

言・和

言・和

hafa Seniva

X_N_・S/V_

0. Overview

Creator: **Kinboise**

([^hkʰin.bwi.sə], Nivoni: *ΚΙΝΒΟΙΣΕ*, Seniva: *Kinbwise*)

Date of birth: **2018.11.01**

Goal: **Easy** (for myself) **to use in reality**

(as opposed to my previous artlangs set in my conworld)

Website: <https://k.guc1010.top/Seniva> (in Chinese)

1. Phonology & Orthography

There are 4 writing systems in use:

- **Latin**
- **Punsita:** An alphabet
- **Fitenka:** An impure abjad, stacked like Hangul
- **Haniva:** Chinese Hanzi, native reading

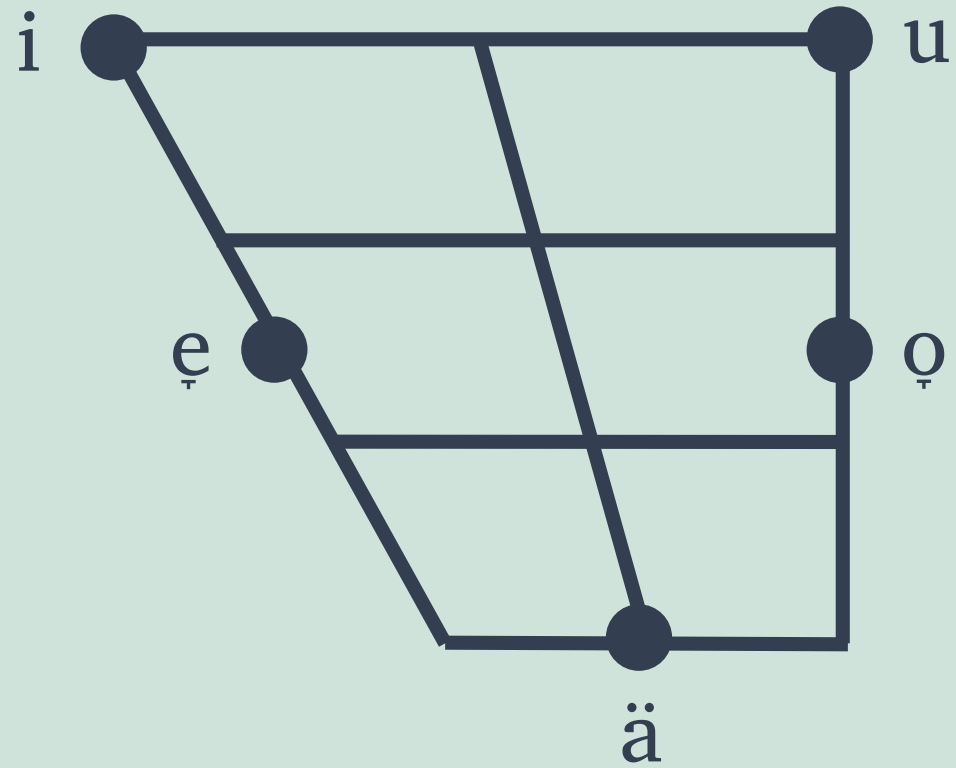
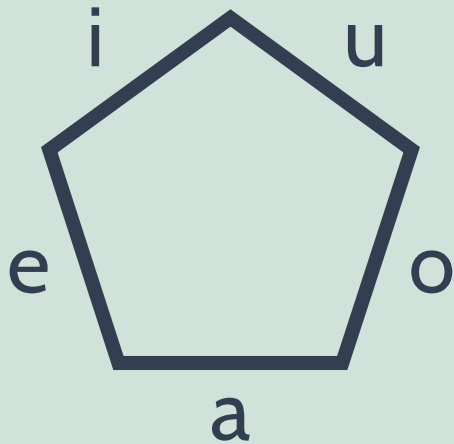
1. Phonology & Orthography: Vowels

1. Basic vowels

Punsita	/	\	–	/	\
Latin	i	e	a	o	u
Recommended	[i]	[e̞]	[ä]	[o̞]	[u]
Alternatives	[i~ɪ]	[e~ɛ]	[a~ɑ]	[o~ɔ]	[u~ʊ]

