobaj window	ШПОМИ špomi freight train	СМОЦА smoda car	АНКА aṅka bus, truck
БАФТ bawt boat	ОРЕЈА oreja airplane	ЛӘШҢА ljošwa passenger train	ФРУКА fruka friend	ШЕН sten city, town

Language and Trade

АРАГИ aragi partner	ГАҢО gawo society	СУҢАН sugan strange		ОТАРЕ otage hidden	ЛИЈА lija money
ОГЕЛЕ ogele trade	ТЕҢА tepsa negotiate	ЗАҢ zan person	ЛОЦА loca word	КИЦА kica name	НУҢ nuṅ noun
ЩАМА stama border	ГОСИ gosi having	ЛИҢА liṅa speak, language		ДАМЕ dame place	ЧО čo this, that
ФРАЗИ frazi inside	АЗМА azma document	КАЗМИ kazmi book	ЁЦА jeca friend	ИНА ina old	СЛЕМА slema new, novel
ЩУТИС stutis way, ideology, idea	АНҢЕПУЖИ aṅxepuži consonant	ЗУТИ zuti method, means, way	АНЗЕ anze short, fast	АНЗЕ anze short, fast	ШЯНЮ psjanju long, slow
		ПУЖО pužo vowel	ХОСПАНҢА hospaṅǎ phonetics		ШЕМБА šemba parent's love

Family and Time

МАМА mama mother	ҒАҒА wawa gothor*	БАБО babo father	КАММА kamma parent, guardian	КАЈНИ kajni group
ШУЛА šuda daughter	СУЛЕ sule kyn*	КУЛО kulo son	ПАЗДА pazda child	ИЗА iza birth
ШУНА šuna sister	СУНЕ sune dister*	КУНО kuno brother	ГАЗНА gazna sibling	ЧЕМО čemo take, steal
КОНТАБЕ kontabe related secretly		МЕАРО mearo mirror	САМАЈА samaja time	КАПА kapa give, offer
ШМАЛА šmala outside	НАМПА nampa respond, repeat	ӘМА joma get, take		ШИНИ šini love of folk
ҒАЦО gaco day	ПУНИ puni month	ТУМА tuma year	СКАНА skana second	МОДУ modu minute
				ГЛОНА glona hour

Politics

гроўямин gropsjamin police, local gov.t enforcer		алґа algwa law, rule, order		шица šica politics	
пускуданценоца puskudandenoca genocide (see UN convention)		ибронка ibronka conspiracy		бенал benal tax, fine	
бушэму bustjomu murder		буспуна buspuņa rape		гәдәл gädäl jail, prison	
лица lica punish, sue		ёшю jestju reward, gift		шалде šalde missile	
хеза heza battle, fight		буднак budnak battalion, unit		слачо slačo crime	
бона bona war		ями jami military		линла linla freedom	
гланго glaņo command		кази kazi soldier		наґо nagwo rebel, resist, prevent	
борам boram bomb		гарина garina war crime		занґа zajwa politic(s)	
мозме mozme slavery				копац kopac complicity	

Places

падо pado hotel		саґа saņa registry		ёлек jelek electricity	
гахано gahano report, seems to be					
кожа koža controlled water		гухо guho forecast, predict		чазота čazota hall, hallway	

*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, Ha can be used as a prefix to indicate subjection. For an example, if you were to add only 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 -	-яш-jaš	-иш-iš
Adjectives	-a-a -e-e -и-и -o-o -y-u -	-ја́-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. Verbs will copy the vowel of the conjugation that was applied. Single syllable words, especially those with no coda, are exempt.

