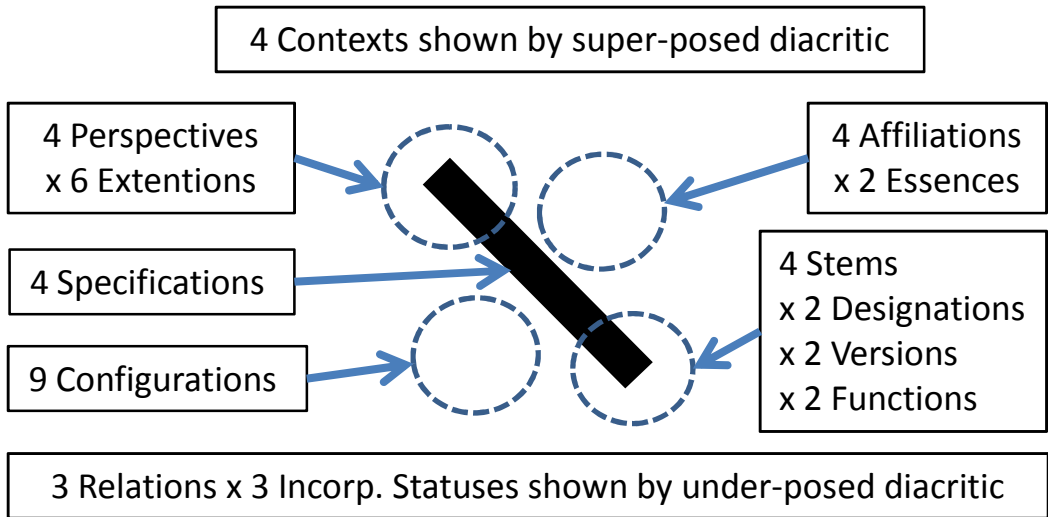


Character Type 1 – Primary Characters

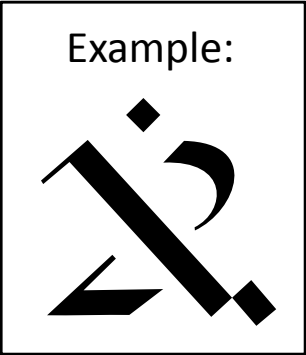
Word-initial character showing V_R Specification, Function, & Stem, plus V_V Designation & Version, plus all C_A information.



4 Contexts: EXS FNC RPS AMG

4 Specifications:

BSC CTE CSV OBJ



4 Perspectives x 6 Extensions

	DEL	PRX	ICP	ATV	GRA	DPL
M						
P						
N						
A						

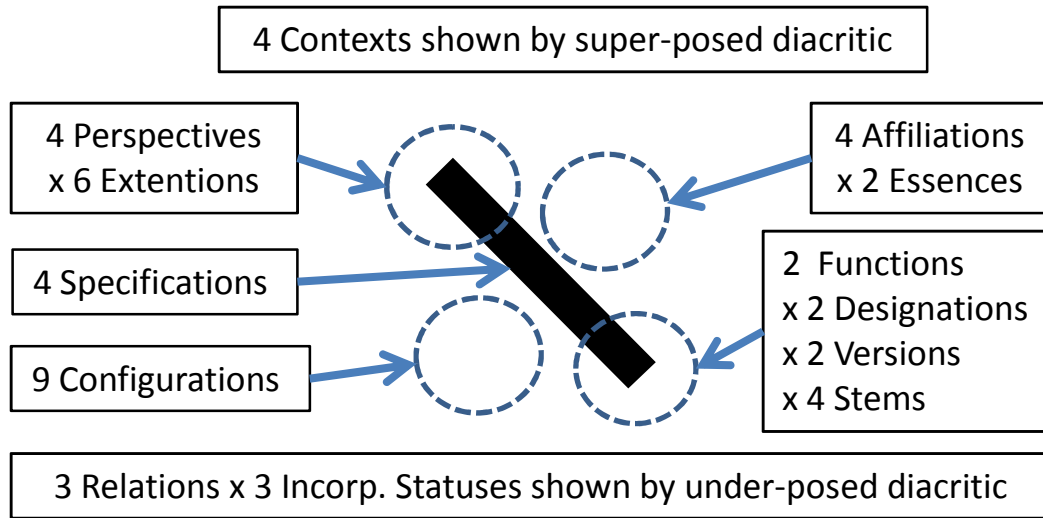
4 Affiliations x 2 Essences:

