

Learn to  
Speak  
Pravic



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## About Anarres and Pravic

Pravic is the language spoken by the human inhabitants of the Moon Anarres (in Pravic: aNarres) of the planet Urras, which both orbit the star Tau Ceti (12 light-years from Earth). Urras is a planet of nation states with capitalist or managed economies; Anarres was settled from Urras by anarchist followers of the philosopher Odo, and its inhabitants self-organise as a series of collectives and cooperatives. Anarres does not have a money economy, personal possession of anything but trivial items is frowned on, and non-anarchistic behaviour is vetoed by collective action – sometimes fatal for the transgressor. There is no “rule of law” on Anarres (no authority, no prisons, no legal system), which means that similar offences can produce very different outcomes, dependant on local circumstances and the offender themselves rather than the type of offence. The precepts of Odo act as a guide to personal and collective action, but they do not act as rulebook.

Anarres has oceans, but it is mostly land, and the land is mostly desert. It is also geologically more unstable than Earth, and earthquakes are frequent. There are few species native to the planet, and most are plants rather than animals. Some plants were imported from Urras when the colony was formed, but no animals. Industry and science are unsophisticated but not primitive, and much of the administration of the colony is done by computers – they are non-partisan and theoretically incorruptible.

Anarres has a relatively small population (about 20 million) and officially a single culture, although the anarchistic nature of the society means that local conventions can exist. People move around regularly, however, so groups tend to form and dissipate quite quickly; there is not usually enough time for local conventions to become established as subcultures. There are, though, planet-wide syndicates for certain vocational choices, such as medicine, cooking, mining and transport.

Pravic is spoken across the planet. It is a created language, formalised by an early settler, Farigv (all Anarresti names are single, short words of two or three syllables, allocated by a computer at birth; the early settlers all adopted Anarresti names). While there is no effort to regulate the language, Pravic remains largely true to its creator’s vision. This is mainly because of a common belief that Pravic reflects an anarchistic way of seeing the Universe, and it therefore makes its speakers think differently about the Universe. This seems to be the case, because many original scientific principles and novel solutions have come from Anarres (including the Ansible).

The main way in which Pravic differs from other human languages is that it reduces emphasis on the actor of an action by emphasising the outcome. So, for instance, the sentence *Mary did it* is passivized into ***It was-done-by Mary***. Most Pravic verbs have passive meanings (e.g. *see* becomes ***be-seen-by***, *do* becomes ***be-done-by***). Some owning verbs cannot be directly translated into Pravic: for example, *I have a son* changes to ***a-child is a-responsibility-of-the-speaker; the-child is a-male***.

Another way that Pravic differs is in the use of pronouns. In theory, pronouns do not exist, they are replaced by nominal forms. So *I* is represented as ***a-speaker***, and *you* as ***the-listener***. Possessive pronouns are not used; the nearest equivalent to *my coat* is ***the-coat is a-responsibility-of-the-speaker*** – a simple possessive phrase becomes a full statement.

Think about other ways that Pravic differs from English as you go through this booklet.

**For more on the culture of Anarres and the language Pravic, read *The Dispossessed* by Ursula K. LeGuin. It was first published in 1974, and re-released in 2015 in a Harper Perennial Olive Edition.**

## Pronouncing Pravic

Pravic has 43 sound units, formed as six vowels and 37 consonants. The vowels have one sound each, although five of them have a different sound when they occur at the end of a word. One vowel sound can be pronounced in two ways reflecting different dialects. The vowel sounds are:

Vowel	Sound	IPA Symbol	Terminator	IPA Symbol
a	<u>pa</u> t	æ	<u>ba</u> rk	ɑ:
e	<u>pe</u> t	e	<u>ba</u> ke	eɪ
i	<u>pi</u> t	ɪ	<u>be</u> t	ɪ:
o	<u>po</u> t	ɒ	<u>bo</u> ne	əʊ
u	<u>pu</u> nt or <u>pu</u> ll	ʌ or ʊ	<u>bo</u> ot	u:
y	<u>py</u> re	ɑɪ	<u>by</u> re	ɑɪ

Some of the 37 consonants consist of two English consonant sounds; but they are represented by single letters in Pravic (as X represents the consonant sounds KS in English). The consonants are:

Letter	Sound	IPA Symbol	Letter	Sound	IPA Symbol
b	<u>ba</u> t	b	mm	<u>ho</u> me <u>ma</u> de	mm
bb	gra <u>bb</u> bag	bb	n	<u>ne</u> t	n
c	lo <u>ch</u>	ç	p	<u>pe</u> t	p
ch	<u>cha</u> t	tʃ	pr	<u>pr</u> ice	pɹ
d	<u>da</u> d	d	r	<u>re</u> al	ɹ
dd	re <u>dd</u> dog	dd	rd	<u>ha</u> rd	ɹd
f	<u>fa</u> t	f	rr	<u>ar</u> royo	r
g	<u>ge</u> t	g	rz	<u>ba</u> rs	ɹz
gg	big <u>g</u> ap	gg	s	<u>sa</u> t	s
gr	<u>gr</u> een	gɹ	sh	<u>sh</u> ape	ʃ
gv	<u>gv</u>	gv	sk	<u>ask</u>	sk
h	<u>ha</u> rd	h	ss	mo <u>ss</u> <u>si</u> de	ss
k	<u>ki</u> nd	k	st	<u>sto</u> p	st
kl	<u>cl</u> utch	kl	t	<u>ta</u> b	t
ks	<u>li</u> nk <u>s</u>	ks	th	<u>th</u> in	θ
kv	<u>kv</u>	kv	tr	<u>tr</u> ick	tɹ
l	<u>li</u> nk <u>s</u>	l	v	<u>ve</u> t	v
ln	<u>ln</u>	ɹn	z	<u>zi</u> t	z
m	<u>ma</u> t	m			

The double consonants should be pronounced with a short unvoiced gap without changing mouth position (red dog, not redder; big gap, not bigger; and so on).

The consonant cluster at the beginning of the root in a word is indicated by capital letters. The root is always the first stressed syllable.

### EXERCISE:

Try pronouncing the following Pravic words:

**PR**avic (practise the c sound);

**aN**arres (rolled r sound);

**aM**Mar (double mm sound);

**KS**otrekv (Consonant clusters can be difficult);

**raG**ysymo (y sound);

**KL**eggich (double gg sound and ch)

## Basic Word Grammar

The grammar of Pravic is simple. It is based around word roots which have a noun meaning, but which can also have verb, adjective, adverb, and other meanings. So **Pon** means *a real thing* and, as a verb root, *to have existence*. The suffix indicates whether it is a noun or a verb. No suffix or **-i** indicate a noun; **-a**, **-e** or **-o** indicate a verb.

The noun root can also become an adjective with a suffix of **-y**, and an adverb with a suffix of **-u**. So **Pony** means *real* (adjective), and **Ponu** means *in a real way* (adverb).

### NOUN PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

In Pravic, as in English, nouns can be singular or plural and definite or indefinite. However, in English the definite and indefinite are indicated by word articles (*a* and *the*), in Pravic they are indicated by prefixes to the noun. The four forms are:

	Definite	Indefinite
Singular	<i>The real thing = aPon</i>	<i>A real thing = Pon</i>
Plural	<i>The real things = aPoni</i>	<i>Real things = Poni</i>

### VERB SUFFIXES

Suffixes on verbs indicate tense, as follows:

Definite forms	Modal forms
<b>-e</b> = present tense (is xing)	<b>-yme</b> = (may be x'ing)
<b>-a</b> = past tense (x'ed)	<b>-yma</b> = (may have x'ed)
<b>-o</b> = future tense (will x)	<b>-ymo</b> = (may be going to x)
<b>-oda</b> = past in future (will have x'ed)	<b>-ymoda</b> = (may be going to have x'ed)
<b>-odo</b> = future in future (will be going to x)	<b>-ymodo</b> = (perhaps will be going to x)
<b>-ado</b> = future in past (was going to x)	<b>-ymado</b> = future in past (may have been going to x)
<b>-ada</b> = past in past (had x'ed)	<b>-ymada</b> = past in past (perhaps had x'ed)

### GENERAL PREFIXES

Word meanings can be changed using a range of prefixes, which apply to all word types. They always occur in the same order: a negator prefix, then adpositional prefixes, then number prefixes, then the foreign word marker, then the root.

