WRITING SYSTEM FOR *NEW ITHKUIL*

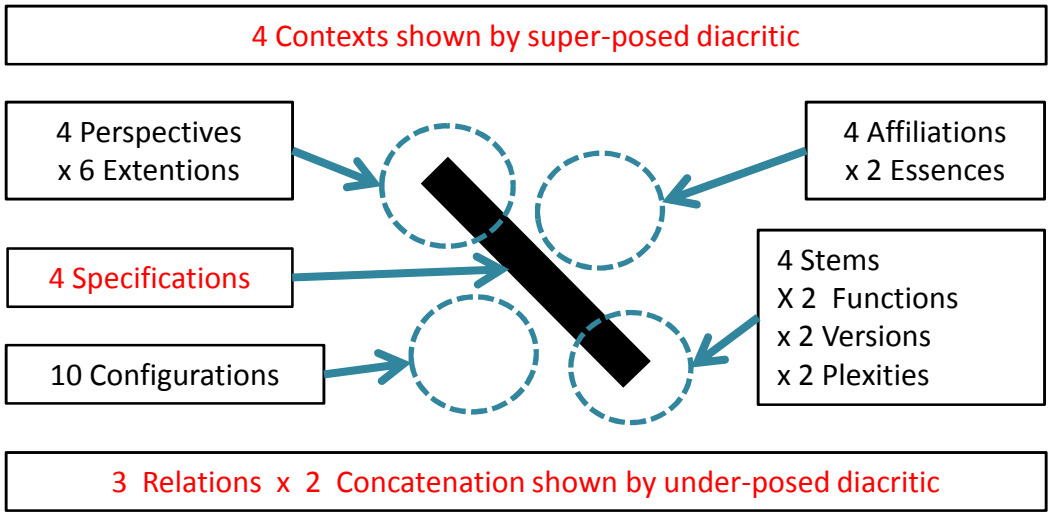
Version 1.0 December 2022

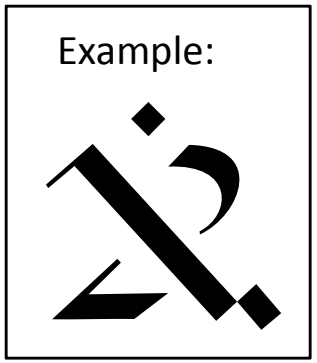
Sequence of Written Characters for Formatives

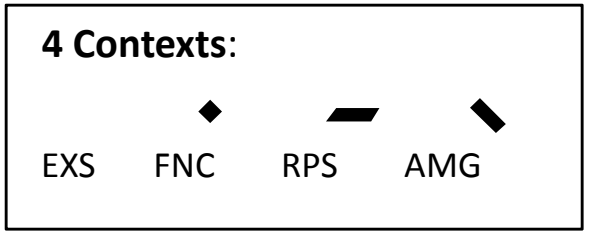
Primary Character	Secondary Character	Secondary Character(s)	Secondary Character(s) [rotated]	Tertiary Character	Quarternary Character
• Relation • Concatenation Status • Stem, • Specification • Function • Version • Plexity • **C_A**	**C_R** Main Root	**C_S** (Slot V)	**C_S** (Slot VII) [character is laterally rotated 180 degrees]	• Valence • Phase • Effect • Aspect • Level	**V_C/V_K** plus Mood and/or Case-Scope

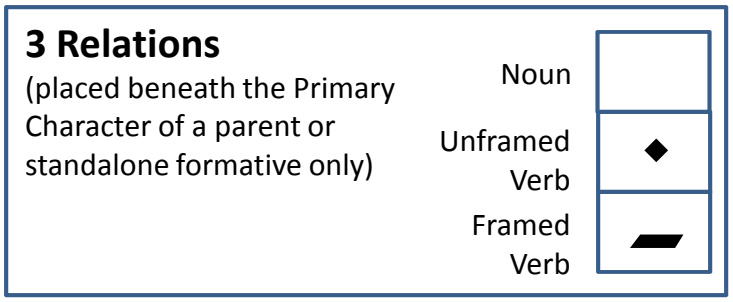
For a **Concatenated Pair** of formatives, each formative is simply written separately, first the concatenated formative, then the parent formative. There is no distinction made between the two except that the subscript diacritic on the word-initial Primary Character of the concatenated formative shows the concatenation status (see next page).

