

A 120 Word Auxiliary Language Prototype

Grammar, vocabulary, examples and open questions

Conscious Observer | Prototype A01 | Version 0.1 | 16 October 2026

Purpose and provenance

A01 is an experimental 120-entry language sketch by Conscious Observer, developed with AI assistance. It is inspired by The Loom of Language and deliberately explores a broader set of vocabulary cues. It is not Interglossa, a translation of Bodmer's vocabulary, or an established community language. The dictionary defines meanings for this prototype only. A checked cue means the cited source supports the motivating form or concept; it does not validate the adaptation, demonstrate ease of learning, or establish ultimate etymology. Most cues remain provisional.

Sounds and spelling

Use five vowels a e i o u, with reference values /a e i o u/. The consonants used are b d f g h j k l m n p r s t v w y. The reference values follow the corresponding IPA letters except j = /dʒ/, y = /j/, and r = /r/. G is always /g/, s always /s/, and no letter is silent. Each vowel is a separate syllable nucleus, including adjacent vowels: jua has two syllables; helio has three. Base entries use open syllables of the form V or CV, with no consonant clusters or final consonants. Stress the next-to-last vowel, or the sole vowel in a one-syllable word. Each part of a hyphenated compound retains its own stress. These are reference targets, not a demand that learners erase their accents. Native-speaker and phonetic testing remain necessary.

Basic clauses

Use Subject + optional pa or fu + optional na + Verb + optional Object + relation phrases. The subject is required in the teaching standard. Each clause has one predicate, except that voli and pote may precede another verb within that predicate. Do not infer tense from a changing word ending. An unmarked clause is general or takes its time from context. Pa and fu locate the event in past and future time; they do not by themselves distinguish completed, habitual, or ongoing action. Na negates the entire predicate that follows it. Modal plus negation uses this same order: Mi na pote yomi means I cannot read. Narrow negation within a modal complement is not yet specified.

People and things

Mi is I/me, ti is you, li is a single third-person referent of any gender or a thing, wi is we/us, and lu is plural they/them. The membership of wi is contextual and can be clarified with named participants; there is no inclusive-exclusive contrast in vo.1. An unnumbered noun is number-neutral. Put ma before it when plurality matters, or use a numeral instead. A noun phrase is optional la/lo + optional ma or numeral + noun + qualities + optional de possessor. La and lo distinguish this/these from that/those. Qualities follow the noun. Multiple qualities independently modify it; complex modifier scope is not defined. No article, grammatical gender, or agreement ending is required.

Relations and properties

De marks a possessor or association. A marks a recipient or destination, di an origin, ko accompaniment, po purpose or beneficiary, ni containment, and su support on a surface. Ko followed directly by a quality marks manner: ko lenito means slowly. This limited distinction is explicit but may still create ambiguities to test. Use isa for properties, identity, and location: La domu isa besara means this building is large; Mi isa ni domu means I am in a building. The prototype does not claim that these seven relation words cover every relation needed in general discourse.

Questions and requests

Place ka before a complete statement to make a yes-or-no question. Keep the word order. For content questions, replace the unknown constituent with ki (what), ku (who), we (where), or te (when), leaving it in its ordinary position. Te as a time question occurs after the predicate and its arguments. Do not add ka to content questions in this version. Pe before a complete clause makes a request or instruction: Pe ti helipa mi. Respond to a negative question with an explicit clause rather than relying on ya or na alone.

Joining and repeating

Wa joins two nouns or two complete clauses; o marks alternatives at the same level. Ke follows a main clause and introduces its stated reason. Se introduces a condition, followed by a comma and a complete consequent clause. Repeat subjects in joined clauses. Nested or multiply coordinated clauses and complex logical scope are outside the teaching standard. Re follows all arguments and relation phrases and means that the described event occurs again.

Numbers and compounds

The ten digit words name 0-9. Larger non-negative integers are spoken as a sequence of digits: dua nula kitabu means 20 books. The sequence before the noun is one numeral; no ma is then needed. Fractions, signed numbers, dates, and units require a later specification. A hyphen joins a registered two-part compound with the generic head first: domu-soma = school or learning building; rena-soma = learner; kitabu-luga = language book. Only these three compounds are registered in vo.1. A verb used as the second member denotes its activity. Other unannounced noun-verb conversions or invented compound meanings are not licensed.

Verb frames

Isa takes an identity noun, quality, or location phrase. Gida and veni can take a destination with a and an origin with di. Dona takes a thing as object and a recipient with a. Toma takes a thing and optionally its source with di. Weka takes a thing and a location phrase. Habe takes a possessed thing. Fara takes a thing made or a named task. Baki takes an optional location. Sama and kana take an optional perceived thing. Yomi takes text or a book; kaki takes text as object. Soma takes an optional topic. Jua takes an optional known thing or topic; proposition complements are not yet specified. Lali takes an optional language, a partner with ko, and manner with ko + quality. Suali takes a question as object and an addressee with a; jawaba takes an optional question as object and addressee with a. Maka and minu take what is consumed. Dorimi takes no direct object. Voli takes a thing or a verb phrase; pote takes a verb phrase only. Helipa takes the helped person. Seniti takes a feeling or perceived state. English infinitive to is never inserted between a modal and its following verb.

