

An Introduction to Nortish

دالنه

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Index

Introduction.....	1
Single Vowels.....	1, 2
Flowing Vowels.....	2, 3
Example Text.....	3
Initial Consonants (<i>lower-case & upper-case</i>).....	4
Vowels.....	5
Final Consonants.....	6
Medial Consonants.....	7
Variant Consonants.....	7
Variant Consonants (Continued).....	8
Variant Final Consonant.....	8
Variant Final Consonants (Continued).....	9
Variant Medial Consonants	9
Numbers.....	10
Logograms.....	10
Punctuation.....	11

Introduction

Nortish is a variant script developed primarily for English, though can be adjusted to write a wide variety of languages with various phonemes.

The alphabet is made up of initial, medial and final consonants, along with two sets of vowels: *single* and *flowing*.

Single Vowels

Single vowels are used mainly in monosyllabic words or to finalize the last syllable of a word. Each vowel is comprised of three main parts, as seen below in figure 1:

figure 1

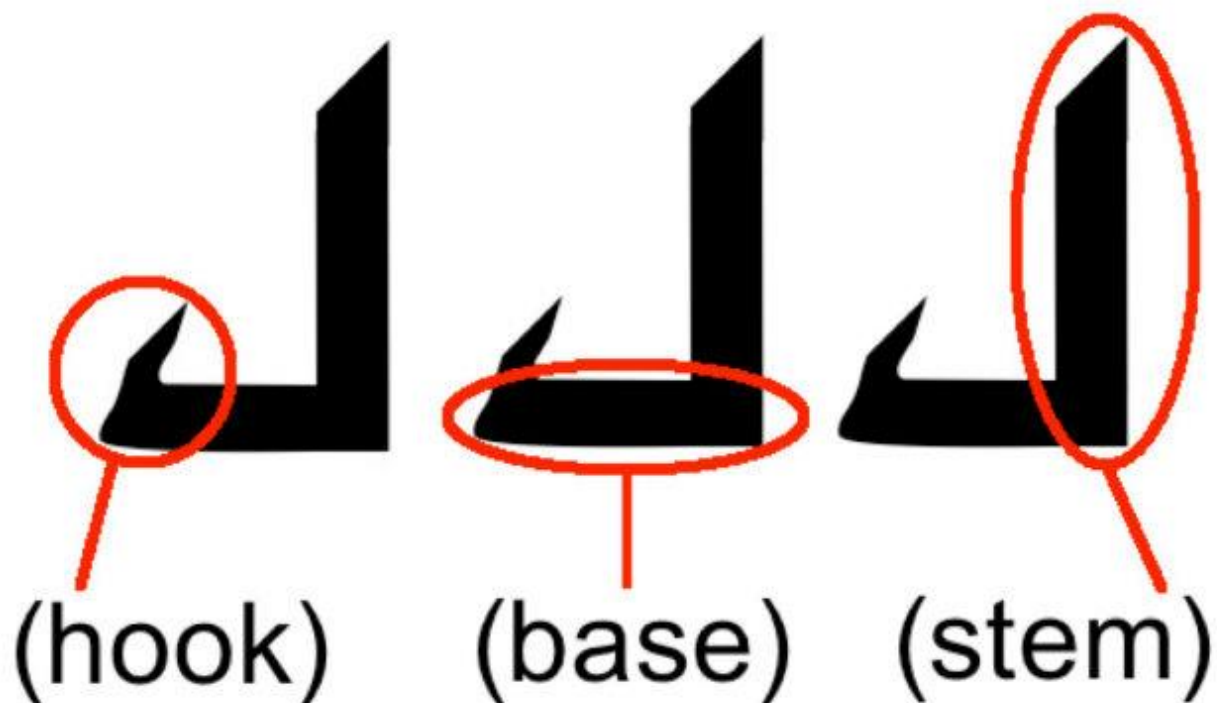
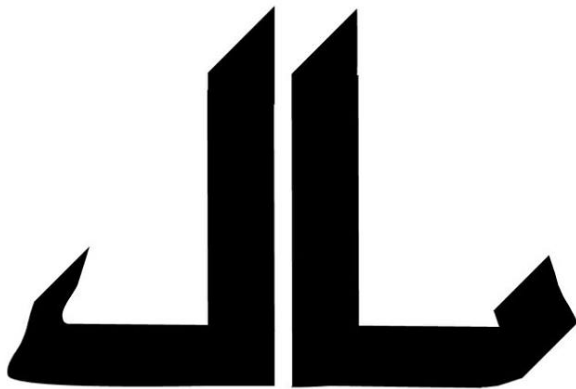


Figure 1 is pronounced “ah” (IPA [ɑ:]) and would be used to write a word such as “hot” (𐌺𐌳). Like vowels, final consonants also have stems. However, the shape of the stem is dictated by the stem shape of the preceding vowel. For example, comparatively the word “heat” is written as (𐌺𐌷). In both the words “hot” and “heat”, the final consonant is pronounced “t”, however, the stem of either of these final consonants changes to accommodate the preceding vowel’s stem.