1. Phonology & Orthography: Vowels

1. Basic vowels



1. Phonology & Orthography: Vowels

2. Additional Vowels for Loanwords

Punsita	x	–
Latin	y	w
Recommended	[y]	[ɯ]
Alternatives	same as ⟨i⟩	same as ⟨u⟩

1. Phonology & Orthography: Consonants

1. Basic consonants

Punsita	o	o	o	o	o	o	<	>
Latin	q, ø	h	p	b	t	d	k	g
Recom.	[ʔ]	[x]	[p ^h]	[b]	[t ^h]	[d]	[k ^h]	[g]
Alter.	∅	[h]	–	[p ^h]	–	[t ^h]	–	[k ^h]

Punsita	c		o	o	c		N	u
Latin	c		j	s	z		f	v
Recom.	[t ^h]		[j]	[s]	[z]		[f]	[v]
Alter.	[ts ^h ~ tʂ ^h ~ tʃ ^h], [ʃ ~ ʂ]		–	–	[dz ~ ts ^h], [ð]		[f]	[w], [v]

Punsita	z	s	s	ε	z
Latin	m	n		l	r
Recom.	[m]	[n]	[ñ]	[l]	[r]
Alter.	–	–	[m], [n], [ŋ]	–	[ɹ ~ ɹ̥ ~ ɹ̃]

1. Phonology & Orthography: Consonants

2. Additional Consonants for Loanwords

Punsita	ᵑO	ω	ᵑ	ᵑ
Latin	nq	dc	x	xz
Recommended	[ŋ]	[d̄z̄~d̄ʒ̄~d̄ʒ̄]	[ʃ~ʒ~ç]	[z̄~ʒ̄~ʒ̄]
Alternatives	same as ⟨n⟩	same as ⟨c⟩	same as ⟨c⟩	same as ⟨r⟩

1. Phonology & Orthography

Vowel	Front	Central	Back
High	i (y)		(ɯ) u
Mid	e		o
Low		a	

Consonant	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal	m	n		(ŋ)	
Stop	p b	t d	tʃ (dʒ)	k	(ʔ)
Fricative	f	s z	(ʃ ʒ)	x	
Approximant	ʋ	l	j		
Trill		r			

1. Phonology & Orthography: Stress

1. Native words

- On the first syllable of the last root → *Word Formation*

2. Loanwords

- Acute marks stress (í é á ó ú ý w):
 - Bejd**í**nq, T**ý**rkije, Gin**é**
- Penultimate when there's no acute:
 - Dc**u**nqhv**a**, Arhent**i**na, M**o**sk**v**a
- Antepenultimate when the word ends in ⟨-ija⟩:
 - Jugosl**a**vija, **A**sija, Ostreb**j**lija

2. Morphology: Verbs

1. Phonological pattern

- The citation form ends in a consonant other than *h, n*

2. Inflection

- Imperfective aspect
 - Cyclic vowel shift: $i < e < a < o < u < i$
- Gerund
 - Append *-i*

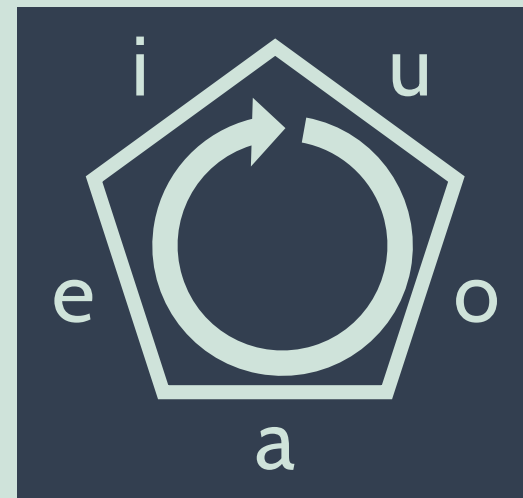
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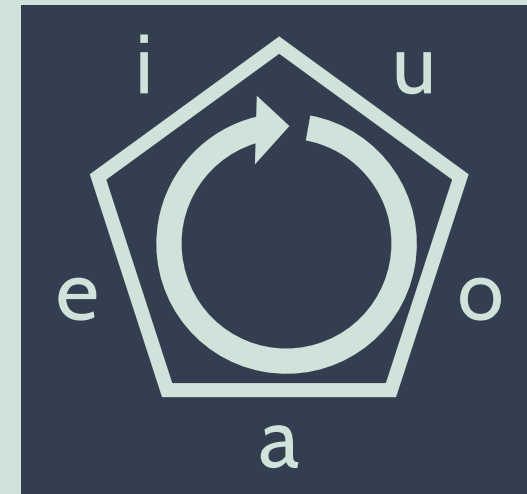
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2. Morphology: Verbs