#### Negators

**ma-**, **mi-** and **mo-** can be added to any word type. **mi-** is the strongest negator (opposite of x), **ma-** is the weakest (not x), **mo-** is in the middle (unlike x).

#### Adpositions

Pravic has a range of adpositional prefixes. A list of them is given on page 14.

#### Numbers

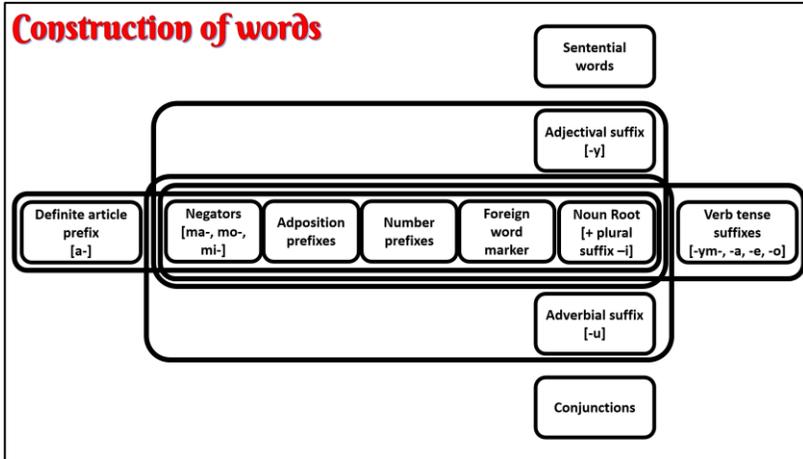
Counted things can have the number as a separate adjectival, or prefixed onto the root; e.g. *the two sides* can be **aneLemi** or **aLemi Nesy** (note that **aLem Nesy** means *the second side*).

Numbers of more than two digits tend to be adjectival; e.g. *the 248 trees* is usually **aHolumi Nenovaty**, not **anenovaHolumi**. The numbers are given on page 14.

#### Foreign Word Marker

Like any language, Pravic borrows terms from other languages. However, as these terms may well contain meanings which do not fit with the cultural mappings of Pravic, foreign words are marked with a prefix **go**, or **gog** if the foreign word begins with a vowel. So the Terran word *acre* (a measure of area) would be rendered as **gogAkar**. The insult *propertarian* is rendered as **gogArriks**, where *aeruis* is the A-lo word for owner.

Words can be formed using this simple map:



## PRONOMINAL NOUNS

While pronouns are not a formal part of Pravic, there is a set of nouns which act in a pronominal role. These are:

Pravic	Meaning	Number	Person	Description
<b>KSotrekv</b>	<i>a speaker or writer; the sender</i>	Singular	First	
<b>aSeln</b>	<i>The listener or reader; the receiver</i>	Singular	Second	
<b>aTRul</b>	<i>The unknown object of attention</i>	Singular	Third	Unknown thing
<b>aTRum</b>	<i>The known object of attention</i>	Singular	Third	Known thing
<b>aTRuz</b>	<i>The unknown person of attention</i>	Singular	Third	Unknown person
<b>aTRuv</b>	<i>The known person of attention</i>	Singular	Third	Known person
<b>aSeksot</b>	<i>The sender and receiver</i>	Plural	First	Singular inclusive
<b>aSeksoti</b>	<i>The sender, receiver &amp; others</i>	Plural	First	Plural inclusive
<b>aKSot</b>	<i>The sender and one other, not receiver</i>	Plural	First	Singular exclusive
<b>aKSoti</b>	<i>The sender and others, not receiver</i>	Plural	First	Plural exclusive
<b>aTHathiv</b>	<i>Everyone</i>	Plural	First	Universal
<b>aSelni</b>	<i>Listeners or readers</i>	Plural	Second	
<b>aTRuli</b>	<i>Unknown objects of attention</i>	Plural	Third	Unknown things
<b>aTRumi</b>	<i>Known objects of attention</i>	Plural	Third	Known things
<b>aTRuzi</b>	<i>Unknown people of attention</i>	Plural	Third	Unknown people
<b>aTRuvi</b>	<i>Known people of attention</i>	Plural	Third	Known people
<b>aTRusk</b>	<i>The self (used in reflexives)</i>	Singular	All	Subject and object are the same;
<b>aTRuski</b>	<i>The selves (used in reflexives)</i>	Plural	All	e.g. <i>The-self is-washed-by John</i>

**KSotrekv** is deliberately complex, both phonologically and in construction, to make it difficult for children to use. It is a mark of social self-effacement to pronounce the word correctly but slowly, as if it is not a normal part of your vocabulary. When referring to yourself, it is always **KSotrekv** (*a speaker*). When referring to others as speakers it is usually **aKSotrevok** (*the one who speaks*).

## ASKING QUESTIONS

Questions have the same form as statements, but are spoken with a rising inflection at the end. They also often use the modal form of the verb.

## Basic Sentence Grammar

Sentences in Pravic are formed with a simple set of rules. There is little scope for variation of order for topicalisation. The rules are:

- Adjectives immediately follow the noun they qualify.
- Adverbs immediately follow the verb they qualify.
- The logical object of the sentence is the first noun in the sentence. Because the verb is passive, this logical object is the grammatical subject of the sentence.
- The verb follows the logical object.
- Indirect objects follow the verb, if any are present. If there is more than one then they can occur in any order; but the most relevant occur first. Indirect objects always have adpositional prefixes.
- The grammatical direct object (the logical subject) follows the indirect objects, or the verb if there are no indirect objects. Grammatical direct objects do not have adpositional prefixes.

A typical Pravic sentence structure would be:

Construction of sentences					
Definite article prefix [a-]				Definite article prefix [a-]	Definite article prefix [a-]
Other prefixes	Other prefixes	Other prefixes	Other prefixes	Other prefixes	Other prefixes
Noun Root	Noun Root	Noun Root	Noun Root	Noun Root	Noun Root
Noun Suffix [-i, blank]	Adjectival suffix [-v]	Verb tense suffixes [-ym-, -a, -e, -o]	Adverbial suffix [-u]	Noun Suffix [-i, blank]	Noun Suffix [-i, blank]
Subject (Noun) [Logical object]	Adjective	Passivised Verb	Adverb	Indirect Object (Noun)	Direct Object (Noun) [Logical subject]
The-book	red	was put [by]	carefully	on-the-table	John
John put the red book on the table carefully					

**aPiiil Romy SHorda PRemu atiZammen goChon.**  
*(The-book red was-put-by carefully on-the-table John)*

### SENTENTIAL WORDS

Some words, like *yes* and *no*, can act as a complete sentential utterance. These words can take prefixes. For instance, *yes* is **Tys**, and *no* is **maTys** (sometimes **miTys** or **moTys**). Adverbs and Adjectives can also act as sentential utterances. So *careful!* is **PRemy!**; and a valid response to the question *what colour is the book ?* (**aPiiil Pone Sacheln?**) is **Romy**.

### CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions act in three roles: to link words of similar type together; to link phrases of similar type together; and to link whole sentences. They therefore work similarly to English. They always have the same form. A list of conjunctions is given on page 15.

## Greetings

Greetings in Pravic are similar to greetings in many human languages, in that their literal meaning is quite different to their social intention. There is one standard form to greet everyone, regardless of age, gender, and relative status. As an anarchist society, Anarresti are all of equal status, and they treat people of other worlds in the same way. Because of the lack of nonhuman animals on Anarres, they often treat them as equals, too – although they do not expect to hold a conversation with them!