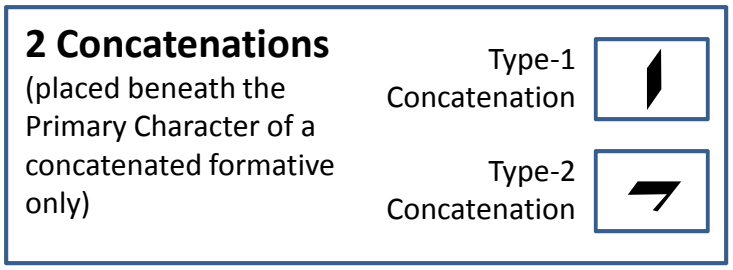
Primary Characters: Word-initial character showing V_R Specification, Function, and Context, plus V_V Version and Stem, plus all C_A information.

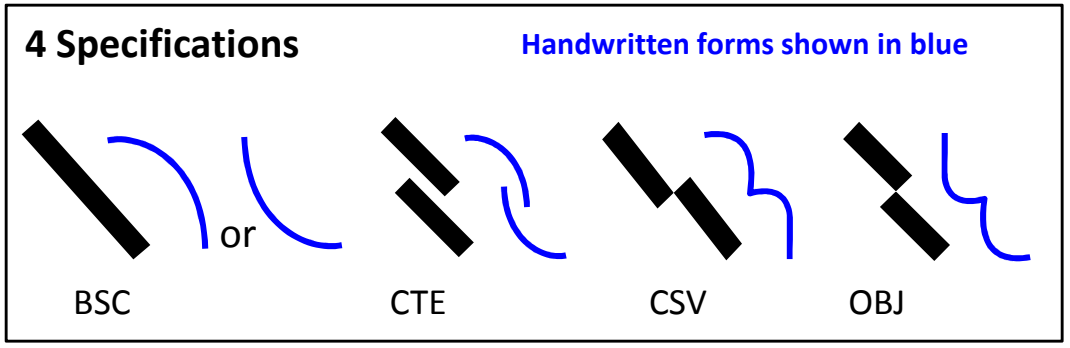




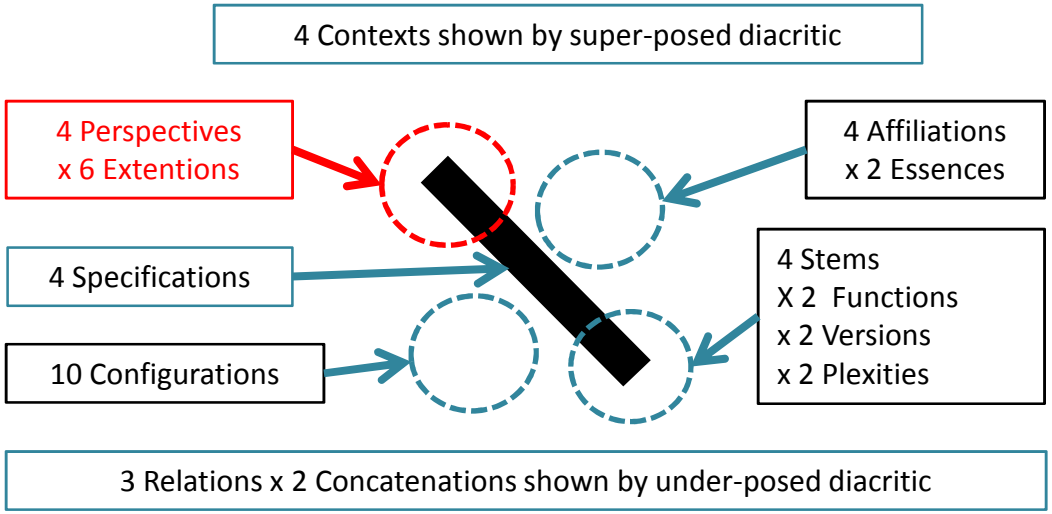








Primary Characters (continued):