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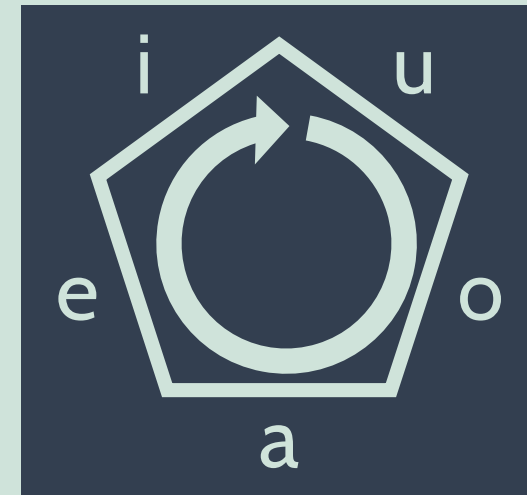


“eat”	Perfective	Imperfective
Finite	kag	keg
Gerund	kagi	kegi

2. Morphology: Verbs

2. Inflection

- Imperfective aspect
 - Cyclic vowel shift: $i < e < a < o < u < i$
- Gerund
 - Append *-i*



“battle”	Perfective	Imperfective
Finite	lafum	lafom
Gerund	lafumi	lafomi

2. Morphology: Nouns

1. Phonological pattern

- The citation form ends in *-e*, *-a*, *-o*

2. Inflection

- Specific → General
 - append *-n*

	Specific	General
"person"	line	linen

2. Morphology: Nouns

3. Gender

-e general, -a feminine, -o masculine

- **line** “person” **lina** “woman” **lino** “man”
- **jake** “parent” **jaka** “mother” **jako** “father”
- **kate** “cat” **kata** “female cat” **kato** “male cat”

For genderless nouns, changing the vowel ending -e/-a/-o may or may not form new words:

- **plafe** “arm” **plafa** “branch (abstract)” **plafo** “branch (of a tree)”

2. Morphology: Nouns

4. Modification

Consecutive nouns – intersection of their reference sets

(Act as either a noun or an adjective in English)

- **dade** “dog” **bore** “something big” **dade bore** “big dog”
smth. that is both a dog and big
- **flore** “flower” **fole** “something blue” **flore fole** “blue flower”
smth. that is both a flower and blue
- **slade** “smth. sweet” **vohe** “smth. sour” **slade vohe** “smth. sweet and sour”

2. Morphology: Nouns

5. Proper nouns

- Latin: Capitalize the first letter
- Punsita, Fitenka, and Haniva: Prepend an interpunct “.”

- Foreign names

- Preferably transcribed phonetically to Seniva
- If the original spelling is to be kept, put it in quotation marks “ ”, and append the phonetic transcription in []

- Example

- Latin: “George Washington” [Dcodc Voxinqten]
- Seniva: [George Washington] [·w̄/·w̄·N/·ŋ̄s̄ OΛ̄^{s̄}]

2. Morphology: Nouns

5. Proper nouns

Place names in Seniva have the meaning “*something pertaining to [the place]*”, used with other nouns to clarify.

Generally, the common noun precedes the proper noun.

Alternatively, use a colon in between if the proper noun precedes the common noun.

Example:

- Dcunqhva “Something pertaining to China”
- saso Dcunqhva =Dcunqhva:saso “China, the country”
- line Dcunqhva =Dcunqhva:line “Chinese person”
- hafa Han =Han:hafa “Chinese language”

2. Morphology

Unnaturalized loanwords

- Transcribed phonetically
- Marked with a preceding upper dot “ˈ”

Examples:

- ˈgavkav “Gaokao (National College Entrance Examination of China)”
- ˈpokar “poker cards”
- ˈmarxale (<maršal) “marshall”
- ˈmalqáh (< מַלְאָךְ) “angel”

2. Morphology: Adverbs

- Ends in -u:

zil “look like” → zilu “maybe”

sade “present (now)” → sadu “now”

meke “smth. quick” → meku “quickly”

Examples:

- zilu mi sip. “Maybe I’ll come.”
- lin po vag sadu. “They are already moving now.”
- vi kable e line meku vad. “That horse quickly carries a person.”