Anarresti often begin a conversation with strangers by simply giving their name. So a typical greeting sequence would be:

English	Pravic	Literal meaning
<i>Shevek. Hello.</i>	<b>SHevek. aLas TRukvy.</b>	<i>Shevek. The-day good.</i>
<i>Bedap. Hello back to you.</i>	<b>Bedap. araLas TRukvy.</b>	<i>Bedap. The-again-day good.</i>

People often don't bother with their name if they think they know the listeners – but while they know the listeners, some of the listeners may not know them! You may therefore encounter a greeting sequence like this:

English	Pravic	Literal meaning
<i>Hello.</i>	<b>aLas TRukvy</b>	<i>The-day good</i>
<i>Hello back to you.</i>	<b>araLas TRukvy</b>	<i>The-again-day good</i>
<i>OR Hello back.</i>	<b>araLas</b>	<i>The-again-day</i>
<i>What is your name?</i>	<b>aTRuz Ponyme aVok?</b>	<i>The-unknown-person may-be the-name?</i>
<i>What is your name? (more friendly)</i>	<b>aMMar Ponyme Vok?</b>	<i>The-comrade may-be a-name?</i>
<i>My name is Mary.</i>	<b>aVok Pone goMerih</b>	<i>The-name is Mary</i>
<i>How are you?</i>	<b>Seln KVeme?</b>	<i>You are-made-happy?</i>
<i>I am fine.</i>	<b>Tys</b>	<i>Yes</i>
<i>I am not so good.</i>	<b>maTys</b>	<i>Not-yes</i>
<i>What day is it?</i>	<b>aLas Ponyme?</b>	<i>The-day may-be?</i>
<i>It is day 1 of the week.</i>	<b>aTRum Pone niLas</b>	<i>The-known-thing is day-1</i>

Other related expressions are:

English	Pravic	Literal meaning
<i>Goodbye, friend</i>	<b>Seksot raGysymo, aMMar</b>	<i>We maybe-will-be-met-by [each-other], friend</i>
<i>Goodbye</i>	<b>Seksot raGysymo</b>	<i>We maybe-will-be-met-by [each other]</i>
<i>Thank you</i>	<b>Seln TRune</b>	<i>You are-thanked</i>
<i>Thanks</i>	<b>TRun</b>	<i>Gratitude</i>
<i>Please</i>	<b>Seln Faze</b>	<i>You are-requested</i>
<i>Please</i>	<b>Faz</b>	<i>Request</i>

**aMMar** is a friendly way of addressing another person, whether known or unknown. It can also be used as a sentence word to attract the attention of someone.

## At the Community Eating Hall or Refectory

The food at the community eating halls is free, but it is best to do something useful for the community before eating. This is especially true for the midday and evening meals. If you are wearing an **amiNarresy (Not-the-Anarresti)** badge then you may be treated with more latitude. The Anarresti mostly treat offworlders as children – as long as they do not display ego. So be polite at all times, especially when being fed!

It is polite to ask what a particular type of food is, and that is usually taken as an indicator that you want to try it. You can ask for a smaller portion (recommended if you are trying a dish for the first time), but it is not polite to ask for more. Remember that Anarresti have their own approach to resources and sharing, and there may be local shortages. The community kitchen staff are trusted to ensure fair shares. Desserts are served only once or twice in a Decad.

English	Pravic	Literal meaning
<i>What is for breakfast?</i>	<b>aniMord Ponyme?</b>	<i>The-first-meal may-be?</i>
<i>What is for midday meal?</i>	<b>aneMord Ponyme?</b>	<i>The-second-meal may-be?</i>
<i>What is for evening meal?</i>	<b>anaMord Ponyme?</b>	<i>The-third-meal may-be?</i>
<i>What is this dish?</i>	<b>aMord Ponyme aTRul?</b>	<i>The-food may-be the-unknown-thing?</i>
<i>Just a small serving</i>	<b>Pin Pone Dugv.</b>	<i>A-small-thing is a-complete-thing.</i>
<i>That is enough</i>	<b>Dugv.</b>	<i>A-complete-thing</i>
<i>Good food!</i>	<b>aMord Dugve.</b>	<i>The-meal completely-fills [me].</i>
<i>Is this seat free?</i>	<b>maTyr Pone aMMosh?</b>	<i>An-unused-thing is the-seat?</i>

### FOOD AND EATING

English	Pravic
<i>Holum bread</i>	<b>Cas Holumy</b>
<i>Holum seed</i>	<b>Dotil Holumy</b>
<i>Holum flower</i>	<b>SHolen Holumy</b>
<i>Leaf vegetable</i>	<b>Garan</b>
<i>Root vegetable</i>	<b>Dyt</b>
<i>Fruit</i>	<b>Hevel</b>
<i>Smoked fish</i>	<b>Pec SKirrody</b>
<i>Salted shrimp</i>	<b>Pipec Sanely</b>
<i>Sweet Spice</i>	<b>Sanel Hevely</b>
<i>Hot spice</i>	<b>Sanel Vosy</b>
<i>Salt</i>	<b>Sanel</b>
<i>Fruit Drink</i>	<b>Vul Hevely</b>
<i>Water</i>	<b>Vul</b>
<i>Cake</i>	<b>Hessin</b>
<i>Pastry</i>	<b>Hemmor</b>
<i>Fried</i>	<b>PRodun</b>
<i>Boiled</i>	<b>PROven</b>
<i>Baked</i>	<b>PRomal</b>
<i>Preserved</i>	<b>SKEleg</b>
<i>Soup</i>	<b>Moshil</b>
<i>Stew</i>	<b>Moshidal</b>
<i>Porridge</i>	<b>Meresh</b>

English	Pravic
<i>Spoon</i>	<b>Pisk</b>
<i>Knife</i>	<b>Lakv</b>
<i>Skewer</i>	<b>Darz</b>
<i>Plate</i>	<b>Fel</b>
<i>Bowl</i>	<b>Felin</b>
<i>Cup</i>	<b>KVin</b>
<i>Table</i>	<b>Zammen</b>
<i>Chair; seat</i>	<b>MMosh</b>
<i>Small course</i>	<b>Mord Piny</b>
<i>Main course</i>	<b>Mord RRopy</b>
<i>Dessert</i>	<b>Mord Hevely</b>
<i>Refectory</i>	<b>Morduboth</b>

## At the Depot

The Depot provides all the physical needs for existence – and, of course, it is all free. There is no strict accounting of inventory received or distributed, but the Distributors often have good knowledge of what is in stock. There is a tradition that old items are brought back for recycling, but this is not compulsory. While there are some rough size guides, and the Distributors usually have a good eye for sizes, the easiest way to find an item that fits is to try it.

The Depot has what it has when it has it. You cannot order items, only take them if they are there. The Depot team will give you an approximate date when items will become available, but they do not guarantee the dates. However, they will often approach people in the communal eating hall to tell them that items they need are available.

The Depot also allocates accommodation outside the dormitory. There are waiting lists for this, and you are unlikely to reach the top of the list unless you stay in a place for several decads.

English	Pravic	Literal meaning
<i>Do you have xxx?</i>	<b>a-xxx Pone thyPagruboth?</b>	<i>The-xxx is in-the-Depot?</i>
<i>The living area needs xxx</i>	<b>a-xxx Pone agrePagruvok.</b>	<i>The-xxx is of-the-living-area.</i>
<i>Here is the old xxx</i>	<b>a-xxx miTyry Pone aTRum.</b>	<i>The-xxx useless is the-known-thing.</i>
<i>The old xxx was destroyed</i>	<b>a-xxx miTyry miZutha.</b>	<i>The-xxx useless was-destroyed-by.</i>
<i>xxx may be available next decad</i>	<b>xxx-i Ponymo atheDecad.</b>	<i>Some xxx will- may-be next-decad.</i>
<i>We have some xxx available</i>	<b>a-xxxi Pone Murru thyPagruboth.</b>	<i>The-xxx's are now in-the-Depot.</i>

### CLOTHING

English	Pravic
<i>Boot or shoe</i>	<b>Fysh</b>
<i>Sock</i>	<b>Fard</b>
<i>Jacket</i>	<b>Heln</b>
<i>Coat</i>	<b>Hegv</b>
<i>Hat</i>	<b>Kap</b>
<i>Glove</i>	<b>KSord</b>
<i>Trousers</i>	<b>Losk</b>
<i>Skirt or kilt</i>	<b>Leks</b>