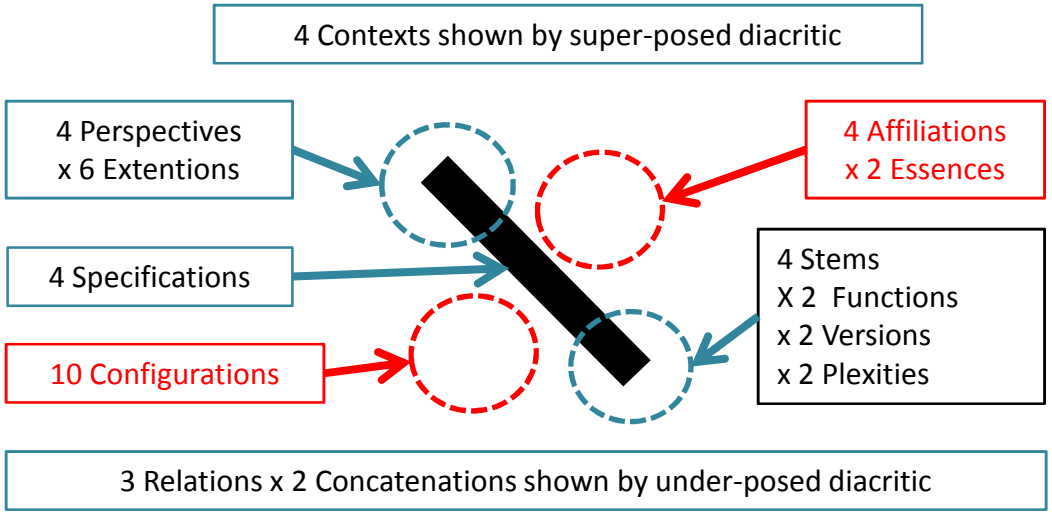


4 Perspectives x 6 Extensions

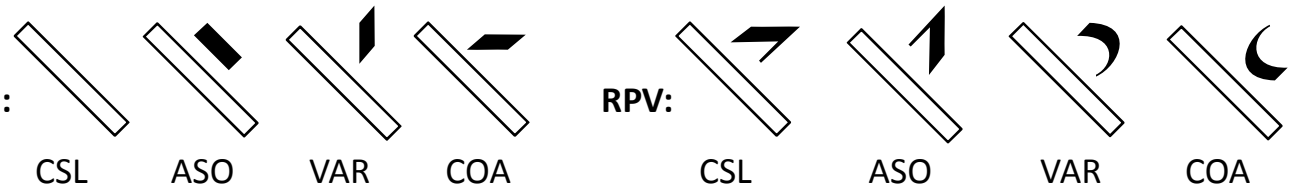
Handwritten forms shown in blue

	DEL	PRX	ICP	ATV	GRA	DPL
M						
G						
N						
A						

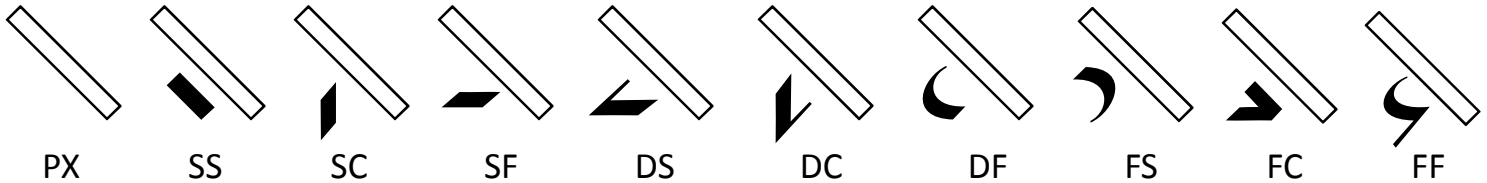
Primary Characters (continued):



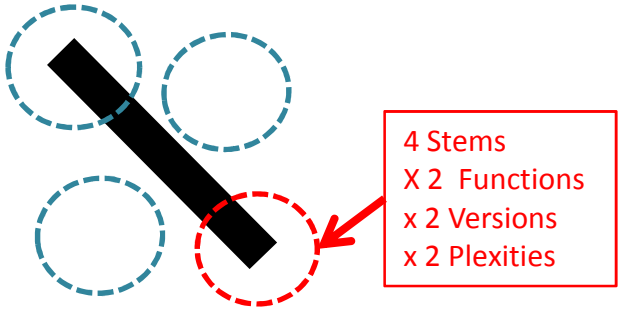
4 Affiliations x 2 Essences:



10 Configurations (Plexity [**U/M** vs. **D**] shown with Stem, Function & Version on next page):



Primary Characters (continued):



Handwritten forms shown in blue

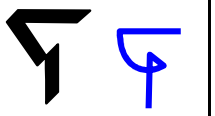
Function	STA			
Version	PRC		CPT	
Plexity	U/M	D	U/M	D
Stem 1				
Stem 2				
Stem 3				
Stem "0"				

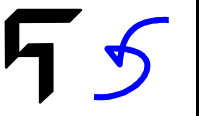
Function	DYN			
Version	PRC		CPT	
Plexity	U/M	D	U/M	D
Stem 1				
Stem 2				
Stem 3				
Stem "0"				

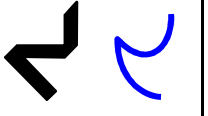
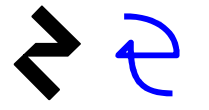
NOTE: Any word-initial Primary Character consisting of a plain diagonal bar (i.e., being "default" CSL/UPX/DEL/M/NRM/PRC/STA/BSC/EXS/Stem.1 on a nominal formative) may be elided if the word is in sentence-initial position.

If the word is an unconcatenated verb, the diagonal bar may also be elided and the underposed dot or horizontal bar showing verbal status will instead be placed at the mid-line to the left of the first character (i.e., the Secondary character), but only as long as the word is sentence-initial.

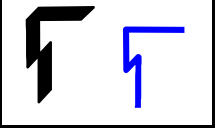
Secondary Characters: Consonantal characters used for displaying C_R and C_S. The C_R character follows the word-Initial Primary character. The 28 forms below are the "core" characters, whose "top" and "bottom" ends then take extensions in order to prefix or suffix additional consonants shown on the next page. Handwritten forms are shown in blue.

p	b
	

f	v
	

s	z
	

c	ż

t	d
	

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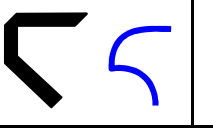	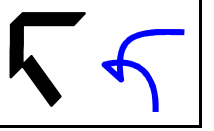

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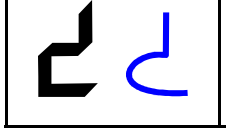	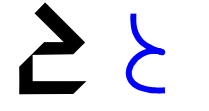

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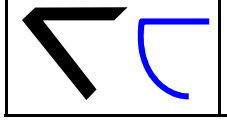
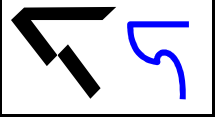
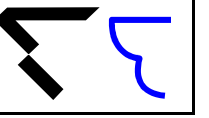
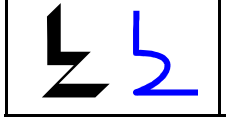
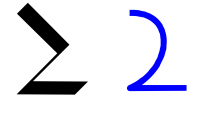
	

x


l	r
	

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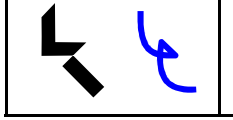	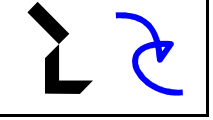

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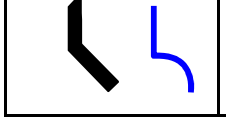
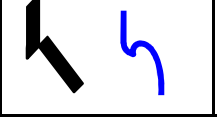
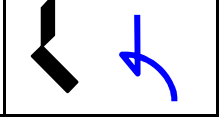
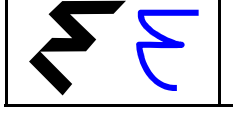
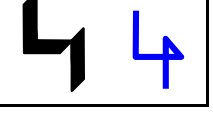
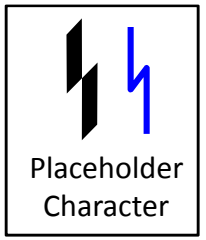
		

Note that the handwritten forms of both Primary and Secondary Characters have their diagonal segments curved inward or outward so that there are no diagonal end-points, only vertical or horizontal end-points.