2. Morphology: Numerals

1. Root

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	$\times 10^{\wedge}$	some
-nu-	-je-	-be-	-ko-	-fa-	-pu-	-re-	-ca-	-do-	-za-	-to-	-mo-

2. Stem: digit by digit in base ten

48	fado-
309	konuza-
5261	pubereje-
100	tobe- ($=1 \times 10^2$)
70000	catofa- ($=7 \times 10^4$)
50 and some	pumo-

2. Morphology: Numerals

3. Suffixes

- -n quantity (n items) ben “two items”
- -ne quantity (emphasis) bene “two items” (emphasis)
- -no name of number (number n) beno “number two”
- -na ordinal (n th) bena “second”
- -ni adverb (n by n) beni “two by two”

2. Morphology: Numerals

4. Operators

.	+	-	×	/	^
-vi-	-ja-	-hi-	-go-	-se-	-la-

- half ($1/2$) seben
- 6.63×10^{-34} revirekotohikofano

2. Morphology: Word Formation

1. Root

- Monosyllabic roots for common and compounding concepts
 - CVC-, -CCVC-, -CVCC- (the same structure as verbs)
- Polysyllabic roots for uncommon and less compounding concepts
 - CVCVC-, etc.
 - (usually correspond to CVCVCV nouns)

2. Morphology: Word Formation

- Vocabulary source

- Primary: Nivoni, Serbo-Croatian

- эап (*haf*) > haf

- ТЕЕКР (*teekr*) > teke

- ΖΗΕΙ (*zwei*) > zevo;

- суза (*suza*) > suz

- далеки (*daleki*) > dale

- певати (*pevati*) > peva;

- Secondary: Chinese, Latin, novel creations

- 日 (**njit*) > nito

- 便利 > benle

- 开 > kaj;

- VÉRVS > vere

- STÉLLA > stela

- FLÓRIS > flore

- kef

- pade

- fare;

- Others: English, Greek

- cap > kape

- feature > fite;

- στίχος (*stíxos*) > stiho

- ζῶον (*zôion*) > zoje

2. Morphology: Word Formation

2. Affixes

- Prefix: -CV-

-pit- “go” -**z**upit- “leave” -**r**upit- “go through” -**r**apit- “go back”
-sel- “tidy” -**n**asel- “mess”

- Suffix: -VC-

-laf- “fight”	-laf um - “battle”
-lin- “person”	-lin ic - “child”
-mic- “trade”	-mic on - “market”
-gor- “learn”	-gor ik - “student” - sugorik - “classmate”

2. Morphology: Word Formation

2. Affixes

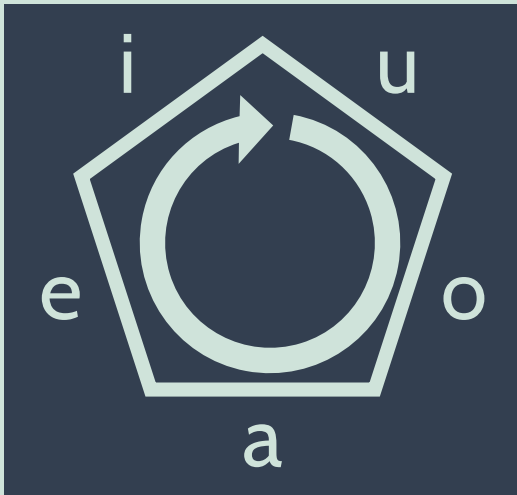
- Simulfix: Cyclic vowel shift

-kag- “eat”

-keg- “eating/to be eaten”

-vel- “sleep”

-vil- “sleeping/*to be slept”



2. Morphology: Word Formation

3. Compounding: root + *-i* + root

- -vil- “sleeping” -mes- “think” -vilimes- “dream”
- -nuz- “year” -pad- “old” -nuzipad- “senior”
- -hih- “high” -goron- “school” -hihigoron- “university”
- -jak- “parent” -sas- “country” -jakisas- “homeland”

