

Petrovian B.

# My **Fun** Guide to the **PaManuSali** Language

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## Welcome to the world of PaManuSali!

Hello! If you want to speak a language that's easy to remember, then PaManuSali is for you!

Just remember **15 letters**, and **76 words** will become your friends!

Here's our **alphabet**:

*Green letters represent the characters from the PaManuSali language. After each letter, there are strange symbols (called "transcription") - they show how this letter sounds. If it's not clear, don't worry about it. Then examples of words in English are given so that it's clear how this letter sounds in that language.*

**P** - [p] - **P**enguin  
**A** - [a] - **A**lligator  
**H** - [n] - **N**ose  
**T** - [t] - **T**able  
**V** - [v] - **V**iolin  
**U** - [u] - **U**mbrella  
**K** - [k] - **C**at  
**E** - [ε] - **E**lephant  
**L** - [l] - **L**ion  
**I** - [i] - **I**gloo  
**M** - [m] - **M**ouse  
**O** - [ɔ] - **O**range  
**S** - [s] - **S**un  
**W** - [ʃ] - **S**hoe  
**C** - [ts] - **C**at

Sure! Let's take a look at the PaManuSali dictionary to learn more words in this fascinating language!

*Each word has its unique meaning, highlighted in red. Words in the PaManuSali language are highlighted in green. Following each word is its transcription, showing how the word is pronounced. If it's unclear, you can disregard it. Finally, the symbolic representation of the word is provided at the end, highlighted in purple.*

1. **Hello** - **Pana** /'pana/ - **0-**
2. **Bye** - **Tava** /'tava/ - **\o/**
3. **Yes** - **Une** /'unε/ - **\√**
4. **No** - **Kevo** /'kεvɔ/ - **-|**
5. **Thank you** - **Lima** /'lima/ - **o/**
6. **Please** - **Kelu** /'kelu/ - **\o**
7. **Sorry** - **Pala** /'pala/ - **00**
8. **Love** - **Lule** /'lulε/ - **+3**
9. **Family** - **Momo** /'mɔmo/ - **000**
10. **Friend** - **Kemi** /'kεmi/ - **00**

11. **Life** - **Viva** /'viva/ - =|=
12. **Work** - **Daka** /'daka/ - |x|
13. **Food** - **Manu** /'manu/ - D\*\*
14. **Water** - **Vave** /'vave/ - ~~~
15. **Air** - **Hava** /'hava/ - ~0~
16. **Sleep** - **Nemo** /'nemo/ - ~Z
17. **Home** - **Noto** /'noto/ - []
18. **City** - **Dovo** /'dovɔ/ - [][][]
19. **Street** - **Ruto** /'ruto/ - []\_[]
20. **School** - **Siko** /'siko/ - []+
21. **Day** - **Lapa** /'lapa/ - -+-
22. **Night** - **Nakto** /'nakto/ - -o-
23. **Sun** - **Sune** /'sune/ - |\*|
24. **Moon** - **Luna** /'luna/ - o-o
25. **Star** - **Lista** /'lista/ - \*
26. **Time** - **Kana** /'kana/ - [+]
27. **Year** - **Tano** /'tano/ - \[+]/
28. **Number** - **Numa** /'numa/ - Z3>
29. **Color** - **Tsili** /'tsili/ - 0\_0
30. **Music** - **Laua** /'laua/ - JJ
31. **Body** - **Koto** /'koto/ - o[-[
32. **Heart** - **Lema** /'ləma/ - ((<3
33. **Hand** - **Mika** /'mika/ - \\_
34. **Leg** - **Poda** /'poda/ - \_|
35. **Eye** - **Lona** /'lona/ - 0.0
36. **Ear** - **Kelu** /'kelu/ - ^\_
37. **Mouth** - **Limi** /'limi/ - -D
38. **Drink** - **Paku** /'paku/ - [~]
39. **Happiness** - **Mala** /'mala/ - ((+3
40. **Sadness** - **Tsila** /'tsila/ - o((-
41. **Laughter** - **Male** /'malɛ/ - ()
42. **Song** - **Lava** /'lava/ - LaLa
43. **Game** - **Tonu** /'tonu/ - \*\_\
44. **Money** - **Sika** /'sika/ - o\$
45. **Book** - **Loma** /'loma/ - =\
46. **Road** - **Kala** /'kala/ - \_/\_
47. **Peace** - **Manu** /'manu/ - /o\
48. **Other** - **Tini** /'tini/ - !-
49. **Home** - **Tonomo** /tonɔ'mo/ - [0]
50. **Educational** - **Shikuma** /ʃiku'ma/ - =/
51. **Morning** - **Asa** /'asa/ - 0
52. **Evening** - **Kalya** /ka'la/ - C
53. **Breakfast** - **Amoku** /a'mɔku/ - OD\*\*
54. **Lunch** - **Asoku** /a'sɔku/ - |\*|D\*\*
55. **Dinner** - **Lamoku** /la'mɔku/ - CD\*\*
56. **Juice** - **Moku** /'moku/ - [S]
57. **Milk** - **Mapa** /'mapa/ - [I]
58. **Pie** - **Tomoku** /tɔ'mɔku/ - Do
59. **Ball** - **Balu** /'balu/ - \_0