ç	h
	

Consonantal Extensions to Secondary Characters: 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.

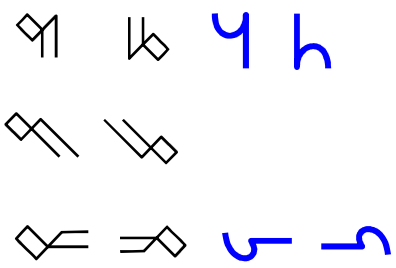


p

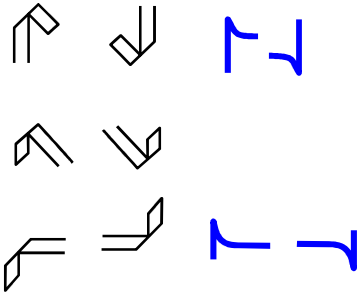
vertical

diagonal

horizontal



t



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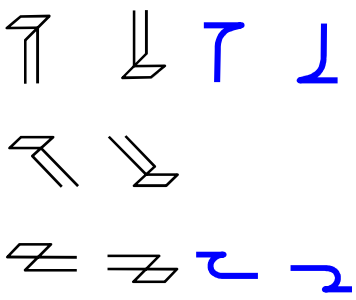
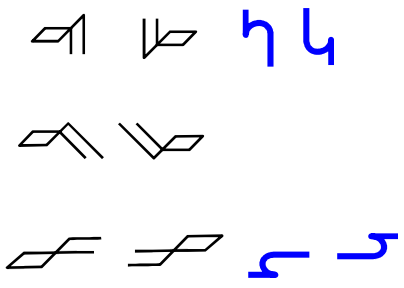


b

vertical

diagonal

horizontal



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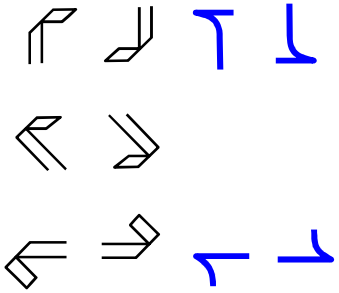

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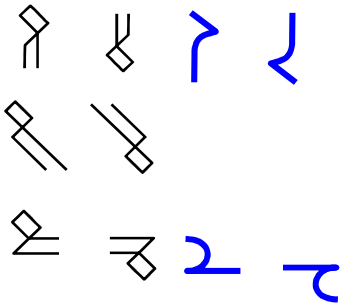


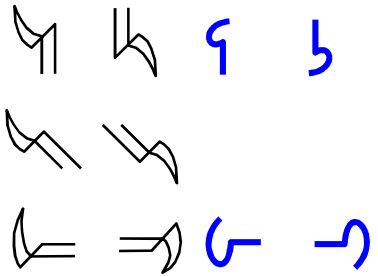
Consonantal Extensions to Secondary Characters (continued):

f

vertical

diagonal

horizontal



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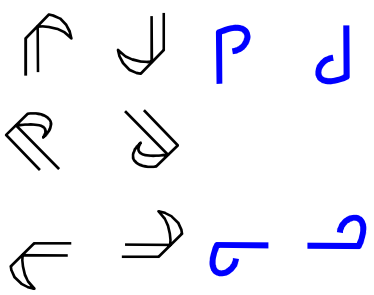
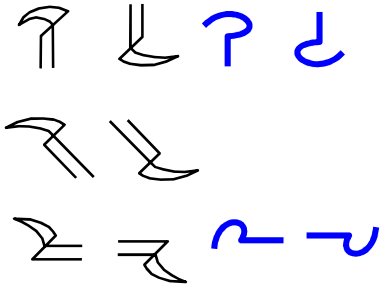


x

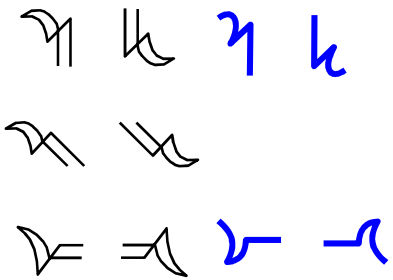


v

vertical

diagonal

horizontal



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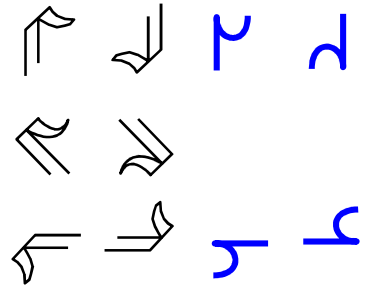

