

# **Calvic Book of Language**

## **2nd English Edition**

**Revision Two**

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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	Бб	Гг	Дд	Ее	Ёё	Ғғ
Aa	Bb	Gg	Dd	Ee	JEje	Ww
[a]	[b]	[g] [j]	[d]	[ε~e]	[jε~je]	[w] [vj]
Жж	Зз	Ии	Јј	Кк	Лл	Мм
Žž (zh)	Zz	Ii	Jj	Kk	Ll	Mm
[ʒ]*	[z]	[i]	[j]	[k <sup>h</sup> ] [c <sup>h</sup> ]	[l] [λ]	[m]
Нн	Ңң	Оо	Өө	Ӗӗ	Пп	ҶҶ
Nn	Ŋŋ	Oo	JOjo	Xx	Pp	7
[n] [ɲ]	[ŋ]*	[o~o]	[jɔ~jo]	[ks] [kʃ]	[p <sup>h</sup> ]	[ʔ]*
Рр	Сс	Тт	Уу	Фф	Хх	Ψψ
Rr	Ss	Tt	Uu	Ff	Hh	PSps
[(r)] [ʒ]	[s]	[t <sup>h</sup> ]	[u~ʊ]	[f]*	[h~x] [ç]	[ps] [pʃ]
Цц	Чч	Џџ	Шш	Щщ	Юю	Яя
Cc	Čč (ch)	Đđ (dh)	Šš (sh)	Štst	JUju	JAja
[ts]*	[ʧ]*	[dʒ]*	[ʃ]*	[st] [ʃt]	[ju~jo]	[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)	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	шу šu
туга woman	я ja	та ta	ша <u>м</u> šam
*ДИМИ bynne	ё je	те te	ше <u>м</u> šem
ника́н, заняш unisex, 2-5 people	ме me	то to	се <u>м</u> sem
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 (-iś) 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-
ен-	у-
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 [asa] 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 енпону́м а́моз саламиш, до ә а́н кану́м ияца́бик. Ну, ә по́ну́м 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.

Чя́ заняш не де миса́ потора, и сём ма́кян маэ́ и ано́ф.

Čja zanjaš ne de misa potora, i sjem makjan mažo i anoφ.

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	-ун -un
фару woman	-ам -am	-ас -as	-ан -an
доруме bynne	-ем -em	-ес -es	-ен -en
нерам, заныш unisex, 2-5 people	-ям -jam	-яс -jas	-ян -jan
заныш 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, oppose	де de of, from, by	џајф џајф therefore, so, ergo
на na   што sto in, on   out	паш паš for, to, cause, support	лаху lahu   ама ama here   there
агло aglo above, over, up	анə anjo below, beneath, down	џја stja   гаfo gawo front   near
крич krič   мач mač left   right (of)	косе kose   може može north   south	ос os   мас mas east   west
џиде pside next to, side	камес kames far, away, distant	џна jena between, center

### Time

дела dela before, past, previous	ладе lade later, after, future	касла kasla parallel, same time
наш naš   ну nu again   now	ко ko   фуми fumi rarely   far before	даџа daџа   сика sika far future   all, every
ганасим ganasim (in) beginning, start	понац ponac   поци posi middle   ult. middle	аџамо astamo (in) conclusion, end

### Miscellaneous

идо ido or	џи i and, also	ис is with, both, include	не ne no, not	џаџан џаџан false, lie
да da yes	џан stan true, honest	до do but, however, except	сис sis exit	
чак čak open, available, free	џода stoda very, more, much	џок cok 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>koʷo</i> complex	ИБЛА <i>ibla</i> able, possible, can
ЖИҒАТ <i>žiwaṭ</i> from criteria, dependent on	ЕКУБИ <i>ekubi</i>	КАПИ <i>kapi</i> challenge, try, trial	ТРИША <i>triša</i> survive	ЖАҒА <i>žafa</i> hard, difficult
ҒҒАЦАМ <i>gwacam</i> manage, control	ЖИҒАТ <i>žiwaṭ</i> live, thrive, life	ТОМАШ <i>tomaš</i> guaranteed, certain	ЗИМА <i>zima</i> succeed, rise, victory	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>đijo</i> nine (9)	ЧИН <i>čij</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>camā</i> $10^{24}$	ПОЯМ <i>pojam</i> $10^{48}$
САҒӘ <i>sawjo</i> $10^{96}$	ЦАНА <i>đama</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