2. Morphology: Word Formation

4. From stem to word: add an ending

- Verb: *stem + ∅*

-pit- “go” → pit “go”

-naseI- “mess” → naseI “mess up”

-vilimes- “dream” → vilimes “dream”

2. Morphology: Word Formation

4. From stem to word: add an ending

- **Noun:** *stem + -e/-a/-o*

-e usually for general:

-keg- “eating/eaten” → kege “food”

-hihigoron- “university” → hihigorone “university”

-a/-o usually for specific or extended:

-nov- “new” → nove “something new”; novo “news”

-hac- “link” → hace “relation”; haca “line, segment”; haco “rope, string”

Polysyllabics usually have an inherent vowel ending:

-cokol- → cokola “chocolate”

-tomat- → tomate “tomato”

2. Morphology: Word Formation

5. Hyphen compounds: used when ending is essential to the meaning

- -haf- “speak” hafa “language” gara “subject”
→ hafa-gara “linguistics” (**hafigara* the art of speech?)
- -mic- “trade” mice “money” lubo “room”
→ mice-lubo “bank” (**micilubo* trading room?)

2. Morphology: Word Formation

Word stress falls on the first syllable of the last root

Examples: roots in grey, stressed vowel in yellow

- hafa “language”
- jagoda “strawberry”
- lafum “battle”
- nasel “mess up”
- bamisove “political party”
- nuzinove “junior”
- hihigorone “university”
- hafa-cile “grammar”

3. Syntax: Case Particles & Word Order

- Nominative
- Accusative
- Genitive
- Dative
- NOM.plural
- ACC.plural
- GEN.plural
- DAT.plural
- Verb

i
e
a
u
in
en
an
un
on (rarely used)

<i>Adverbial</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Verb</i>
u ploda	i kate	e dade	on hemik.
DAT garden	NOM cat	ACC dog	Verb chase _{IPFV}
In a garden, (a) cat(s) chase(s) (a) dog(s).			

\QΕ/V_ /<_Λ\ \V_V\ ͅX\2'< ||

No space between particle and noun/verb

in Punsita

3. Syntax: Case Particles & Word Order

- Nominative
- Accusative
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u ploda	i kate	e dade	hemik.
DAT garden	NOM cat	ACC dog	chase _{IPFV}
In a garden, (a) cat(s) chase(s) (a) dog(s).			

\QΕ/V_ /<_Λ\ \V_V\ X\2'< ||

No space between particle and noun/verb

in Punsita

3. Syntax: Case Particles & Word Order

- Free word order with case particles

u ploda	i kate	e dade	hemik.
i kate	e dade	hemik	u ploda.
i kate	hemik	e dade	u ploda.
hemik	e dade	i kate	u ploda.
u ploda	hemik	i kate	e dade.
i kate	u ploda	e dade	hemik.
...

3. Syntax: Case Particles & Word Order

- Free word order with case particles
- *i* can be omitted when the subject comes first
- *e* can be omitted when the object directly follows the verb

u ploda	i kate	e dade	hemik.
i kate	e dade	hemik	u ploda.
i kate	hemik	e dade	u ploda.
hemik	e dade	i kate	u ploda.
u ploda	hemik	i kate	e dade.
i kate	u ploda	e dade	hemik.
...

3. Syntax: Case Particles & Word Order

- Free word order with case particles
- *i* can be omitted when the subject comes first
- *e* can be omitted when the object directly follows the verb
- SVO is unmarked
- SOV is the most common

u ploda	i kate	e dade	hemik.
kate	e dade	hemik	u ploda.
kate	hemik	dade	u ploda.
hemik	e dade	i kate	u ploda.
u ploda	hemik	i kate	e dade.
kate	u ploda	dade	hemik.
...

3. Syntax: Case Particles & Word Order

- Multiple subjects/objects are allowed without conjunctions

<i>Adverbial</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Verb</i>
u ploda	i kate	i dade	e line	hemik.
DAT _{garden}	NOM _{cat}	NOM _{dog}	ACC _{person}	chase _{IPFV}
In a garden, (a) cat(s) and (a) dog(s) are chasing (a) person(s).				
<i>Subject</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Verb</i>
in kate	e dade	e line	en flige	hemik.
NOM.PL _{cat}	ACC _{dog}	ACC _{person}	ACC.PL _{bird}	chase _{IPFV}
Cats are chasing (a) dog(s), (a) person(s), and birds.				