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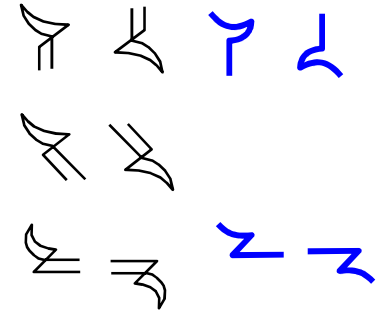
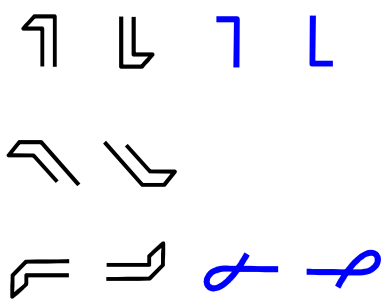


m

vertical

diagonal

horizontal



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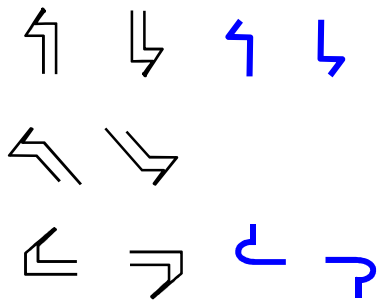

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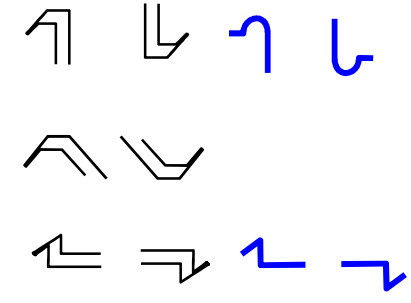
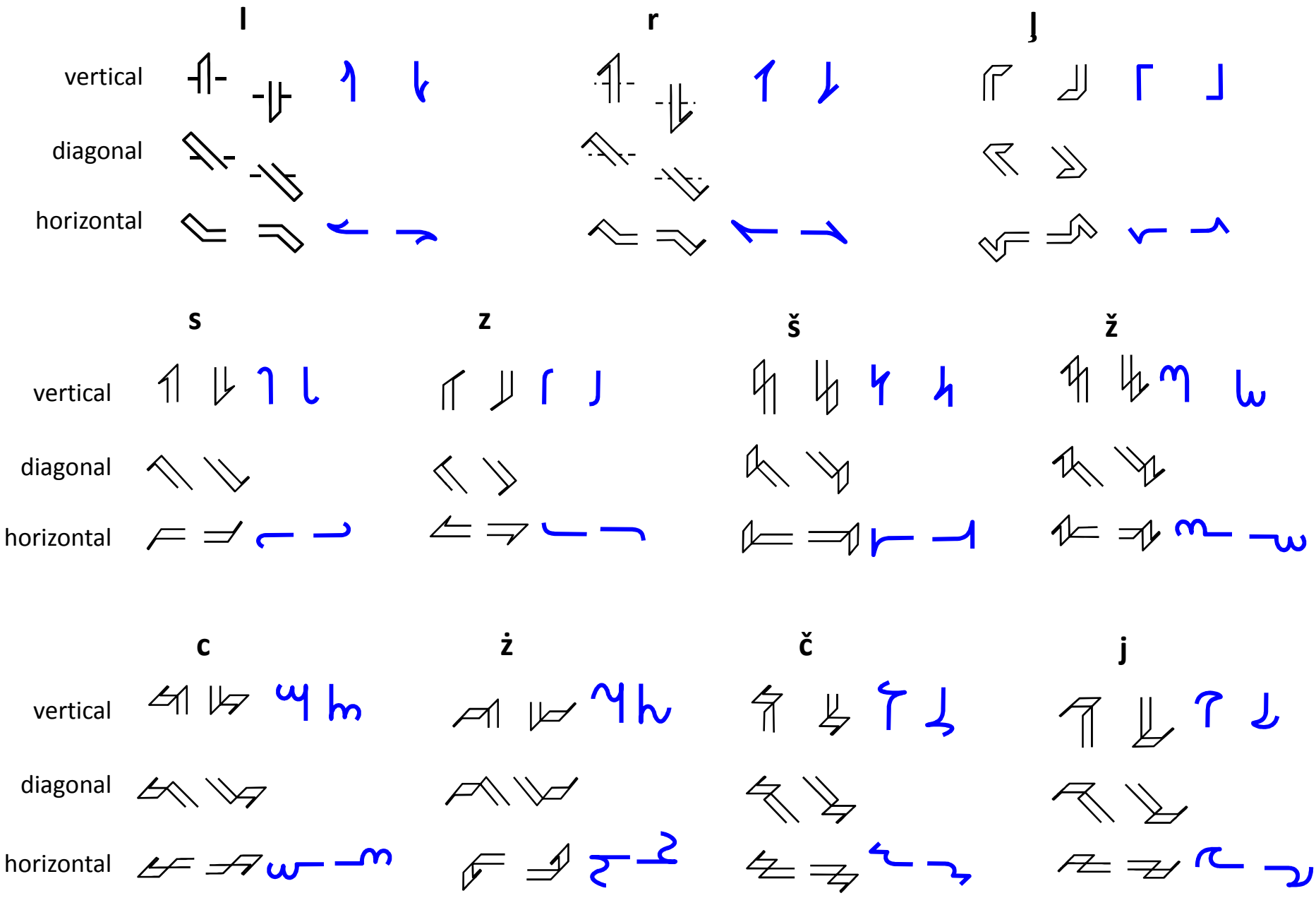