Limits and next tests

This is a text-first pilot with no tested pronunciation recordings, learner data, or independently reviewed etymological inventory. Closely similar particles such as mi/ti/li and wi/we may be difficult to distinguish. Some adapted cues may be false friends or lose their original recognizability. Limited relation words, unspecified aspect, and compound interpretation may cause ambiguity. There are no general relative clauses, quoted speech rules, technical register, or full pragmatic system. Proper names may retain their source spelling and are outside the root sound rules. None of these limitations should be hidden by a claim of universal simplicity.

Example sentences and short exchanges

The examples demonstrate statements, questions, requests, and ways to repair a misunderstanding. The water request and response, and the reading question and answer, can be practiced as short exchanges. All words appear in the base lexicon.

Prototype	English meaning	Rule or qualification
Mi soma luga.	I study a language.	Unmarked clause; time is contextual or general.
Mi pa soma luga.	I studied a language.	Past marker; the verb stays unchanged.
Mi fu soma luga.	I will study a language.	Future marker.
Mi na jua.	I do not know.	Predicate negation.
Ka ti voli soma luga?	Do you want to study a language?	Question marker plus a modal construction.
Mi dona kitabu a ti.	I give a book to you.	Object followed by recipient phrase.
Li habe dua kitabu.	They have two books.	Li refers to one person; dua supplies number.
Ma rena isa anibu.	The people are kind.	Plural noun; isa links a property.
Kitabu de mi isa neo.	My book is new.	Possessor follows de.
Ti gida a we?	Where are you going?	Question word remains in the destination position.
Pe ti lali ko lenito.	Please speak slowly.	Polite request and explicitly marked manner.
Pe ti lali re.	Please speak again.	Clause-final re repeats the event.
Ti voli ki?	What do you want?	Question word in object position.
Mi voli maji.	I want water.	Voli can take a noun object.
Mi dona maji a ti.	I give water to you.	A simple response to the preceding request.
Ka ti pote yomi la kitabu?	Can you read this book?	Ability plus verb plus its object.
Ya. Mi pote yomi la kitabu.	Yes. I can read this book.	An explicit answer reduces ambiguity.
Wi soma ko rafiki.	We study with a friend.	Ko plus a noun phrase marks accompaniment.

The base lexicon

A cue is an inspiration recorded during design, not a claim of exact borrowing or ultimate origin. Pending means the cue has not been verified against an adequate dictionary in this review. Every adapted form and assigned meaning is experimental. A checked source cue does not establish learner familiarity, cultural approval, or historical priority. [1] refers to The Loom of Language; [1 1] to the NSW English/Swahili dictionary.

Function words

Form	Adopted meaning	Design cue and verification
mi	I or me	Project-selected pronoun
ti	you	Project-selected pronoun
li	he she it or singular they	Project-selected neutral pronoun
wi	we or us	Project-selected; membership contextual
lu	they or them plural	Project-selected pronoun
na	predicate negation	Project-selected particle
ya	yes	Project-selected response
ka	yes-or-no question marker	Project-selected particle
pa	past time marker	Project-selected particle
fu	future time marker	Project-selected particle
de	of or belonging to	Romance cue; pending
a	to a recipient or destination	Romance cue; pending
di	from an origin	Project-selected particle
ko	with; manner before a quality	Project-selected relation
po	for a purpose or beneficiary	Project-selected relation
ni	in or inside	Project-selected relation
su	on or on top of	Project-selected relation
wa	and	Arabic wa cue; pending
o	or	Romance cue; pending
se	if	Romance cue; pending
ke	because	Project-selected conjunction
pe	request or imperative marker	Project-selected particle
la	this or these	Project-selected demonstrative
lo	that or those	Project-selected demonstrative

Form	Adopted meaning	Design cue and verification
ma	plural marker	Project-selected particle
ki	what	Project-selected question word
ku	who	Project-selected question word
we	where	Project-selected question word
te	when	Project-selected question word
re	again	Latin re cue; pending

Digit words

Form	Adopted meaning	Design cue and verification
nula	zero	International null cue; pending
satu	one	Indonesian satu cue; pending
dua	two	Indonesian dua cue; pending
tiga	three	Indonesian tiga cue; pending
epata	four	Indonesian empat cue adapted; pending
lima	five	Indonesian lima cue; pending
enama	six	Indonesian enam cue adapted; pending
tuju	seven	Indonesian tujuh cue adapted; pending
delapa	eight	Indonesian delapan cue adapted; pending
sebila	nine	Indonesian sembilan cue adapted; pending