3. Syntax: Pronouns

Pronoun		1 st	2 nd	3 rd Proximal	3 rd Medial	3 rd Distal	Reflex.	Interrog.	Negat.
NOM	SG	mi	ti	di	li	vi	si	ci	ni
	PL	min	tin	din	lin	vin	sin	cin	nin
ACC	SG	me	te	de	le	ve	se	ce	ne
	PL	men	ten	den	len	ven	sen	cen	nen
GEN	SG	ma	ta	da	la	va	sa	ca	na
	PL	man	tan	dan	lan	van	san	can	nan
DAT	SG	mu	tu	du	lu	vu	su	cu	nu
	PL	mun	tun	dun	lun	vun	sun	cun	nun

3. Syntax: Pronouns

A pronoun is syntactically equivalent to *particle + noun*

Coordinates with the preceding noun, modifies the following noun

(Act as either a pronoun or a determiner in English)

- **di vi e dere dazva but.** This and that is jujube tree.
- **di dere dazva vi dere dazva** this jujube tree and that jujube tree
- **lin dere ...** these/those trees ...
- **mi hegorike ...** I as a teacher ...
- **... van line** ... of those people
- **du lado ...** on this day ...

3. Syntax: Prepositions

1. Basic prepositions

- Citation form: a single consonant
- Variant form to avoid clusters: *-u*

in, on	around, by, about	to	with	from	for, towards	through, using
h(u)	b(u)	k(u)	s(u)	z(u)	f(u)	r(u)

- Precedes dative particle *u + noun*, or a dative pronoun
- In Latin, spelt as one word with the following *u*

3. Syntax: Prepositions

- $h(u) + u \text{ lubo} \rightarrow hu \text{ lubo}$ (*hu u lubo) “in a room”
- $h(u) + du \text{ lubo} \rightarrow hu \text{ du lubo}$ (*h du lubo) “in this room”
- $f(u) + u \text{ gorone} \rightarrow fu \text{ gorone}$ (*fu u gorone) “towards a school”
- $f(u) + lu \text{ gorone} \rightarrow f \text{ lu gorone} / fu \text{ lu gorone}$ “towards the school”
- $k(u) + mu \rightarrow k \text{ mu} / ku \text{ mu}$ “to me”
- $b(u) + tu \rightarrow bu \text{ tu}$ (*b tu) “around/about you”

3. Syntax: Prepositions

- $X(\backslash) + \backslash \varepsilon \backslash \delta / \rightarrow X \backslash \varepsilon \backslash \delta /$ (* $X \backslash \backslash \varepsilon \backslash \delta /$) “in a room”
- $X(\backslash) + V \backslash \varepsilon \backslash \delta / \rightarrow X \backslash V \backslash \varepsilon \backslash \delta /$ (* $X V \backslash \varepsilon \backslash \delta /$) “in this room”
- $N(\backslash) + \backslash \rangle / \beta / S \backslash \rightarrow N \backslash \rangle / \beta / S \backslash$ (* $N \backslash \backslash \rangle / \beta / S \backslash$) “towards school”
- $N(\backslash) + \varepsilon \backslash \rangle / \beta / S \backslash \rightarrow N \varepsilon \backslash \rangle / \beta / S \backslash / N \backslash \varepsilon \backslash \rangle / \beta / S \backslash$ “towards the school”
- $<(\backslash) + 2 \backslash \rightarrow < 2 \backslash / < \backslash 2 \backslash$ “to me”
- $\delta(\backslash) + \wedge \backslash \rightarrow \delta \backslash \wedge \backslash$ (* $\delta \wedge \backslash$) “around/about you”

3. Syntax: Prepositions

2. Derivative prepositions

- Citation form: *CVCun*
- Precedes a noun or a dative pronoun ← dative particle *u* omitted

- **gadun** flase “**outside** a company”
- **ranun** kasilado “**before** tomorrow”
- **lilun** more “**near** a sea”
- **bibun** lubove “**above** a building”

3. Syntax: Predicatives

A predicative sentence typically consists of a series of (nominative) nominals and adverbials without a verb.