Consonantal Extensions to Secondary Characters (continued):



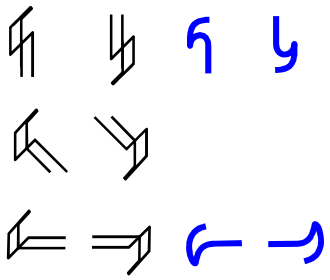
Consonantal Extensions to Secondary Characters (continued):

w

vertical

diagonal

horizontal



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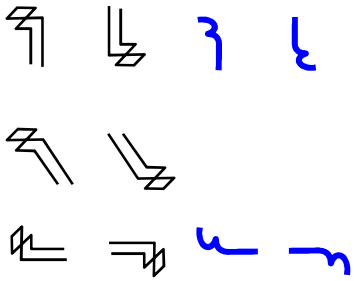
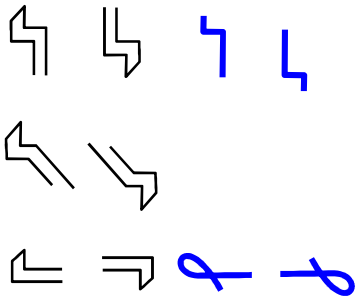


gemination of core consonant



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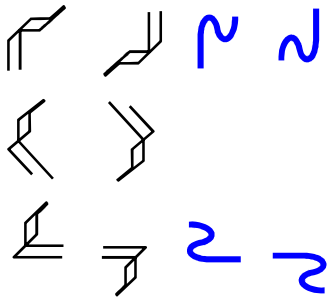