NRM: CSL ASO VAR COA **RPV:** CSL ASO VAR COA

9 Configurations:

UNI DPX DCT AGG SEG CPN COH CST MLT

Character Type 1 – Primary Characters (cont'd)



3 Relations x 3 Incorporation Statuses

	Simple Formative	Type 1 Incorporation	Type 2 Incorporation
Noun			
Unframed Verb			
Framed Verb			

2 Functions x 2 Designations x 2 Versions x 4 Stems

Function	STA				DYN			
	IFL		FML		IFL		FML	
Designation	IFL	CPT	FML	CPT	IFL	CPT	FML	CPT
Version	PRC	CPT	PRC	CPT	PRC	CPT	PRC	CPT
Stem 1								
Stem 2								
Stem 3								
Stem "0"								

NOTE: Any word-initial Primary Character consisting of a plain diagonal bar (i.e., a with “default” M/DEL/UNI/CSL/NRM/EXS/BSC/IFL/PRC/STA/Stem-1 on a simple nominal formative) may be elided if the word is in sentence-initial position.

Character Type 2 -- Consonantal Characters

Used for displaying C_R and C_S. The C_R character follows the word-Initial Primary character. The 26 forms below are the “core” characters, whose “top” and “bottom” ends then take extensions in order to prefix or suffix additional consonants shown on the next page.

p	b

f	v

s	z

c	č

t	d

ṭ	ḍ

š	ž

č	j

k	g

x

l	r

ḷ	ṛ

m	n	ṅ

Consonantal Extensions to Character Type 2: Applying these extensions to the upper “end” of a core consonant character adds a preceding consonant to that shown by the core character. Extensions applied to the lower “end” add a following consonant. Additional consonants may be added by applying these extensions to a “placeholder” character which, if used, immediately follows the consonantal character.

p	b	t	d	k	g	s	z
f	v	ʃ	ʒ	x	ř	š	ž

Placeholder Character:



Consonantal Extensions to Character Type 2 (cont'd):

m			
n			
ň			
l			
r			
l			

c	

z	

č	

j	

h	

w	
n/a	
n/a	

y	
n/a	
n/a	

gemination of main character	

gem. of upper extension	
n/a	
n/a	

gem. of lower extension	
	n/a
	n/a

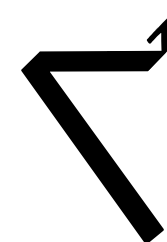
Examples:



špw



mss



čkl



pfskr

Alphabetic Writing:

Use Consonantal Characters and their extensions plus the placeholder character for alphabetic writing of proper names and foreign words, preceded and followed by the appropriate double-dot diacritic (shown later in the Section on writing Register Adjuncts).

Additionally, use the diacritics shown below for vowels, placed above the character for a preceding vowel, under the character for a following vowel. Use the placeholder character (shown at left) for standalone vowels if necessary. Show 2-vowel conjuncts (including diphthongs) by superposing the first vowel diacritic on the placeholder character and underposing the second vowel diacritic. To show a single vowel between two single consonants, use the placeholder character with the two consonant extensions at top and bottom, with the vowel diacritic placed along the right side of the character.



Indicating Stress in Alphabetic Writing:

Penultimate stress is unmarked; otherwise, the stressed vowel should be shown on a stand-alone **plain vertical bar** shown here instead of the usual placeholder character.



Using Consonantal Characters to show $V_x C_s$ affixes: Use the same Type-2 consonant characters with their extensions for any Slot VII C_s character(s), placed immediately following the C_R character in simple formatives (the rules for complex formatives are given later in this document). Use the diacritics shown below to show Degree, placed “inside” each C_s character (i.e., enclosed by any inner-angled section of the character).