Examples:

- mi gorike. “I am a student.”
- di pingo teka ta. “This red apple is yours./This is your red apple.”
- daden baten a linen. “Dog is humans’ friend.”
- jehe mici tun ben.! “Trading is good for you two!”
- bu cine ma i dere ben, i jene dere dazva, ja i fene dere dazva.
“By my door, there are two trees, one is a jujube tree, and the other is a jujube tree.”

3. Syntax: Interrogatives

1. Open questions

An interrogative pronoun is used in place of the nominal in question.

While the word order is free, the interrogative pronoun usually occurs at the beginning of a clause.

- Gavriła, **ci** vi.? “Gavriła, **what** is that?”
- **ce** ti mum.? “**What** do you like?”
- **ca** di.? “**Whose** is this?”
- **cu** ti.? “**Where** are you?”
- **ce** line ti mum.? “**Which** person do you like?”
- **cu** sume.? “**What** time/When?”
- **z cu** ti sip.? “**From where** you come/Where are you from?”
- di gora **bu cu**.? “**What** is this book **about**?”

3. Syntax: Interrogatives

1. Open questions

- To ask about the verb, *con* is used.

- **con** mi tin kasiladu.? “**What** (will) you_{PL} and I **do** tomorrow?”

3. Syntax: Interrogatives

2. Yes-no questions

The interrogative particle *co* is used for yes-no questions.

Emphasis is shown by putting *co* before the word in question.

Tagged question is formed by appending *co* to the end of the clause.

- *co cur poje denka ta.?* “Do you confirm your melon is ripe?”
- *li kate co e dade hemek.?* “Is it a dog that the cat chases?”
- *ti le co po venc.?* “Have you and married him/her?”
- *Kinbwise e hafa-gara mum co.?*
“Kinboise likes linguistics, doesn't he/she?”

3. Syntax: Negations

Like interrogatives, pronouns *ni/ne/na/nu* are used in place of nominals to mean “nothing, nobody”, and before a nominal to negate it.

The particle *no* is used to negate a verb or a whole clause.

Examples:

- **ni** jehe bu du gora. “There is **nothing** good about this book.”
- **ni** e linove jenize luc. “**Nobody** defeats a people unified.”
- **li** jok suri ne. “**(S)he** wants to see **nothing**.”
- **di** goga na. “**This** is **nobody’s** stone.”

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Examples:

- *ni mi e grica kag u domo.* “It is not me who drinks alcohol at home.”
- *mi ne grica kag u domo.* “As for alcohol, I don’t drink it at home.”
- *mi e grica kag nu domo.* “At home, I don’t drink alcohol.”
- *behu li no sip.* “Still he doesn’t come.”
- *no vo i batoda man se mer ranu mi humer.*
“Our friendship won’t vanish before I die.”

3. Syntax: Clauses

1. Clause by gerund: *gerund + object*

Examples:

- ku sofa man jehe kagi pingo.
health.”

“Eating apple is good for our

- nuzinoven ces gori ranirese.

“The youth should learn history.”

- jehipar! ku suri “fu hu Seon Phourl”

“Welcome to watching *Into Seon Phourl* (a TV show)!”

3. Syntax: Clauses

2. **Nominal clause:** *ki/ke/ka/ku + clause*, where the *i/e/a/u* after the *k* marks the case of the nominal clause in the whole sentence.

Examples:

- jehe **ki** e pingo kag. “It is good **that** (we) eat apples.”
- hegorike man kif **ke** nuzinoven ces nogu gori ranirese.
“Our teacher thinks **that** the youth should learn history a lot.”
- ci zune **ka** ti ve laf.? “What is the reason **that** you hit that (person)?”
- **f** ku vi no be e ma fruju vod mi ve laf.
“I hit that (person) **so that** that (person) won’t again freely take my (things).”

3. Syntax: Clauses

3. Relative clause: *gi/ge/ga/gu(n) + clause*, where the *i/e/a/u* after the *g* shows the case of the modified nominal in this clause, and *n* marks a general nominal like it does after a noun.

Example:

- jehe **gi** e pingon kag. “Who eats apples is good.”
- he lip!, **gen** farimol a zema. “Stand up, who are damned on earth!”
- pev li fu vu **ga** e fipa li pom.
“(S)he is singing for that (person) whose letters (s)he keeps.”
- he soc tami **gu** noge min bit.!
“Try to count how much we are!”

報 之 乃

Thanks for watching
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Bye
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