English	Pravic
<i>Underwear</i>	<b>tuLosk</b>
<i>Undershirt</i>	<b>tuPuks</b>
<i>Overshirt</i>	<b>Puks</b>
<i>Pullover, jumper</i>	<b>tiPuks</b>
<i>Overall</i>	<b>tiHegv</b>
<i>Bag</i>	<b>Zerr</b>
<i>Left side</i>	<b>Dol</b>
<i>Right side</i>	<b>Sal</b>

### SUPPLIES

English	Pravic
<i>Soap</i>	<b>Sech</b>
<i>Washcloth</i>	<b>PRipodyn</b>
<i>Toothbrush</i>	<b>Dikvuprek</b>
<i>Hairbrush</i>	<b>Dikvurys</b>
<i>Towel</i>	<b>Stelodyn</b>
<i>Scissors</i>	<b>raneLakvi</b>
<i>Handkerchief</i>	<b>THavodyn</b>
<i>Paper</i>	<b>Pil</b>
<i>Pencil; stylus</i>	<b>PRog</b>

### FURNITURE

English	Pravic
<i>Table</i>	<b>Zammen</b>
<i>Chair; seat</i>	<b>MMosh</b>
<i>Bed</i>	<b>Syth</b>
<i>Cupboard</i>	<b>Posh</b>
<i>Drawer unit</i>	<b>Pust</b>
<i>Shelf unit</i>	<b>PRorz</b>

## At the Dormitory

The dormitory is where most people sleep when they are staying in a place for less than three or four Decads. Some people prefer the community of the dormitory and never apply for more permanent accommodation.

The dormitory is officially just a place for sleeping, but most have community rooms which are used for informal gatherings, local syndicates, and groups of friends. It is common to have several groups all using a room at the same time. This means that they are excellent places for anyone interested in Anarresti culture to overhear it in action.

The dormitory also offers washrooms (sometimes with showers, but remember that water-hogging is culturally frowned on) and places for the disposal of human waste (unsentimentally referred to by their function, translatable as shitteries). The washrooms and shitteries are fully public spaces.

Where bunk beds are available, it is customary for larger people to sleep on the bottom bunk. This is to give greater stability in an earthquake, and because the bunks themselves are tapered to make them more stable, so the bottom bunk is longer and wider.

English	Pravic	Literal meaning
<i>Is there a bed?</i>	aTRul Ponyme Syth?	<i>The-unknown-thing may-be a-bed?</i>
<i>Bed 47 is free</i>	aSyth Novesy CHigve. aSyth Novesy Pone CHigv.	<i>The-bed 47 is-made-available. The-bed 47 is an-available-thing.</i>
<i>No beds are available. There are sleep-chairs in the community room.</i>	aSyth Pone moCHigv. MMoshi Docy Pone thyPaguvok.	<i>A-bed is not-an-available-thing. Chairs-for-sleeping are in-the-community-room.</i>
<i>Is a couples room free?</i>	Paguseksot Pone CHigv?	<i>A-couples-room is an-available-thing?</i>
<i>Yes, room 5 is free.</i>	Tys. aPaguseksot Nuvy Pone aCHigv.	<i>Yes. The-couples-room 5 is the-available-thing.</i>
<i>Are there some extra blankets?</i>	Docodyni Bythy Pone CHigv?	<i>Some-blankets more are an-available-thing?</i>
<i>The blankets are there.</i>	Depag Pone greDocodyni aPag.	<i>That-place is of-the-blankets the-place.</i>
<i>Is there another pillow?</i>	Bemmosh Rany Pone CHigv?	<i>A-pillow again is an-available-thing?</i>
<i>There are no more pillows. Use your bag.</i>	Bemmosh moPone CHigv. aZerr Pone CHigv.	<i>A-pillow is-not an-available-thing. The-bag is the-available-thing.</i>
<i>Wake me if I snore (traditional good night ritual saying)</i>	Ksotrekv miDocyme gruCucuci.	<i>I [a-selfish-person] may-be-woken for-snores.</i>
<i>Where is the washroom?</i>	Paguprip Ponyme aTRul?	<i>The-washroom may-be the-unknown thing?</i>
<i>Where is the shittery?</i>	Pagykv Ponyme aTRul?	<i>The-shittery may-be the-unknown-thing?</i>
<i>There are washrooms at each end of the corridor.</i>	aTHepagi CHoske aPagugrip.	<i>The-corridors are-ended-by the-washrooms.</i>
<i>Do you want the top bunk or the bottom bunk?</i>	atuSyth Sig atiSyth Pone gruSeln?	<i>The-top-bunk or the-bottom-bunk is for-you?</i>

## Travel and Directions

Travel on Anarres is, like everything else, free; but it comes with obligations to work your passage. While it is unlikely you will be asked to take control of the vehicle (there are usually replacement drivers on board) you will be expected to assist with other tasks: food provision; loading and unloading at stops along the way; and any other things the drivers may ask. Refusing a task may result in your abandonment in an isolated habitation.

There are four ways of getting around Anarres: by truck-train; by sea transport; by dirigible; or on foot. Foot travel can work for distances up to 100 km, but even these short journeys can take several days. Truck-trains are a bit faster, but usually make frequent stops; and you may also have to make several interchanges. Always tell the truck-train drivers where you are going, they can tell you the best route and where to make transfers.

Dirigibles are for important, light, non-bulky cargoes, but they occasionally take passengers. They are the fastest for of transport – but, at average speeds of 80 km per Anarresti hour, they can still take days. Sea transport is sometimes useful between coastal villages, but does not often take passengers.

English	Pravic	Literal meaning
Where is the depot / refectory / dormitory / laundry / communal hall? [The communal hall is usually the refectory in smaller communities]	Gypag Pone aPagruboth / aMorduboth / Docuboth / Narruboth / RRovokuboth?	The-unknown-place is the-depot / the-refectory / the-dormitory / the-laundry / the-communal-hall?
Go left at the first turn, then go right at the third turn, then go straight.	aGVarrop Niky Doly; KSal, aGVarrop Naty Saly; KSal, aGVarrop Dididy.	The-road first left; then the-road third right; then the-road is a-straight-way.
How do I get to the space port?	Gypag Pone aTHopag Memy?	The-unknown-place is the-port space?
Take a truck-train to xxx. Then take a dirigible to Abbenay. Next, walk along the road to the space port. It is about two hours.	aRaven Valadyme stiyyy. KSal, aTyvohyl Valadyme astiBBenay. KSal, aGVarrop Guladyme astiTHopag Memy. Horri Nesy Pono aGich.	The truck-train may-be-ridden-on to-yyy. Then the dirigible may-be-ridden-on to Abbenay. Then the-road may-be-walked-to-the-space-port. Two hours will be the-time.
Where can I get on a truck-train / sea transport / dirigible To xxx?	Gypag Pone gruRaven / gruTyv / gruTyvohyl stiyyy aPag?	The-unknown-place is for-a-truck-train / for-a-sea-transport / for-a-dirigible to-yyy the-place?
Can I walk to xxx [can xxx be walked to?]	GVarrop stiyyy Ponyme Fin?	A-walk to-yyy may-be a-possible-action?
You may catch the xxx to yyy at zzz.	axxx Valadyme stiyyy thezzz.	The-xxx may-be-ridden-to-yyy at-zzz.
It takes three hours / days / decads to get to xxx by yyy.	aVad Pone stiyyy thyxxx Horri / Lasi / Decadi Naty.	The-journey is to-yyy in-xxx hours / days / decads three.
Is this the truck-train to xxx?	aDupel Pone stiyyy aRaven?	The-close-thing is to-yyy the-truck-train?
Is there room for a passenger?	aVok Valadyme?	A-person may-be-carried?

## Health

Because Anarresti see non-anarchists as sick, there is an unfortunate habit of seeing sickness as a non-Anarresti thing. People do not report symptoms “just in case” they could be serious, and usually attend medical facilities when symptoms are quite severe.