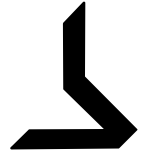
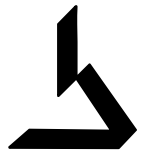
$V_x C_s$: The character takes a diacritic “inside” the character to show V_x Degree:									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	C_A stacking
◆	—		\	⤿	☾	↗	↘	↖	⤿

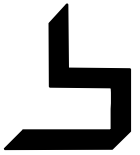
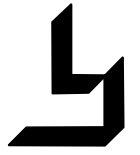
To show Slot IX C_s character(s): Place any Slot IX C_s character(s) immediately after any Slot VII C_s character(s) and mark the Slot IX C_s character(s) with an underposed dot diacritic.

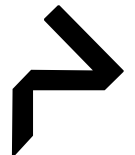

To show Type-2 or Type-3 $V_x C_s$ affixes: These are shown using the same consonantal characters and extensions as the above affixes except that they are laterally rotated 180 degrees (i.e, they are upside-down but not horizontally inverted mirror-images). Additionally, Type-3 $V_x C_s$ affixes take an underposed horizontal bar diacritic; if there is already an underposed dot (indicating it is a Slot IX affix), change this dot to a vertical bar.

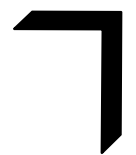

These rotated consonant characters are shown on the next page.

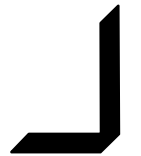
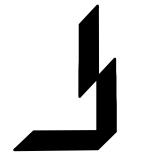
Rotated Consonant Characters: These are identical to standard Type 2 consonant characters except they are laterally rotated 180 degrees. They are used to show any Type-2 V_xC_s affix(es). For a Type-3 V_xC_s affix, use these rotated characters plus an underposed dot.


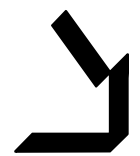
p	b
	

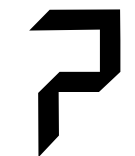

f	v
	

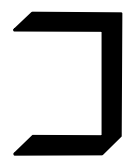

s	z
	

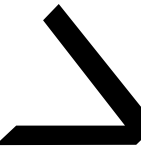
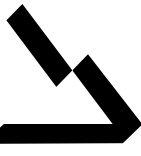
c	č
	

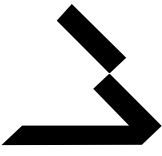
t	d
	



ṭ	ḍ
	


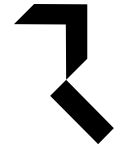
š	ž
	




č	j
	

k	g
	

x


l	r
	

ḷ	ř
	

m	n	ň
		

Positive Delineation: For any V_xC_s character that applies to an incorporated stem, show this via a superposed dot diacritic over the C_s character. (Rules for showing incorporated stems are shown later in this document.)

Character Type 3: Follows any Consonantal Characters; corresponds to Formative Slots X and XI to indicate Valence, Aspect, Phase, Effect, & Level

Character Form:

Effect:	neutral	1/BEN	2/BEN	3/BEN	all/BEN	UNKNOWN	all/DET	3/DET	2/DET	1/DET
Phase:	CTX	PCT	ITR	REP	ITM	RCT	FRE	FRG	FLC	
Valence:	MNO	PRL	CRO	RCP	CPL	DUP	DEM	CNG	PTI	IDC

NOTE: The horizontal Valence segment is mandatory. A Phase or Effect segment is also mandatory unless there are two aspects shown (one in upper half, one in lower half). A plain default CTX/MNO character is elided.