Verbs

Form	Adopted meaning	Design cue and verification
isa	be; identity property or location	Project-selected copula
gida	go	Turkish git cue adapted; pending
veni	come	Latin venire cue; pending
dona	give	Latin donare cue; pending
toma	take	Spanish tomar cue; pending
habe	have or possess	Latin habere cue; pending
fara	make or do	Romance fare cue; pending
weka	put or place	Swahili weka cue; pending

Form	Adopted meaning	Design cue and verification
baki	remain or stay	Swahili baki; [11] remain entry
sama	hear	Arabic hearing cue adapted; pending
kana	see	Mandarin kan cue adapted; pending
yomi	read	Japanese yomu cue adapted; pending
kaki	write	Japanese kaku cue adapted; pending
soma	study or learn	Swahili soma; [11] learn and study entries
jua	know	Swahili jua cue; pending
lali	speak	Greek lalia cue adapted; pending
suali	ask	Arabic sual cue adapted; pending
jawab	answer	Arabic jawab cue adapted; pending
maka	eat	Indonesian makan cue adapted; pending
minu	drink	Indonesian minum cue adapted; pending
dorimi	sleep	Latin dormire cue adapted; pending
voli	want	Latin volo cue adapted; pending
pote	be able to	Latin potens cue adapted; pending
helipa	help	English help cue adapted; pending
seniti	feel	Romance sentir cue adapted; pending

Nouns

Form	Adopted meaning	Design cue and verification
rena	person	Mandarin ren cue adapted; pending
toto	child	Swahili mtoto cue adapted; pending
rafiki	friend	Swahili rafiki; [11] friend entry
familia	family	Latin and Romance familia cue; pending
domu	house or building	Latin domus cue adapted; pending
kitabu	book	Swahili kitabu; [11] book entry
luga	language	Latin lingua cue adapted; pending
nama	name	Sanskrit nama cue adapted; pending
maji	water	Swahili maji cue; pending

Form	Adopted meaning	Design cue and verification
roti	bread	Hindustani roti cue; pending
nasi	cooked rice	Indonesian nasi cue; pending
mela	fruit	Project-selected noun
supa	soup	International soup cue adapted; pending
muta	animal	Project-selected noun
pata	plant	Project-selected noun
tera	land or ground	Latin terra cue adapted; pending
helio	sun	Greek helio; [1] p. 499
luna	moon	Latin luna cue; pending
fota	light	Greek phot cue; [1] p. 497; adaptation original
agini	fire	Sanskrit agni cue adapted; pending
vayu	air	Sanskrit vayu cue; pending
dina	day	Hindustani din cue adapted; pending
nokata	night	Latin noct cue adapted; pending
temapo	time	Latin tempus cue adapted; pending
manu	hand	Latin manus cue adapted; pending
pada	foot	Sanskrit pada cue; pending
oko	eye	Slavic oko cue; pending
ore	ear	Project-selected noun
kora	heart	Latin cor cue adapted; pending
tala	head	Tamil talai cue adapted; pending
jami	community	Arabic gathering cue adapted; pending
salama	peace	Arabic salam cue adapted; pending
dunia	world	Swahili dunia and Arabic dunya cues; pending
rasita	path or road	Hindustani rasta cue adapted; pending
data	information	International data cue narrowed; pending

Qualities

Form	Adopted meaning	Design cue and verification
bona	good	Latin bonus cue; pending
mala	bad	Latin malus cue; pending
besara	large	Indonesian besar cue adapted; pending
siria	small	Tamil ciriya cue adapted; pending
neo	new	Greek neo; [1] p. 498
pala	old	Greek palaeo; [1] p. 498; adaptation original
poli	many	Greek poly; [1] p. 498; adaptation original
poko	few	Spanish poco cue; pending
iso	equal	Greek iso; [1] p. 498
hetero	different	Greek hetero; [1] p. 498
terama	warm	Greek therm; [1] p. 498; adaptation original
sita	cold	Sanskrit sita cue adapted; pending
rava	fast	Project-selected quality
lenito	slow	Romance lento cue adapted; pending
tele	far or distant	Greek tele; [1] p. 498
nika	near	Project-selected quality
safi	clean	Swahili safi; [11] clean entry
sana	healthy	Latin sanus cue adapted; pending
siki	ill	English sick cue adapted; pending
anibu	kind or caring	Tamil anbu cue adapted; pending

Source references

[1] Bodmer, F. (1944; supplied scan lists fifth impression, 1949). The Loom of Language: A Guide to Foreign Languages for the Home Student. Edited and arranged by L. Hogben. George Allen & Unwin. Local primary source: 2015.283471.The-Loom_text.pdf. Printed page numbers are used in citations; printed pp. 481-511 are PDF pp. 495-525. [Source](#)

[11] NSW Department of Education and Training (2008). Bilingual Dictionary for ESL Beginners: English/Swahili. ISBN 9780731386451. Selected lexical entries consulted; not an etymological dictionary. [Source](#)