Symptoms are usually reported in a mechanistic, depersonalised way: *the hand hurts; the leg is not working; the arm is broken*. For this reason, Anarresti medicine is less about the whole person: while physical conditions are treated to a high standard, most self-based psychological conditions are handled less well. Fortunately, a childhood on Anarres is ideal for establishing a strong personal psyche, so psychological conditions are not common.

Painkillers, antibiotics and anti-viral drugs are all available, but psycho-active substances, and lifestyle drugs like statins, are rare. Some useful phrases in medical situations are:

English	Pravic	Literal meaning
<i>My hand hurts.</i>	aSKol Diveshe.	<i>The-hand is-hurt-by.</i>
<i>My leg is not working properly.</i>	aZaks maVaksevoke TRukvu.	<i>The-leg is-not-functioning well.</i>
<i>My arm is broken.</i>	aDask miTRukve.	<i>The-Arm is-not-working.</i>
<i>This medicine will help.</i>	Seln CHipo a GVemord.	<i>You will-be-helped-by the-medicine.</i>
<i>Take one pill every day / after meals/before meals until they are gone.</i>	GVepimord Mordyme thalAs thiMord / triMord KSAs TRumi thaMorde.	<i>A-pill may-be-eaten every-day after-a-meal / before-a-meal until the-known-things are-all-eaten.</i>
<i>The xxx must be operated on.</i>	GVerig Dane axxx.	<i>An-operation is-needed-by the-xxx.</i>

English	Pravic
<i>Hospital</i>	CHuk
<i>Bed</i>	Syth
<i>Quarantine</i>	Gachuk
<i>Carer</i>	CHal
<i>Medical Aide</i>	CHugvel
<i>Doctor</i>	GVel
<i>Poison</i>	Bokvod
<i>Dirt</i>	KLeg
<i>Hotness</i>	Vos
<i>Coldness</i>	miVos
<i>Wetness</i>	miSTel
<i>Dryness</i>	STel
<i>Wellness; Health</i>	GVerri
<i>Sickness; Illness</i>	moGVerri
<i>Death</i>	miSHer
<i>Life</i>	SHer
<i>Strength</i>	STerret
<i>Adult</i>	Kivok
<i>Man</i>	Devok
<i>Woman</i>	Mevok
<i>Child</i>	CHavok
<i>Baby</i>	Pivok
<i>Medicine</i>	GVemord
<i>Operation</i>	GVerig

English	Pravic
<i>Body</i>	Mutr
<i>Leg</i>	Zaks
<i>Foot</i>	Zaksel
<i>Toe</i>	Zakseleb
<i>Arm</i>	Dask
<i>Hand</i>	SKol
<i>Finger</i>	Skoleb
<i>Body front</i>	thaMutr
<i>Body left side</i>	Mutr Doly
<i>Body right side</i>	Mutr Saly
<i>Back</i>	thiMutr
<i>Neck</i>	GRyp
<i>Head</i>	Ben
<i>Mind</i>	Benan
<i>Hair</i>	Rys
<i>Face</i>	THavok
<i>Eye</i>	GVom
<i>Ear</i>	Rost
<i>Nose</i>	SKem
<i>Mouth</i>	PRek
<i>Heart</i>	TRygv
<i>Stomach</i>	Merrid
<i>Bone</i>	Tegv
<i>Blood</i>	SHarz

## Agreeing and Disagreeing

There is one Pravic word that is used to indicate agreement: **Tys**. It is a stand-alone sentential word, and it acts in the same way as *Yes* in English.

There are six words for indicating disagreement, although three of the words are abbreviations. The three ways of saying *No* reflect the three negator affixes that indicate *Not*. They are:

Type	English	Pravic
Weak:	<i>This isn't what I think</i>	<b>Mat; maTys</b>
Strong:	<i>This isn't possible</i>	<b>Mit; miTys</b>
Neutral:	<i>This isn't what I know</i>	<b>Mot; moTys</b>

## Other Useful Phrases

English	Pravic	Literal Meaning
<i>I can speak Pravic but I cannot read Pravic.</i>	<b>Lipr Pone PRavic KLamy, Sed Lipr miPone PRavic Lesky greKSotrekv.</b>	<i>A-skill is Pravic speaking, but a-skill is-not Pravic reading of-the-speaker.</i>
<i>I'm sorry, I'm not Anarresti.</i> [said to excuse social mistakes]	<b>Zyf. Vok aNarresy Pone miKSotrekv.</b>	<i>Sorry. A-person of-Anarres is not-the-speaker.</i>
<i>What work is available?</i>	<b>Vaksen Rigyme KSotrekv?</b>	<i>An-activity may-be-done-by the-speaker?</i>
<i>Is there an activity tonight?</i>	<b>Mesh GReniky, Sisil Ponyme aTRul?</b>	<i>Tonight, an-activity may-be the-unknown thing?</i>
<i>Tell me a story of Odo</i>	<b>Dalil Feshymo gregOdo Seln?</b>	<i>a-story maybe-will-tell about-Odo you?</i>
<i>Tell me about you</i>	<b>aDalil Feshymo agreTRusk Seln?</b>	<i>the-story maybe-will-tell about-the-self-person you?</i>

## Colloquialisms

Pravic is a new language and has few colloquialisms. However, as it is not a centrally guided language, so some have inevitably appeared. The most notable is the abbreviation of the verb *to be* from **Pon-** to **P-**. You may hear **Pe** (*is*) or more complex forms like **Pymodo** (*perhaps will be going to*). At present this affects only the verb form, and it is unlikely to change the noun or sentential forms; but it may start appearing in the adjectival and adverbial forms.

Another colloquialism which may occur is the regularising of **Abbenay** to **Benany**, but this is currently considered a childish affectation.

## Words you will not find in Pravic

The following words are considered rude, insulting or unsavoury:

*account, army, authority, business, capital, cash, chairman, class, contract, cost, country, county, court, daughter, debt, employment, gift, government, hotel, husband, income, investment, king, law, loan, lord, management, manager, market, minister, money, my, pay, president, price, property, rule, sale, secretary, security, sir, son, tax, trade, war, wife, your*

The following words are not used because they do not exist on Anarres:

*Names of insects and animals; many plant names; some technical terms; military words; political roles; legal words; commercial words*

If you find yourself having to use these words, remember the **go-** or **gog-** foreign word prefix.

## Adpositional Prefixes

Adpositions in Pravic establish the role of the noun they qualify, not its relative position. This means that they can sometimes seem semantically reversed. For instance, to say *A is in front of B*, you need to say something like ***the-known-thing is B-[the-thing-behind] A.***

English	Meaning	Prefix
<i>despite</i>	ASSOCIATIVE: the impeding thing	<b>ga</b>
<i>about</i>	ASSOCIATIVE: an approximate measure	<b>ge</b>
<i>like</i>	ASSOCIATIVE: the similar thing	<b>gi</b>
<i>Of, with, about</i>	ASSOCIATIVE: the thing that is associated	<b>gre</b>
<i>such as</i>	ASSOCIATIVE: the hyponym	<b>gri</b>
<i>among</i>	ASSOCIATIVE: the superordinate	<b>gry</b>
<i>Without, rather than</i>	ASSOCIATIVE: the thing not chosen	<b>gro</b>
<i>For, as</i>	ASSOCIATIVE: the role taken by the direct object	<b>gru</b>
<i>because of, according to</i>	ASSOCIATIVE: the cause of the direct object	<b>gu</b>
<i>into</i>	LOCATIVE: the thing that becomes the container	<b>sta</b>
<i>To; towards, up to</i>	LOCATIVE: the thing moved toward	<b>sti</b>
<i>out of</i>	LOCATIVE: the thing that ceases to be the container	<b>sto</b>
<i>From, away from</i>	LOCATIVE: the thing moved away from	<b>stu</b>
<i>Outside, beyond</i>	LOCATIVE: the container	<b>ta</b>
<i>in front of</i>	LOCATIVE: the thing behind	<b>tha</b>
<i>By, at, between, against, near</i>	LOCATIVE: the thing close to the direct object	<b>the</b>
<i>After, behind</i>	LOCATIVE: the thing in front	<b>thi</b>
<i>Through, across, along</i>	LOCATIVE: the thing the D.O. moves relative to	<b>tho</b>
<i>Around, including, round</i>	LOCATIVE: the thing that is contained	<b>thu</b>
<i>In, within</i>	LOCATIVE: the thing that contains	<b>thy</b>
<i>On, over, upon above</i>	LOCATIVE: the thing that is below	<b>ti</b>
<i>off</i>	LOCATIVE: Anti-on; used to be on, now isn't	<b>to</b>
<i>since</i>	TIME: duration since event [noun]	<b>tra</b>
<i>until</i>	TIME: duration until event [noun]	<b>tre</b>
<i>before</i>	TIME: before event [noun]	<b>tri</b>
<i>During, throughout</i>	TIME: duration of event [noun]	<b>tro</b>
<i>under</i>	LOCATIVE: the thing on top	<b>tu</b>