Aspect:

RTR	PRS	HAB	PRG	IMM	PCS	REG	ATC	ATP
RSM	CSS	PAU	RGR	PCL	CNT	ICS	SMM	IRP
PMP	CLM	DLT	TMP	MTV	SQN	EPD	PTC	PPR
DCL	CCL	CUL	IMD	TRD	TNS	ITC	XPD	LIM

Level: Shown by diacritic on Character Type 4; superposed = Absolute, under-posed = Relative

MIN	SBE	IFR	DFC	EQU
◆	—		∖	⤿
SUR	SPL	SPQ	MAX	
◌	↗	↘	↙	

Character Type 4 -- V_C/V_K Characters:

Used for displaying V_C Case and V_K Illocution+Sanction, as well as C_M Mood and C_C Case-Scope. V_C and V_K are shown by extensions to the top and bottom ends of a plain vertical bar. Mood and Case-Scope are indicated by diacritics shown on the next page. A Character Type 4 is placed immediately after any Type 3 character.

Example:



Illocution V_K:	CNF	INF	ITU	REV	HSY	USP	DIR	IRG	DEC
Case V_C:									
Type:	TRANSRELATIVE	APPOSITIVE	ASSOCIATIVE	ADVERBIAL	SPATIO-TEMP I	SPATIO-TEMP II	RELATIONAL I	RELATIONAL II	

Sanction V_K:	PPS	EPI	ALG	IPU	RFU	REB	CJT	EXV	AXM	(null)
Case V_C:										
Case No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

Diacritics Used with Character Type 4

CASE-SCOPE:

Shown via an underposed diacritic below a Character Type 4:

CCw CCm CCy CCn CCl CCx



MOOD:

Shown via a superposed diacritic above a Character Type 4:



































FAC SUB ASM SPC COU HYP
(or zero)

Complex Formatives -- How To Show V_I, C_I and V_F Information for an Incorporated Stem:

To show an incorporated Stem, use a Primary Character (Character Type 1) to show the Slot IV V_I info for the incorporated root, placed immediately following the C_R consonantal character and before any C_S consonantal characters (the diacritic below the word-initial Primary Character will have already alerted the reader to expect a 2nd Primary Character following C_R). This character may also be used to show C_A info for the incorporated stem.

This 2nd Primary Character will be immediately followed by the Slot V C_I root, shown by a Rotated Consonantal Character (Character Type 2-rotated) plus extensions (this rotated consonantal character cannot be mistaken for a Type-2 or Type-3 V_XC_S affix because it will have no interior V_X diacritic).

The C_I root character will in turn be followed by a modified Type 4 V_C/V_K Character to show Slot VI V_F Format. These modified Type 4 Format characters are shown below (standard Type 4 Case characters are shown above them in grey for purposes of comparison):

Case V _C :										
Type:	TRANSRELATIVE	APPOSITIVE	ASSOCIATIVE	ADVERBIAL	SPATIO-TEMP I	SPATIO-TEMP II	RELATIONAL I	RELATIONAL II		
Format V _F :										
Case V _C :										
Case No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Format V _F :										

Alternative To Using Character Type 4 – Showing Case or Format Using Diacritics on the C_R or C_I Root Characters

If Mood and Case-scope are default **FAC/CCh** (so that there are no diacritics above or below the Type 4 V_C/V_K Character), then the option exists to dispense with the Type 4 character and instead show Case on the C_R consonantal root character using the superposed and underposed diacritics shown below.

These same diacritics may also be used on the C_I consonantal root character to show Format of an incorporated stem instead of using the modified Type 4 Format character shown on the previous page.

Super-posed:



Type: TRANSRELATIVE APPOSITIVE ASSOCIATIVE ADVERBIAL SPATIO-TEMP I SPATIO-TEMP II RELATIONAL I RELATIONAL II

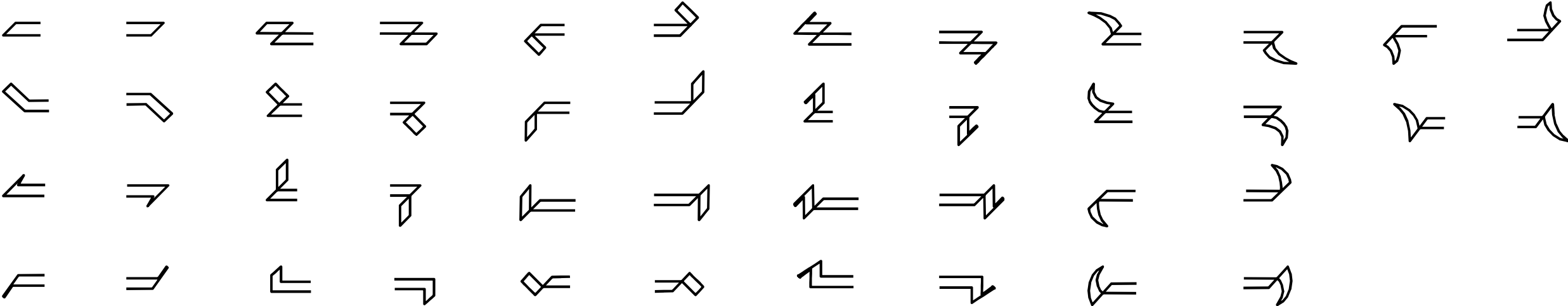
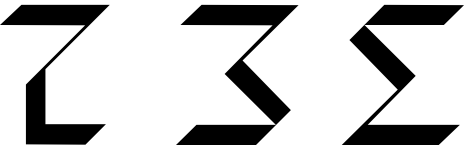
Case No. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Under-posed:



Character Type 5 -- Bias Characters

Placed in word-final position, the various Bias categories (once they are available) will be shown via modification of the top and bottom ends of the characters shown here:



Showing Personal Reference Adjuncts

To show a personal reference adjunct, use a Primary Character (Character Type 1) followed by a Consonant Character (with extensions if needed) to indicate the specific personal referent(s) along with a superposed horizontal bar diacritic. Dual-referent adjuncts are written as two single-referent adjuncts next to each other (as in Ithkuil).

Showing Register

The following symbols are placed before and after a phrase to mark various registers. Each register has two forms; the first indicating register only, while the second form indicates that the word within the register phrase is written alphabetically (i.e., it is a proper name or foreign word/phrase).

	Standard Writing	Alphabetic
Narrative:		◆◆
Parenthetical:	◆◆	◆◆
Cogitant:	◆	◆◆
Exemplificative:	◆	◆◆
Specificative :	◆◆	◆◆

Sequence of Written Characters for Simple Formatives

Type 1 Primary Character	Type 2 Consonantal character	Type 2 Consonantal character(s)	Type 2 Consonantal character(s)	Type 3 Valence Character	Type 4 V_C/V_K Character	Type 5 (Bias) Character
Stem, Specification, Function, Designation, Version, C_A	C_R Main Root	C_S (Slot VII)	C_S (Slot IX)	Valence, Phase, Effect, Aspect, Level	V_C/V_K plus Mood and/or Case-Scope	C_B

Sequence of Written Characters for Complex Formatives

Type 1 Primary Character	Type 2 Consonantal character	Type 1 Primary Character	Type 2 Consonantal character [rotated]	Type 4 V_C/V_K Character (modified)	Type 2 Consonantal character(s)	Type 2 Consonantal character(s)	Type 3 Valence Character	Type 4 V_C/V_K Character	Type 5 (Bias) Character
Stem, Specification, Function, Designation, Version, C_A of main root	C_R Main Root	Stem, Specification, Function, Designation, Version, C_A of incorp. root	C_I Incorporated Root	V_F Format of Inc. Stem	C_S (Slot VII type)	C_S (Slot IX type)	Valence, Phase, Effect, Aspect, Level	V_C/V_K Mood, Case-Scope	C_B

Alternate Fonts: The font shown in the preceding pages is displayed in a calligraphic style. However, the script may also be written/displayed in various alternative fonts shown here.

Legacy (or “Ithkuil Traditional”) Style: a non-calligraphy-friendly font in which beveled vertices are instead pointed, diagonal stroke-ends are horizontally flattened (if the resulting inside angles are acute rather than obtuse), and diagonal strokes are displayed with full “thickness” regardless of their direction, e.g.,



Handwritten/Cursive Style: (forthcoming)

Calligraphic Cursive Style: a calligraphic adaptation of the Handwritten Style (forthcoming)