### Senses

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 -aw	-уӑ -ux	-уч -uĉ

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		лания lanja pray, kneel, genuflect, praise	

While аладит has some similarity to лания, 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 makо	арБИТ arbit	крига krigа	КОНТИТ kontit
make, build	work, do	read	continue, remain
ПИН pin	ГАЗМА gazma	СУДА suda	ЛУН lun
need	damage	need to be	want
ЗИМО zimo	ЗАН zaŋ	ПЛАН plan	
want to be	do to the self	plan	
КАНА kana	крабек krabek	ТЮС tjuс	
change	in part, some, part	break, split	
ЉДЕ љewe	КАТАН katan	ПОЧЕ poče	
join, link, unite	direct, guide, help	butcher, kill	
ХОНДИТ hondit	ОЧИТ očit	МАСИЈ masij	
wait, pause	teach, teacher	save	
ОЧЕНИТ očanit			
learn, study			

## 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)	е(џ) e(7)
Sentence ends with the verb.	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 У, 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 Џ 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.

ҒАБО wabo	МИ(Ј) mij	МЕЈ mej	АБА́ abá	ДОЛ dol	СҒО swo	АКУ́ akú
size	tiny	small	mid-size	big	massive	unct.able
ТАН tan	МИТАН mitan	МЕТАН metan	БАТАН batan	ДОЛТАН doltan	СҒОТАН sgotan	КУТАН kutan
length		short		long		
ШИ shi	МИЦИ miji	МЕЦИ meji	БАЦИ baci	ДОЦИ doji	СҒОЦИ sgotji	КУЦИ kuci
width		narrow		wide		
ЖАН жан	МИЩАН mištan	МЕЩАН meštan	БАЖАН bajan	ДОЖАН dojan	СҒОЖАН sgotjan	КУЖАН kujan
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 čí danġkamiš siki damiš(everywhere).

КОТ kot	biŋ	данġкам danġkam	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	СУБО subo	СЕМБО sembo	ДУҒЕЗ duwez	СЕНКО senko
circle	rectangle	triangle	door	arrowhead
СЕНКА senka	КОДА koda	МАЦУ macu	БРАНА brana	НАХО naho
pyramid	cylinder	tower, steep	support	floor
ХОТО hoto	КАПТА kapta	БОЏ box	СИҶИ 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.

спаџма spraxma surprise, confuse	фоно foно proud, pride, honor	имет imet content, calm, ease
пуна пуџа horny, sex	ѐго jego happy, joy, fun, funny	пџана pwana like, good
маџа maџа peace	маза maza bad, dislike	люда ljuda love, cute
бита bita optimistic	дабаџ dabajo amaze, move, persuade, strike	џазо wazo apathy
аџоф аџоф anger	яџо jaxo emotion	маџ маџо scare, fear
пасел pasel secret, shame	яма jama sadness	бенда insecurity
куле kule cynical	пуке puke disgust, hate	таџи tapsi envy
крадо krado powerless		мизеро mizero despair, angst
		кукан kukan neglect, poverty

### The body

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

аџмая axmaja	МИЗЕ mize	ШОЏА stoda	аџај axaj	КАМЕН kamen	ТЕМИ temi
earth	dirt	sand	gravel	stone, rock	mountain
ФОЗМЕ fozme	АМИЈ amij	АЛКАШ alkaš	ТЕЏУ teʒu	ЌЏОНЕ áxjone	СФОДА swoda
grass	fern	bush	tree	wild	hill
ТУФ tuf	ТАМ tam	ПУЦЕН puđen	КРИГА kriwa	ПАНОН panon	ЛЕО leo
clay	mud	water	liv. water	hole, cave	ocean, sea
СҖАЖЕ swaže	ПОЏҖА poxwa	ЏАДО xado	ЛЈОНА 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	АНЏО anxo		ГАШКА gaška	ХҖАДА hwada
flower	dog	mead, valley		cat	animal
БИНИ bini		МИШИ miši		СИНИ sini	
lilly (honesty)		poppy (peace)		tulip (love)	
ПОКО poko	ШАЛИ stali	КРАШО krašo	КАМБЕ kambе	СУТУ sutu	СУКУ suku
wood	metal	glass	brick	concrete	asphalt
КАМАЛ kamal	ИМАЛ imal	СЕПА sepa		ЈМАЛ jamal	ПАЛӘ paljo
camel	llama	sheep, alpaca		horse	chicken
МАЕРО maero		ПАНДА panda		САМҖАН sampsan	
demon, monster		bear, panda		snake, dragon	
БОЧ boč	ГАЛАЧ galač	САНК sanj	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		ҖҖАЛА 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 *но̀џо* 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 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

