Arèidansk alphabet

Alphabet name: Arèidansk levkes krimanàdin - Αρέiτανςκ πεέκες κριμανάτικ

Background blurb - the was invented by the linguist and philologist Carmelo Lupini to write his his conlang, Arèidansk, imagined as a possible evolution of an indo-european dialect. Arèidansk has two writing systems: an alphabet (Levkes krimanàdin "Script of Light") and an abugida (Devporix krimanàdin "Script of the city of gods"). The former is used to write Gnostic texts, the latter is used to write Vedic and Buddhist texts.

Notable features - this type of writing system is an alphabet with combinable diacritic signs to indicate the type of sound: a little "half moon" for aspirated sounds, a circle for sonorization. It is written in horizontal lines running from left to right. In theory the script could be adapted to write some european languages like Italian, Spanish, Greek, Russian, German.

Alphabet chart

The writing consists of 33 characters; 15 have diacritical marks and 9 express a double sound; the alphabetical order is as follows:

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A n κ r e n k i y κ x m n o n n p ç r v s x y i a b g d e f γ i 3 k l m n o p n r s t u v λ f j
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Variant of \vec{k} is \vec{n} .

Characters having a double sound are:

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}\;(ks),\,\boldsymbol{\mathring{\xi}}\;(gz),\,\boldsymbol{\mathring{\xi}}\;(\chi s),\,\boldsymbol{T}\;(ts),\,\boldsymbol{\mathring{T}}\;(dz),\,\boldsymbol{\underline{w}}\;(ps),\,\boldsymbol{\mathring{\underline{w}}}\;(bz),\,\boldsymbol{\mathring{\underline{w}}}\;(fs)\;\boldsymbol{e}\;\boldsymbol{\overset{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\boldsymbol{\omega}}}\;(vz).$$

There are also three "mobile" characters, because they only can appear under certain conditions and never are initials of a word, they are: $\check{\mathbf{e}}$ (\mathfrak{d}), $\check{\mathbf{v}}$ (\mathfrak{w}) e $\mathring{\mathbf{n}}$ (\mathfrak{g}). The first one in $\check{\mathbf{e}}$, it is an indistinct sound (šwa) that is inserted to facilitate the pronunciation of certain consonantal groups, but sometimes it is not even pronounced as in $\check{\mathbf{ken}}$, $\check{\mathsf{ken}}$ and $\check{\mathsf{ken}}$, respectively kn, gn and khn; $\check{\mathsf{v}}$ replaces "u" when it has semivocalic value; $\mathring{\mathsf{n}}$ replaces "n" when it has velar value.

Subscript "s" (ς) shows the lower part of ς and we can find it at the end of masculine and feminine words ending in consonant and it indicates the presence of a attenuated "s", which must not be pronounced: $\pi \iota \varsigma \varsigma$ "fish", $\kappa \iota \varsigma \iota \varsigma$ "man", $\kappa \iota \varsigma \iota \varsigma \iota \varsigma$ "fire", etc.

Ligatures are also possible. The most important are

Punctuation marks:

- _ Full stop
- ~ Comma

- **≂** Colon or Semicolon
- ↓ Question mark

Sample text

ἴεςνς δεδάἴαιτ \overline{z} ςδετίιη ἴιη εκαρίιη ατ'εςκοςιτίιη παρ τε δαςιχμάν πύντρετα \overline{z} δἴιη δερκετεί απ'ερι κδείτα ατι ες ερ νεδεμ τύρρετα \overline{z}

Translitteration:

Yesus vevàyait: svedyin yin ekaryin at'eskosityin par te vasilman pùntreda; vyin verketen ab'eri gvenda ati es er nevem tùrreda.

Translitteration in IPA:

'Jesus ve'vajait: 'svedjin jin e'karjin at'esko'sitjin par te va'silman 'puntreda; vjin ver'keten ab'eri gvenda ati es er 'nevem 'tur:eda.

Translation:

Jesus said: blessed are the solitary and elect because for you will find the Kingdom; for you came forth from it, and you will return to it again.