60. Doll - Komu /'kɔmu/ - o-}-{-{  
 61. Rainbow - Lulina /lu'lina/ - \*((  
 62. Rain - Tava /'tava/ - |||  
 63. Snow - Milu /'milu/ - \*\*\*  
 64. Wind - Lei /'lei/ - ~/  
 65. Animal - Tone /'tɔnɛ/ - [ >  
 66. Bird - Tonu /'tonu/ - ~.~  
 67. Flower - Lulino /luli'no/ - |\*  
 68. Forest - Manomo /'manoma/ - ^|\*|^  
 69. Field - Polo /'polɔ/ - \_.\_.\_  
 70. River - Vapo /'vapo/ - \_~\_  
 71. Ocean - Siluna /si'lu.na/ - ~~~~~  
 72. Sea - Vapi /'vapi/ - |~~~~|  
 73. Mountain - Monu /'mɔnu/ - \_/\\_  
 74. Sound - Sali /'sali/ - ^-!  
 75. Silence - Tisha /'tifa/ - o---  
 76. Toy - Tinu /'tinu/ - (o\_o)

Now that we have become acquainted with the words of our language, let's see how easy and fun it is to learn them! Each word has its own meaning, **but it's important to remember that it can change depending on the different situations you describe**. And from these words, you can create different sentences. And remember, you can use not only letters but also symbols to make your sentences even more interesting and colorful! Let's learn together and create our own little stories using words!

But before we start composing our stories, let's remember a few simple rules of our language. In PaManuSali, there are several simple rules that will help us play with words more easily and interestingly:

- 1. Words are pronounced as they are written:** In PaManuSali, there are no complex pronunciation rules. Each letter is pronounced as it appears in the word.
- 2. Words can change:** We can alter the form of words to create new words and sentences. For example, adding an ending to make a word plural or changing its tense.
- 3. Words are combined into sentences:** We can join words together to form sentences. Remember that words placed together can create new meanings and ideas.

Additionally, there are rules for forming verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in our language. Let's see how exciting it can be!

#### **Formation rule for verbs:**

In our language, words can change to tell us about actions. For example, when we talk about what we are doing, we use verbs. To do this, we add 'O' to the beginning of the word. For instance, from the word 'leg' (Poda), we get the verb 'Opoda', which means 'to start or continue running/walking/kicking'.

#### **Formation rule for adjectives:**

Sometimes we need to describe an object or a person. Adjectives help us with that! We add 'I' to the beginning of the word to form an adjective. For example, from the word 'sea' (Vapi), we get 'Ivapi', which means 'sea-related'.

### Formation rule for adverbs:

When we talk about where or how something happens, we use adverbs. To form them, we add 'U' to the beginning of the word. For example, from the word 'day' (Lapa), we get the adverb 'Ulapa', which means 'during the day'.

### Emotional articles:

In our language, there are words that help us express our feelings. For example, when we are happy, we use the word "Pa", when sad - "Elo", when calm - "Ta", when nervous - "Mio", and when fearful - "Va". These words, inserted before the sentence, help make the statement more expressive and emotional.

*In our language PaManuSali, there are no strict rules! We can create new words and word forms, even if they do not exist in our dictionary. The main thing is for the use of the language to bring joy and pleasure to all of us. We create this language together!*

*Now that we know the rules and emotional articles, let's use them to create exciting stories in PaManuSali!*

*Our vocabulary is not very large, but we can use it to tell stories and express our thoughts. It consists of only 76 words, but with their help, we can create many different sentences and share our ideas. We can combine words together to tell stories and express our thoughts. Even if the number of words seems small, we always have the opportunity to be creative and find new ways to express ourselves!*

### Examples in PaManuSali:

**My family is going for a forest walk.**

**Momo opoda imanomo opoda.**

**000 \_| ^|\*|^ \_|**

*Momo – family — 000 .*

*Opoda – to walk (verb from the word **poda**) — \_| .*

*Imanomo – forest (adjective from the word **manomo**) — ^|\*|^ .*

*Opoda – to go meaning - walk (verb from the word **poda**) — \_| .*

*We want to tell a story about how our family went for a walk in the forest. But we only have a few words from which we can compose our story. For example, the word 'Tomo' usually means 'family', but in our story, we use it to say 'my family'. And the word 'Opoda' usually means 'to go', but in our story, it also means 'walk'. So we use these words to tell about how my family went for a walk in the forest.*

**On the street, it's fun to play with a ball or a doll.**

**Pa ruto male otonu balu komu.**

**[ ]\_ [ ] ( ) \* \ \_ \_ 0 o - } - {**

Pa – "happy" (emotional article expressing happy).

Ruto – street — [ ]\_ [ ] .

Male – laughter meaning - fun — ( ) .

Otonu – to play (verb from the word **tonu**) — \* \ \_ .

Balu – ball — \_ 0 .

Komu – doll — o - } - { .

*In this sentence, we use words from our limited vocabulary to describe how we can have fun on the street. For example, 'Ruto' usually means 'street', but in this context, we use it to say 'on the street'. The word 'male' means 'laughter', while 'balu' and 'komu' mean 'ball' and 'doll' respectively. Thus, we use these words to describe having fun on the street with a ball or a doll.*