ДОЋН dojen only	ЌЦ jod question	ТАН тап who, what	АМ am from who	ШАЛ šal when in	ШОМ šom where
СУДИ судí of where	СА sa when	ҒАН вап why	ОЛЈ олј how	ЏИ xi apology	ШОЧО stočo stuff, misc
ГЕҒА gewa request	ДОЯ doja welcome	ДАЛА́ dalá until, then	АҐИ axi order	КУЗЃАМА́ kuzǎmá plead, beg, apologize	

## №Т - Gawo

### Transportation

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

### Language and Trade

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

### Family and Time

мама mama mother	фафа wawa gother*	баба baba father	камма kamma parent, guardian	кани kani group	
шула šuda daughter	сале sule kyn*	куло kulo son	пазда pazda child	мие mijо liv. mirror	
шуна šuna sister	суне sune dister*	куно kuno brother	газна gazna sibling	краси kراسي sentence	
контабе kontabe related secretly		меаро mearo mirror	самая samaja time	хгада hwada animal	
шмалла šmalla outside		эма joma get, receive		шини šini love of folk	
гацо gaco day	пуни puni month	тума tuma year	скана skana second	моду modu minute	глона glona hour

## Politics

грошѣмик gropsjamik police, local gov.t enforcer		алгѣ algwa law, rule, order	шица šica politician
пускуданѣноца puskydandenoca genocide (see UN convention)		ибронка ibronka conspiracy	бенал benal tax, fine
бушѣму bustjomu murder	буспуна buspuņa rape	гѣдѣл gädäl jail, prison	шалде šalde missile
палаж palax peace	лица lica punish, sue	ѣшю jestju reward, gift	пучка pučka gun
хеѣ heza battle	бада bada war	буднак budnak battalion, unit	слачо slačo crime
гланѣ glaņo command	борам boram bomb	кази kazi soldier	яѣми jami military
ѣшю jestju slavery	кридна kridna war crime	нагѣ nagwo rebel, resist, prevent	копѣц 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 --	-яш-jaš	-иш-iš
Adjectives	-a-a -e-e -и-и -o-o -y-u --	-я́-já	-и-и