## Numbers

English	Pravic	Prefix
<i>Zero</i>	<b>Mad</b>	<b>ma</b>
<i>one</i>	<b>Nik</b>	<b>ni</b>
<i>two</i>	<b>Nes</b>	<b>ne</b>
<i>three</i>	<b>Nat</b>	<b>na</b>
<i>four</i>	<b>Nof</b>	<b>no</b>
<i>five</i>	<b>Nuv</b>	<b>nu</b>
<i>six</i>	<b>Vik</b>	<b>vi</b>
<i>seven</i>	<b>Ves</b>	<b>ve</b>
<i>eight</i>	<b>Vat</b>	<b>va</b>
<i>nine</i>	<b>Vof</b>	<b>vo</b>

English	Pravic	Prefix
<i>ten</i>	<b>Nimad</b>	<b>nima</b>
<i>twenty</i>	<b>Nemad</b>	<b>nema</b>
<i>One hundred</i>	<b>Nimamad</b>	
<i>Two hundred</i>	<b>Nemamad</b>	
<i>One thousand</i>	<b>Ninyst</b>	<b>niny</b>
<i>One million</i>	<b>Ninynyst</b>	
<i>Six million</i>	<b>Vinynyst</b>	
<i>One billion</i>	<b>Nivyth</b>	<b>nivy</b>
<i>Three zeroes</i>	<b>Nyst</b>	
<i>Nine zeroes</i>	<b>Vyst</b>	

**ra-** (*repeat, or again*) is also treated as a number prefix. So *twice more* is **rane-**.

Other numerical prefixes include: **sha-** (*many*); **la-** (*most*); **tha-** (*every or all*); and **pa-** (*a few*).

## Conjunctions

In Pravic, a conjunction ties two meanings together, creating a third meaning which is the combination of the two meanings (which is largely the same as in English). The conjunctions themselves are about consequence-values – the truth or effect of the first meaning (A) determines the truth or effect of the second meaning (B); or vice versa; or the truth or effects of A and B determine the truth of the combination of meanings (C).

A meaning in terms of conjunctions can be a single word, a phrase or a sentence. However, only balanced meanings can be conjoined – you cannot put a conjunction between, say, a word and a sentence, only between words, between phrases or between sentences.

English	Meaning	Conjunction
<i>So, Therefore</i>	CAUSATIVE: A true therefore B true	<b>Dog</b>
<i>Where, When, If</i>	CAUSATIVE: If B true then A true	<b>Gyd</b>
<i>Since, after</i>	TIME: A follows B	<b>KSad</b>
<i>before</i>	TIME: B follows A	<b>KSaI</b>
<i>When, while</i>	TIME: A and B happen simultaneously	<b>KSaM</b>
<i>until</i>	TIME: A cannot happen after B finishes	<b>KSas</b>
<i>nor</i>	C true only if A and B are both false	<b>maSig</b>
<i>xnor</i>	C true if A and B are both false or both true	<b>miSag</b>
<i>nand</i>	C true unless both A and B are true	<b>miTyg</b>
<i>xor</i>	C true if either A or B true but not both	<b>Sag</b>
<i>but</i>	CAUSATIVE: B true regardless of A	<b>Sed</b>
<i>yet</i>	B true despite A being true	<b>SHub</b>
<i>or</i>	C true if one or both of A and B are true	<b>Sig</b>
<i>and</i>	C true if both A and B are true	<b>Tyg</b>
<i>so that</i>	CAUSATIVE: B follows A	<b>Val</b>
<i>As, than, because, for</i>	CAUSATIVE: If A true then B true	<b>Vup</b>
<i>Although, though</i>	CAUSATIVE: A true regardless of B	<b>Vurr</b>
<i>unless</i>	CAUSATIVE: A true if B false	<b>Vusk</b>

## Colours

Nine pure colours are named in Pravic: the six primary colours, black and white, and brown. Other colours can be described by concatenating the pure colour words. So grey can be **Tefom** (*dark grey*) or **Fotem** (*light grey*); *Sand-coloured* can be **Digym** or **Gydim**. More complex colours can be generated, too: *light aquamarine* could be **Foshimum**.

English	Pravic
<i>Red</i>	<b>Rom</b>
<i>Orange</i>	<b>Vum</b>
<i>Yellow</i>	<b>Dim</b>
<i>Green</i>	<b>Mum</b>
<i>Blue</i>	<b>SHim</b>
<i>Purple</i>	<b>Bem</b>
<i>Brown</i>	<b>Gym</b>
<i>Black</i>	<b>Tem</b>
<i>White</i>	<b>Fom</b>
<i>Grey</i>	<b>Tefom</b>

## Anarresti Calendar and Clock

The Anarresti day is about 25 Earth hours. This can vary because Anarres forms a dual planet system with Urras. Anarres has two years: the *Sun year* (**Fas Vosterry**) (the time for Urras and Anarres to go around the Sun, Tau Ceti, about 344 Anarresti days) and the *Anarres year* (**Fas Narresy**) (the time taken for Anarres and Urras to orbit their common centre of mass, about 56 Anarresti days). There are two words for *day*: **Las**, the period from sunrise to sunrise; and **Hisk**, the opposite of *night* (**Mesh**).

The Anarresti week (**Decad**) has ten days. The days are:

Day	Pravic
Day 1	niLas
Day 2	neLas
Day 3	naLas
Day 4	noLas
Day 5	nuLas

Day	Pravic
Day 6	viLas
Day 7	veLas
Day 8	vaLas
Day 9	voLas
Community activity day	Las Voky

Dates are usually recorded as [year]/[decad number]/[day number]. So the eighth day of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Decad of the year 172 would be 172/23/8 (**Nivenes/Nenat/Vat**). Where a Decad covers two years it is dated into the earliest year.

There is a thirty-five year cycle (**KLas**), at the end of which the Sun year, the Anarres year and the Decad are considered to be back in line. There may be some “non-days” added to the calendar to make the alignment as astronomically correct as possible. These are treated as extra community activity days.

The Annarresti day is divided into 24 roughly equal periods (Anarresti “hours”, **Horri aNarresy**). A fairly typical day would be:

Hours	Event	Pravic	Event
1 <sup>st</sup> through 7 <sup>th</sup> Hours	Sleep time	NiHorr KSas veHorr	Murr Docy
8 <sup>th</sup> Hour	First meal	vaHorr	Murr niMordy
9 <sup>th</sup> through 12 <sup>th</sup> Hours	Useful activity time	voHorr KSas nineHorr	Murr Vakseny
13 <sup>th</sup> through 14 <sup>th</sup> Hours	second meal	ninaHorr KSas ninoHorr	Murr neMordy
15 <sup>th</sup> through 16 <sup>th</sup> Hours	Useful activity time	ninuHorr KSas niviHorr	Murr Vakseny
19 <sup>th</sup> through 20 <sup>th</sup> Hours	third meal	nivoHorr KSas nemaHorr	Murr naMordy
21 <sup>st</sup> through 23 <sup>rd</sup> Hours	Useful activity time	neniHorr KSas nenaHorr	Murr Vakseny
24 <sup>th</sup> Hour	Sleep time	neniHorr	Murr Docy

Because Anarres is orbiting Tau Ceti as a dual planet system with Urras, the day length can be variable. To deal with this, the clock is reset each day so that the 13<sup>th</sup> hour begins when the sun is at its highest in the sky. However, Anarres does not have the “time is money” mentality of capitalist and managed economies, so nobody is tied to anyone else’s schedule (or to the clock) except by agreement.