Flowing Vowels

Flowing vowels are pronounced the exact same way as single vowels, but are used to connect the letters of multisyllabic words. They also help in emphasizing the stem of the single vowel, as seen in figure 2:

figure 2



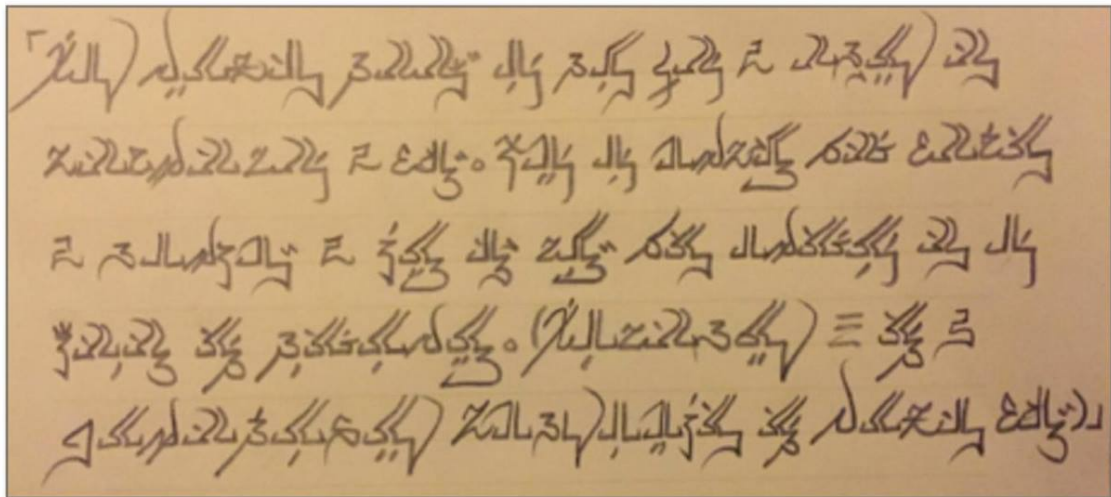
Like figure 1, figure 2 also represents the letter “ah” (IPA: [ɑ:]), though would be used for a multisyllabic word, such as the word “hotter” (ہوٹٹر).

Example Text

The following pages categorize initial, medial, and final consonants, along with vowels, variant consonants and other logograms. Underneath is an example of the script written in context, translated from Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and provided in standard and handwritten form:

“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. *(Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights)*”

ہوٹٹر (IPA: [ɑ:]), though would be used for a multisyllabic word, such as the word “hotter” (ہوٹٹر).



Initial Consonants (*lower-case & upper-case*) ***(IPA)**

Ɔ Ɔ	b	(bed)	Ɔ Ɔ	v	(van)
Ɔ Ɔ	k	(cat)	Ɔ Ɔ	w	(wind)
Ɔ Ɔ	d	(dog)	Ɔ Ɔ	y	(yard)
Ɔ Ɔ	f	(far)	Ɔ Ɔ	z	(zebra)
Ɔ Ɔ	g	(golf)	Ɔ Ɔ	st	(store)
Ɔ Ɔ	h	(home)	Ɔ Ɔ	tʃ	(chair)
Ɔ Ɔ	dʒ	(jar)	Ɔ Ɔ	θ	(theater)
Ɔ Ɔ	l	(leaf)	Ɔ Ɔ	ʃ	(ship)
Ɔ Ɔ	m	(mouse)	Ɔ Ɔ	ʒ	(genre)
Ɔ Ɔ	n	(note)	Ɔ Ɔ	sk	(sky)
Ɔ Ɔ	p	(park)	Ɔ Ɔ	sp	(spot)
Ɔ Ɔ	r	(rose)	Ɔ	silent letter used to capitalize vowels	
Ɔ Ɔ	s	(sign)			
Ɔ Ɔ	t	(tea)			

* Note that **Ɔ, Ɔ, Ɔ, Ɔ** and **Ɔ**, (r, g, z, t and the **silent letter**) attach to the hook of the following vowel, as opposed to all other initial consonants, which have a deliberate space between them and the following vowel.