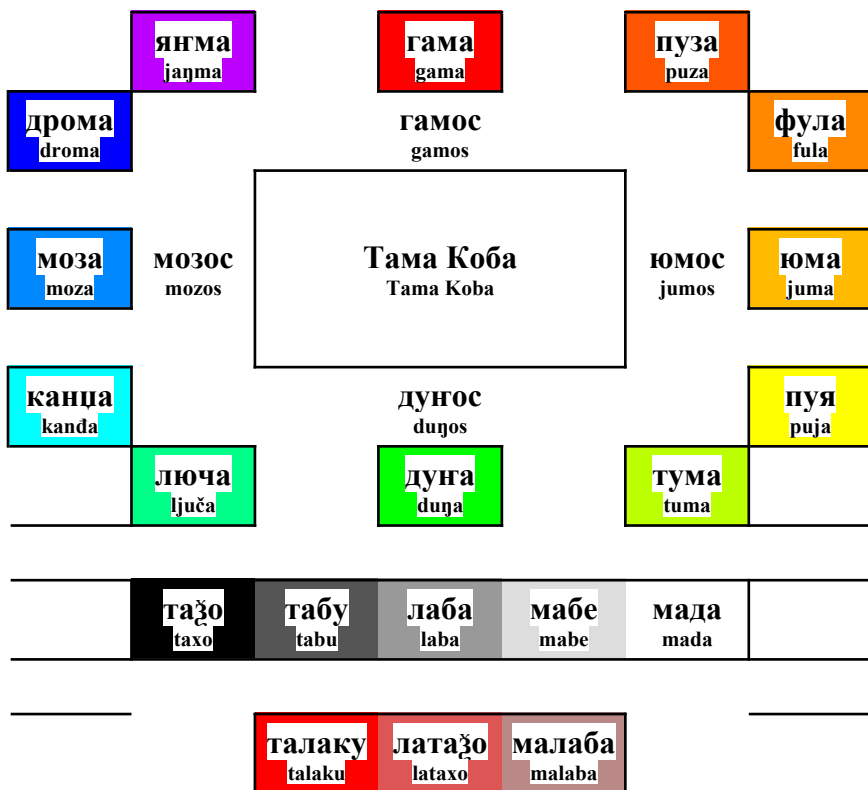
Other Conjugation

-зби that who does something	-(м)аз fruit, berry
бу- (бул) against, opposite of, anti-	му- meat of an animal
бус- against will, involuntarily	ни- without, lacking, un-, -less
гон- supporting, in favor of, pro-	-но vegetable, edible non-fruit plant
-иѡ starch, grain, grain of an animal	иѡа- drinkable liquid, drink
-иск ideology, the idea of, -ism	-ите 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	ХОТОН hoton	МУГЛА mugla	ДОБИ dobi	ШҖЕН šwen
food	grain	vegetable	meat	(to) eat	(to) drink
КОЈЧОН kojčon		СКОМАЗ skomaz		ШҖАЗА šwaza	
vegetable		fruit		drinkable liquid	
СУНИӘ sunijo	ПОНИӘ ponijo	НАӘ najo	АЯДИӘ ajadijo	ОДИМО odimo	ФУЛИӘ fulijo
bread	corn	biscuit	pastry	rice	pasta
ГАМАЗ gamaz	ОЈМАЗ ojmaz	ЯНАЗ jaŋaz	ФУМАЗ fumaz	ПУЗАЗ puzaz	ПУЯЗ pujaz
strawberry	blueberry	raspberry	orange	cranberry	pineapple
АЮМА ajuma	УҖАЗ uŋaz	ЛОЯЗ lojaz	ОЈҖОЗ ojʒoz	МАЗАЗ mazaz	БАНАЗ banaz
lime	lemon	grape	mango	apple	banana
УЮНО ujunno	КОНО kono	НУНО nuno	КҖАНО kwano	ШҖАКРИҖА šwakriwa	
broccoli	carrot	celery	tomato	drinkable water	
ШҖАНАЖИ šwanaži		ШҖАМАЗ šwamaz		ШҖАМУ šwamu	
alcohol		soda, pop		milk	
АНТАҖ antaŋ	МИҖАН miđan	БАНИ bani		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 art		КАНОЦИ kanoci sight art		МОГА moga music, sound (art)	
МАНДА maṇḍa instrument, tool of art		ШАРИ stari taste art	СКАФ skaf smell art	КОБО kobo ensemble, art group	
САЦА saca paint	СКАБА skaba paintbrush	СПАН spaṇ pencil, write		ЧЕНО čeno key mangda	
ЩАРА stara pluck mangda		АЖИМО aximo saxophone	МОНА mona glue	ЛОНДАН loṇḍan ruler	
БОҶОЛАН boʻolan string mangda		ГИНА gina voice	ГУЧАТ gučat choir	ЩАҶОН staxon flute, piccolo	
ДАЛЮ dalju tapstring mangda		РАИНА rajina artist		ОҶАҒ opsaw speak (w. auth), project	
ТАНЦА tanca synth.er	ДАЧА dača percussion	ПАГЛО paglo trumpet, tuba		ГУДАК gudak loud, bold	БУЗАК buzak soft, quiet

№14 - Umakočabiš

АЯНА ajana chair, sit	КАЈДА kajda couch, sofa	ПОЗДАК pozdak jacket, coat		ГАҒНА gawna table	
ЛОЖА loža knife, stab	ЁПА jepa fork	ЛУМА luma light (source)		ЛЯМ ljam lamp	ПУНТ punt spoon
МАЈКА majka television		КУПА kupa fridge	КУКҒА kukwa cooker	КОЕЗ koez closet, pantry	
ТРАФА trafa stair	ОЯЗДА ojazda stove	ПЛАДО plado bed, sleep	СКОДО skodo toilet	ПОЭ РОЈО alert, alarm	ЧАНКО čaṅko shirt, top
МЕХАНО mehano computer, machine		СПИКИ spiki keyboard	ЛУБИК lubik monitor	МАЛС mals computer mouse	
БАЗА baza carpet	СҶММА summa shower, bath	ТАНҒО taṅgo trousers		ПОЗИТ pozit robe, dress	
БЛУКА bluka skirt		ШЛАБИ šlabi sleeve, pant leg		ТАҶА taṇa 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 lenaŋ misamaja (She was quite busy/very breif)
**en + al > lena.*
- 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 (Name)
for untranslated foreign names, use Ёл'.
- When compounded to a word directly, it has the effect of causing it to refer instead to a related concept.
ex. pojaŋ (3rd person, fem: to warn, to alert) →
alpojaŋ (3rd person, fem: 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.