Anarres has many traditions, holidays and festivals throughout the year, the chief of which is Insurrection Day (**Las niPygvaty greVoki**), which is also the midsummer festival.

Anarres and Urras are orbiting each other at an angle of  $\pm 2^\circ$  from the ecliptic, so eclipses happen several times in a Sun year – they are common events.

## Key Words: English to Pravic

English Noun	Meanings and Similar Nouns	English Verb	Pravic Root
Action	Activity; Feat; Performance	Be done by	Rig
Adult	A person able to make their own life-decisions	Be treated as an adult by	Kivok
Agreement	Communal thing; Agreed thing	Be agreed by	Narres
Alternative	Choice; Option; Other; Outsider	Be separated by; Be differentiated by	RResk
Answer	Reply; Response	Be answered by	raGRyg
Arrival	Coming	Be attended by	Pard
Attempt	Endeavour; Essay; Try	Be attempted by	Hord
Baby	Infant	Be babied by	Pivok
Bad thing	Ordinariness; Dissatisfaction; Inadequacy	Be made bad by	miTRukv
Bigness	Largeness	Be enlarged by	RRop
Call	Hail; Shout	Be called by	GRal
Cargo	Fetched thing; Got thing; Retrieved thing	Be brought by; Be got by	SKarz
Change	Alter; Amend	Be changed by	Covad
Child	Age 4 to 16	Be treated as juvenile by	CHavok
Construction	Creation; Product	Be made by	KSym
Day	Time from sunrise to sunset	Footnote 1	Hisk
Day	Time from sunrise to sunrise	Footnote 1	Las
Demonstration	Example; Presentation; Showing	Be shown by	KLugv
Departure	Escape; Exit	Be moved by	Dep
Direction	Approach; Method; Route; Way	Be directed by	Did
Discovery	Finding	Be found by	SHugv
Discussion	Telling; Sharing; Exchange	Be shared by	shaKLam
Door	Gate; Cover for an entrance	Be opened by	Felig
Elder	Forebear; Veteran	Be made wise by	Livok
End	Conclusion; Outcome; Termination	Be ended by	Hath
Existence	Being; Permanence	Be	Pon
Explanation	Comment; Interpretation; Justification	Be explained by	Vagyr
Follower	Helper; Supporter	Be followed by	PRym
Good thing	Excellence; Satisfaction; Worthiness	Be made good by	TRukv
Help	Assistance	Be helped by	CHip
Here	Place of current existence; Physically & emotionally close; Centre; Local; Present time	Be made close by; Be centred by	Dupag
Human	Name; Person	Be named by (for people)	Vok
Idea	Cogitation; Deliberation; Judgment; Thought	Be thought by	Vegyr
Indication	Pointer; Sign; Marker	Be pointed at by	PRis
Kind	Type; Class; Category; Variety; Specimen	Be classified by; Be categorised by	Cast
Knowledge	Information; Data	Be known by	Vogyr
Left	Left side; (NOT abandoned)	Be identified on left by	Dol
Letter	Sign representing a unit of sound	Be spelled by	Vut
Life	Vital force; Living thing	Be lived by; be living	SHer

English Noun	Meanings and Similar Nouns	English Verb	Pravic Root
Line	Mark produced by dragging a point	be placed into a line by	STen
Listening	Audition; Listener	Be listened to by	Lam
Littleness	Smallness	Be made small by	Pin
Meaning	Intention	Be given meaning by	Fyr
Movement	Change; Mobility	Be moved by	Huks
Name	Human; Person	Be named by (for people)	Vok
Night	Night-time	Footnote 1	Mesh
Number	Amount; Count; Figure; Statistic	Be counted by	Mek
Page	Sheet (of paper); Piece (of paper)	Be recorded in writing by	Pil
Part	Component; Piece; Segment	Be assembled by	THEvek
Person	Human; Name	Be named by (for people)	Vok
Picture	Image; painting; photograph	Be imaged by	Dygr
Place	Site; Area; Locality	Be placed by	Pag
Play	Useful activity (see also work)	activity performed by	Vaksen
Position	Exact place; Location	Be put by	SHord
Request	Invitation	Be asked by	Bol
Right	Right side; (NOT correct)	Be identified on right by	Sal
Rotation	Circulation; Orbit; Circle	Be circulated by	CHyr
See	Vision; Seen thing	Be seen by	GRyg
Sentence	Proposal; Proposition; Complete meaning construct	Be proposed by	PRag
Similarity	Likeness; Resemblance	Be resembled by	Gig
Sound	Noise; Tone; Vibration; Something heard	Be made noisy by	KLak
Speech	Utterance	Be spoken by Be said by	KLam
Text	Composition; Document; Reading	Be read by	Lesk
There	More distant place; Physically close but emotionally distant; Recent past or near future time	Be made distant by	Depag
Thing	See Pronominal Nouns, p5	Be labelled by (for objects)	TRul; TRum
Time	Period of time; Concept of time	Be timed by	Gich
Truth	Language of truth; Truthful utterance	Be told the truth by	PRavic
Understanding	assimilated piece of knowledge	be understood by	Gyr
Undertaking	Promise; agreement to act; joint enterprise	Be taken up by; Be agreed by; Be promised by	Potsen
Use	Purpose; Role; Function	Be used by	Tyr
Water	Water; Drink	Be watered by	Vul
Word	Unit of meaning	Be meant [by]	Voth
Work	Useful activity (see also work)	Activity performed by	Vaksen
Writing	Written thing	Be written by	KLesk
Year	See page 16	Footnote 1	Fas
Yonder	Far distant place; physically distant but emotionally close; Far past or future time	Be isolated from by	Dipag

<sup>1</sup> **Be-allocated-a-period-of-time-by.** Tasks are allocated time, not people.