Vowels

*(IPA)

𐀀 a: (saw)

𐀀 ar (car)

𐀁 i: (see)

𐀁 iər (ear)

𐀂 u: (sue)

𐀂 ʒr (sir)

𐀃 e (set)

𐀃 ɛər (air)

𐀄 ou (so)

𐀄 ɔr (or)

𐀅 æ (sat)

𐀅 aɪ (eye)

𐀆 ɪ (sit)

𐀆 aʊ (cow)

𐀇 ə (shut)

𐀈 ei (say)

𐀈 aiər (fire)

𐀉 ɔɪ (soy)

𐀉 aʊər (hour)

𐀊 ʊ (should)

Final Consonants

*(IPA)

ب (crab)

tʃ (watch)

ك (sack)

ð (math)

د (add)

ʃ (fish)

ف (leaf)

ʒ (massage)

گ (rug)

sk (desk)

دʒ (age)

sp (wasp)

ل (fall)

ŋ (king)

م (room)

mp (camp)

ن (sun)

silent letter used to finalize vowels

پ (top)

س (class)

ت (cat)

v (of)

z (jazz)

st (west)

Medial Consonants

*(IPA)

ف (after)

gl (glad)

l (also)

tl (little)

θ, ð (other)

Besides these three, all medial consonants are written in their initial lower-case form.

Variant Consonants

*(IPA)

“ placed between a consonant and/or vowel to signify “y”

- As in the word “human” (**هنا**).

“ placed between a consonant and/or vowel to signify “r”

- As in the word “tree” (**شجرة**).

“ placed between a consonant and/or vowel to signify “r”

- Primarily used between “س” or “ش” and a vowel, as in the word “street” (**شارع**).

“ placed between a consonant and/or vowel to signify “w”

- As in the word “queen” (**ملكة**).

Variant Consonants (Continued)

*(IPA)

- placed after an final consonant to signify “s or z”
 - As in the word “lights” (لَايْتس).
- placed after an final consonant to signify “t”
 - As in the word “rent” (رَنت).
- placed after an final consonant to signify “st”
 - As in the word “against” (اِغَاينْسْت).
- placed after an final consonant to signify “ts”
 - As in the word “pants” (پَانْتْس).

Variant Final Consonants

*(IPA)

These final consonants are used to tie together letters in words that use “ن or د” (n or l) before a final vowel.

- k As in the word “milk” (مِلْك).
- k As in the word “sink” (سِنْك).
- d As in the word “old” (اُولْد).
- d As in the word “end” (اِنْد).
- f As in the word “self” (سِلْف).

Variant Final Consonants (Continued)***(IPA)**

𐌲 **dʒ** As in the word “range” (𐌲𐌳𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌲𐌴).

𐌵 **m** As in the word “realm” (𐌲𐌳𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌲𐌴).

𐌶 **p** As in the word “help” (𐌲𐌳𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌲𐌴).

𐌷 **t** As in the word “belt” (𐌲𐌳𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌲𐌴).

𐌸 **tʃ** As in the word “zilch” (𐌲𐌳𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌲𐌴).

𐌹 **tʃ** As in the word “lunch” (𐌲𐌳𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌲𐌴).

𐌺 **θ, ð** As in the word “tenth” (𐌲𐌳𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌲𐌴).

𐌻 **ʃ** As in the word “Welsh” (𐌲𐌳𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌲𐌴).

Variant Medial Consonants***(IPA)**

𐌴 **l** As in the word “claw” (𐌲𐌳𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌲𐌴).

𐌵 **l** As in the word “certainly” (𐌲𐌳𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌲𐌴).

𐌺 **θ, ð** As in the word “although” (𐌲𐌳𐌹𐌸𐌴𐌹𐌸𐌲𐌴).

Numbers

≡ 0

≡ 1

≡ 2

≡ 3

≡ 4

≡ 5

≡ 6

≡ 7

≡ 8

≡ 9

Logograms

≡ and (like an ampersand: &)

≡ because

≡ but

≡ the

≡ or

Punctuation

◦ standard period (.)

⊕ implies desired action or result

⊖ implies undesired action or result

! exclamation mark (!)

? question mark (?)

? implies sarcasm

, standard comma (,)

() brackets

“ ” quotations (“ ”)