### 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

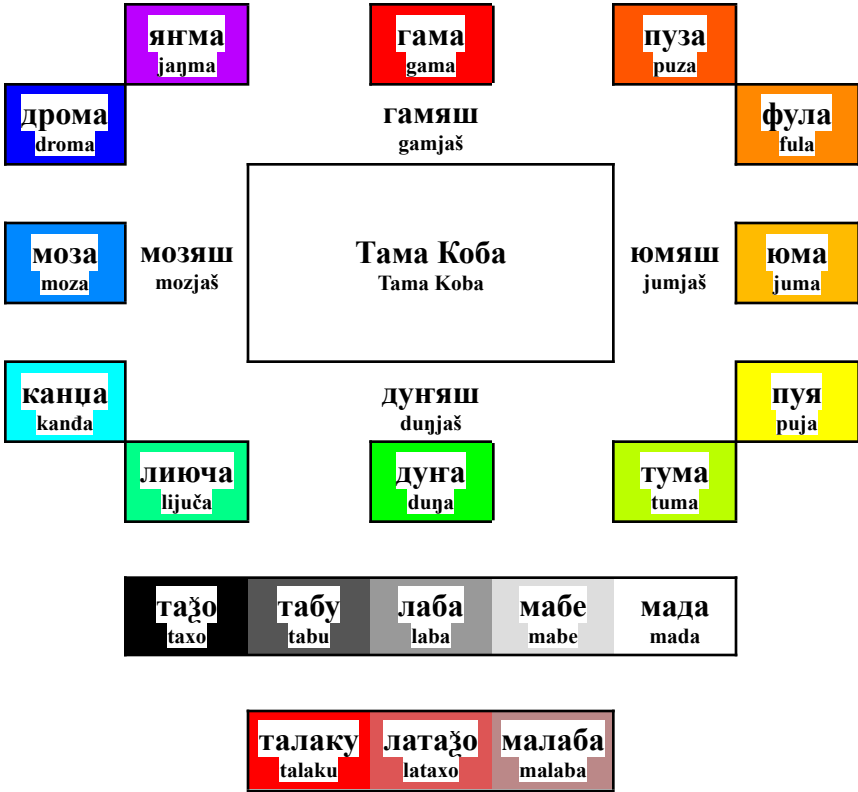
-бик	-(м)аз
that who does something	fruit, berry
бу-	му-
against, opposite of, anti-	meat of an animal
бус-	ни-
against will, involuntarily	without, lacking, un-, -less
гон-	-но
supporting, in favor of, pro-	vegetable, edible non-fruit plant
-иә	шфа-
starch, grain, grain of an animal	drinkable liquid, 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 food	ЗОЛИЭ zolijo grain	КОЈЧОН vegetable	МУГЛАЗ meat	ДОБИТ dobit (to) eat	ШФИТ šwit (to) drink
КОЈЧОН kojčon vegetable		СКОМАЗ skomaz fruit		ШФАЖДА šwažda drinkable liquid	
СУНИЭ sunijo bread	ПОНИЭ ponijo corn	НАЭ najo biscuit	АЯДИЭ ajadijo pastry	ОДИМО odimo rice	ФУЛИЭ fulijo pasta
ГАМАЗ gamaz strawberry	ОЭМАЗ ojomaz blueberry	ЯНАЗ jaňaz raspberry	ФУМАЗ fumaz orange	ПУЗАЗ puzaz cranberry	ПУЯЗ pujaz pineapple
АЮМА ajuma lime	УНАЗ uňaz lemon	ЛОЯЗ lojaz grape	ОЈЏОЗ ojʒoz mango	МАЗАЗ mazaz apple	БАНАЗ banaz banana
УЮНО broccoli	КОНО carrot	НУНО celery	КҒАНО tomato	ШҒАКРИҒА šwakriwa drinkable water	
ШҒАНАЖИ šwanaži alcohol		ШҒАМАЗ šwamaz soda, pop		ШҒАМУ šwamu milk	
АНТАҒ antaň cold, cool	МИЦАН midan warm, mild	БАНИТ banit heat, process		ХАМИ hami fire, hot, fry	МИЗЛА 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 maŋda instrument, tool of art	щари stari   скаф skaf taste art   smell art	кобо kobo ensemble, art group
саца saca   скаба skaba paint   paintbrush	спан spaŋ pencil, write	кано kano   гучат gučat piano   choir
щара stara guitar, sitar	аџимо aximo   мона mona saxophone   glue	лондан lonđan ruler
боџолан boʝolan violin	гина gina   гуда guda voice   guitar, oud	щаџон staxon flute, piccolo
далю dalju dulcimer, qanun	раиник rajinik artist	оџаф opsaw speak, project
танца tanca   дача dača synth.er   percussion	пагло paglo trumpet, tuba	гудак gudak   бузак buzak loud, bold   soft, quiet

## №14 - Umakočabiš

аяџан ajaʝan chair, sit	кажда kajda couch, sofa	поздак pozdak jacket, coat	гагна gawna table
ложа loža knife, stab	џпа jeпа fork	лума luma light source	лям ljam   пунт punt lamp   spoon
моцка moцka television	купа kupa fridge	кукџа kukwa cooker	коез koez closet, pantry
трафа trafa   оязда ojazda stair   stove	пладо plado bed, sleep	скодо skodo toilet	поэ pojo   чанко čaŋko alert, alarm   shirt, top
механо mehano computer, machine	спики spiki keyboard	лубик lubik monitor	малс mals computer mouse
база baza carpet	сџмма summa shower, bath	танго taŋgo trousers	позит pozit robe, dress
блука bluka skirt	шлаби šlabi sleeve, pant leg	тања taŋa 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.