## Key words: Pravic to English

Pravic Root	English Meaning	English verb
<b>Bol</b>	<i>Request; Invitation</i>	<i>Be asked by</i>
<b>Cast</b>	<i>Kind; Type; Class; Category; Variety; Specimen</i>	<i>Be classified by; Be categorised by</i>
<b>CHavok</b>	<i>Child; Age 4 to 16</i>	<i>Be treated as juvenile by</i>
<b>CHip</b>	<i>Help; Assistance</i>	<i>Be helped by</i>
<b>CHyr</b>	<i>Rotation; Circulation; Orbit; Circle</i>	<i>Be circulated by</i>
<b>Covad</b>	<i>Change; Alter; Amend</i>	<i>Be changed by</i>
<b>Dep</b>	<i>Departure; Escape; Exit</i>	<i>Be moved by</i>
<b>Depag</b>	<i>There; More distant place; Physically close but emotionally distant; Recent past or near future time</i>	<i>Be made distant by</i>
<b>Did</b>	<i>Direction; Approach; Method; Route; Way</i>	<i>Be directed by</i>
<b>Dipag</b>	<i>Yonder; Far distant place; physically distant but emotionally close; Far past or future time</i>	<i>Be isolated from by</i>
<b>Dol</b>	<i>Left; Left side; (NOT abandoned)</i>	<i>Be identified on left by</i>
<b>Dupag</b>	<i>Here; Place of current existence; Physically &amp; emotionally close; Centre; Local; Present time</i>	<i>Be made close by; Be centred by</i>
<b>Dygr</b>	<i>Picture; Image; painting; photograph</i>	<i>Be imaged by</i>
<b>Fas</b>	<i>Year; See page 16</i>	Footnote 2
<b>Felig</b>	<i>Door; Gate; Cover for an entrance</i>	<i>Be opened by</i>
<b>Fyr</b>	<i>Meaning; Intention</i>	<i>Be given meaning by</i>
<b>Gich</b>	<i>Time; Period of time; Concept of time</i>	<i>Be timed by</i>
<b>Gig</b>	<i>Similarity; Likeness; Resemblance</i>	<i>Be resembled by</i>
<b>GRal</b>	<i>Call; Hail; Shout</i>	<i>Be called by</i>
<b>GRyg</b>	<i>See; Vision; Seen thing</i>	<i>Be seen by</i>
<b>Gyr</b>	<i>Understanding; assimilated piece of knowledge</i>	<i>be understood by</i>
<b>Hath</b>	<i>End; Conclusion; Outcome; Termination</i>	<i>Be ended by</i>
<b>Hisk</b>	<i>Day; Time from sunrise to sunset</i>	Footnote 2
<b>Hord</b>	<i>Attempt; Endeavour; Essay; Try</i>	<i>Be attempted by</i>
<b>Huks</b>	<i>Movement; Change; Mobility</i>	<i>Be moved by</i>
<b>Kivok</b>	<i>Adult; A person able to make their own life-decisions</i>	<i>Be treated as an adult by</i>
<b>KLak</b>	<i>Sound; Noise; Tone; Vibration; Something heard</i>	<i>Be made noisy by</i>
<b>KLam</b>	<i>Speech; Utterance</i>	<i>Be spoken by; Be said by</i>
<b>KLesk</b>	<i>Writing; Written thing</i>	<i>Be written by</i>
<b>KLugv</b>	<i>Demonstration; Example; Presentation; Showing</i>	<i>Be shown by</i>
<b>KSym</b>	<i>Construction; Creation; Product</i>	<i>Be made by</i>
<b>Lam</b>	<i>Listening; Audition; Listener</i>	<i>Be listened to by</i>
<b>Las</b>	<i>Day; Time from sunrise to sunrise</i>	Footnote 2
<b>Lesk</b>	<i>Text; Composition; Document; Reading</i>	<i>Be read by</i>
<b>Livok</b>	<i>Elder; Forebear; Veteran</i>	<i>Be made wise by</i>
<b>Mek</b>	<i>Number; Amount; Count; Figure; Statistic</i>	<i>Be counted by</i>
<b>Mesh</b>	<i>Night; Night-time</i>	Footnote 1
<b>miTRukv</b>	<i>Bad thing; Ordinairiness; Dissatisfaction; Inadequacy</i>	<i>Be made bad by</i>
<b>Narres</b>	<i>Agreement; Communal thing; Agreed thing</i>	<i>Be agreed by</i>
<b>Pag</b>	<i>Place; Site; Area; Locality</i>	<i>Be placed by</i>

<sup>2</sup> *Be-allocated-a-period-of-time-by*. Tasks are allocated time, not people.

<b>Pravic Root</b>	<b>English Meaning</b>	<b>English verb</b>
<b>Pard</b>	<i>Arrival; Coming</i>	<i>Be attended by</i>
<b>Pil</b>	<i>Page; Sheet (of paper); Piece (of paper)</i>	<i>Be recorded in writing by</i>
<b>Pin</b>	<i>Littleness; Smallness</i>	<i>Be made small by</i>
<b>Pivok</b>	<i>Baby; Infant</i>	<i>Be babied by</i>
<b>Pon</b>	<i>Existence; Being; Permanence</i>	<i>Be</i>
<b>Potsen</b>	<i>Undertaking; Promise; agreement to act; joint enterprise</i>	<i>Be taken up by; Be agreed by; Be promised by</i>
<b>PRag</b>	<i>Sentence; Proposal; Proposition; Complete meaning construct</i>	<i>Be proposed by</i>
<b>PRavic</b>	<i>Truth; Language of truth; Truthful saying</i>	<i>Be told the truth by</i>
<b>PRis</b>	<i>Indication; Pointer; Sign; Marker</i>	<i>Be pointed at by</i>
<b>PRym</b>	<i>Follower; Helper; Supporter</i>	<i>Be followed by</i>
<b>raGRyg</b>	<i>Answer; Reply; Response</i>	<i>Be answered by</i>
<b>Rig</b>	<i>Action; Activity; Feat; Performance</i>	<i>Be done by</i>
<b>RResk</b>	<i>Alternative; Choice; Option; Other; Outsider</i>	<i>Be separated by; Be differentiated by</i>
<b>RRop</b>	<i>Bigness; Largeness</i>	<i>Be enlarged by</i>
<b>Sal</b>	<i>Right; Right side; (NOT correct)</i>	<i>Be identified on right by</i>
<b>shaKLam</b>	<i>Discussion; Telling; Sharing; Exchange</i>	<i>Be shared by</i>
<b>SHer</b>	<i>Life; Vital force; Living thing</i>	<i>Be lived by; be living</i>
<b>SHord</b>	<i>Position; Exact place; Location</i>	<i>Be put by</i>
<b>SHugv</b>	<i>Discovery; Finding</i>	<i>Be found by</i>
<b>SKarz</b>	<i>Cargo; Fetched thing; Got thing; Retrieved thing</i>	<i>Be brought by; Be got by</i>
<b>STen</b>	<i>Line; Mark produced by dragging a point</i>	<i>be placed into a line by</i>
<b>THevak</b>	<i>Part; Component; Piece; Segment</i>	<i>Be assembled by</i>
<b>TRukv</b>	<i>Good thing; Excellence; Satisfaction; Worthiness</i>	<i>Be made good by</i>
<b>TRul</b>	<i>Thing; See Pronominal Nouns, p5</i>	<i>Be labelled by (for objects)</i>
<b>TRum</b>	<i>Thing; See Pronominal Nouns, p5</i>	<i>Be labelled by (for objects)</i>
<b>Tyr</b>	<i>Use; Purpose; Role; Function</i>	<i>Be used by</i>
<b>Vagyr</b>	<i>Explanation; Comment; Interpretation; Justification</i>	<i>Be explained by</i>
<b>Vaksen</b>	<i>Play; Work; Useful activity</i>	<i>Activity performed by</i>
<b>Vegyr</b>	<i>Idea; Cogitation; Deliberation; Judgment; Thought</i>	<i>Be thought by</i>
<b>Vogyr</b>	<i>Knowledge; Information; Data</i>	<i>Be known by</i>
<b>Vok</b>	<i>Human; Name; Person</i>	<i>Be named by (for people)</i>
<b>Voth</b>	<i>Word; Unit of meaning</i>	<i>Be meant [by]</i>
<b>Vul</b>	<i>Water; Water; Drink</i>	<i>Be watered by</i>
<b>Vut</b>	<i>Letter; character; Sign representing a unit of sound</i>	<i>Be spelled by</i>

See <http://martinedwardes.webplus.net/pravic/> for more about the Pravic project.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.2 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.5 billion by the year 2015 (UNESCO, 2003).

There are many reasons for the increase in illiteracy. One of the reasons is the rapid population growth in the developing countries. Another reason is the lack of investment in education. In many developing countries, the government does not spend enough money on education. This means that many children do not go to school. As a result, the number of illiterate people is increasing.

There are also many social and economic factors that contribute to illiteracy. For example, in many developing countries, people are poor and do not have enough money to send their children to school. In addition, many people do not value education and do not see the need to send their children to school. These factors also contribute to the increase in illiteracy.

There are many ways to reduce illiteracy. One way is to invest more money in education. This means that the government should spend more money on building schools and hiring teachers. Another way is to encourage people to send their children to school. This can be done by providing financial incentives or by making education compulsory.

There are also many ways to help illiterate people. For example, there are many organizations that provide literacy training to illiterate people. These organizations help people learn to read and write. In addition, there are many organizations that provide financial support to illiterate people. This helps them to send their children to school.

There are many ways to prevent illiteracy. One way is to ensure that all children go to school. This can be done by making education compulsory. Another way is to provide financial support to poor families. This helps them to send their children to school. In addition, there are many ways to help people learn to read and write. This can be done by providing literacy training.

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