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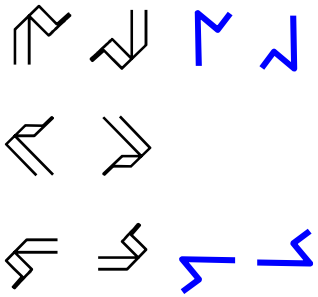
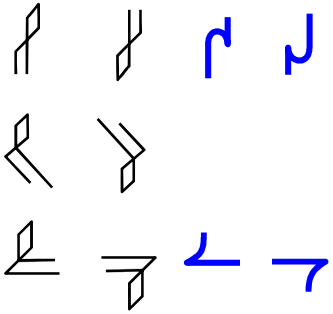
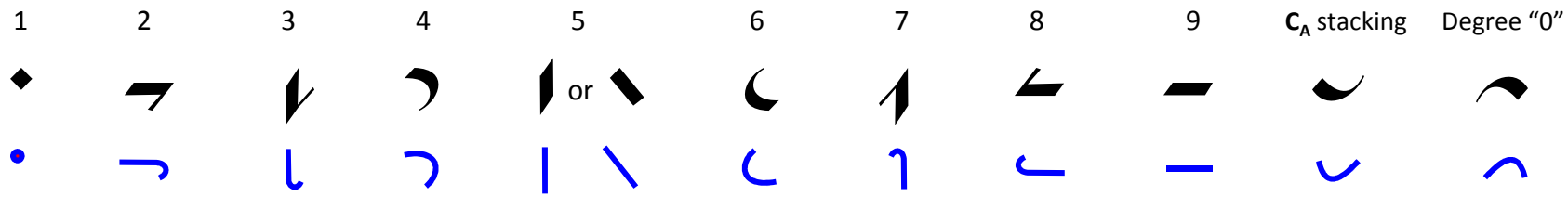


gemination of other extension



Using Secondary Characters to show V_XC_S affixes: Use the Secondary Characters with their extensions for any Slot V C_S character(s), placed immediately following the C_R character. Use the following underposed diacritics to show Degree:

V_XC_S : The character takes a underposed diacritic to show V_X Degree:



To show Type-2 or Type-3 V_XC_S affixes: For Type-2 V_XC_S affixes add a super-posed dot diacritic above the character; for Type-3 affixes, use a super-posed bar diacritic.

To show Slot VII V_XC_S affixes: Place any Slot VII C_S character(s) immediately after any Slot V C_S character(s) but rotate the character 180 degrees (i.e, they are upside-down but not horizontal mirror-images). Type-2 and Type-3 Slot VII affixes are marked using the same superposed dot or bar diacritics as above.

The rotated consonant characters used for Slot VII V_XC_S affixes are shown on the next page.

Showing Affixual Scoping: While the spoken language allows for the use of Affixual Adjuncts to indicate scoping in addition to (or as a substitute for) the ordering of affixes in Slots V and VII of a formative, the written language makes do only with the sequential ordering of the Secondary C_S character(s) within a formative (i.e., it is up to the reader as to whether to interpret the affixes as being spoken as an affixual adjunct rather than within the formative. Nevertheless, there is one diacritic mark used with Secondary C_S character(s) – a dot placed along the right side of a Secondary C_S character, to show that the affix has scope over the entire formative as a whole, including Valence, Mood or Case, Illocution & Validation, etc.

Rotated Secondary Characters: These are identical to standard Secondary characters except they are laterally rotated 180 degrees. They are used to show any Slot VII $\mathbf{V_XC_S}$ affix(es) and are placed immediately following any Slot V $\mathbf{V_XC_S}$ affix(es), or immediately after the first (non-rotated) Consonant Character if there is no Slot V $\mathbf{V_XC_S}$ affix. Any Type-2 $\mathbf{V_XC_S}$ affix is shown by a super-posed dot diacritic, while a Type-3 $\mathbf{V_XC_S}$ affix is shown by a superposed horizontal bar diacritic. Rotated Secondary Characters are also used to show Specialized $\mathbf{C_S}$ roots and Specialized Personal-Reference roots, as explained on the next page.

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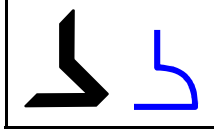	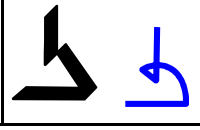

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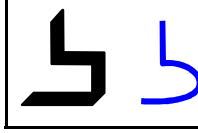	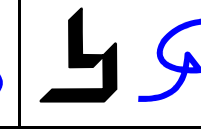

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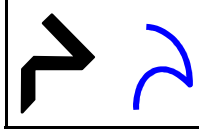	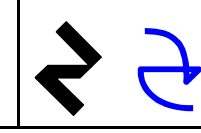

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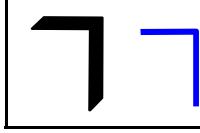	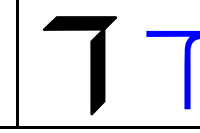

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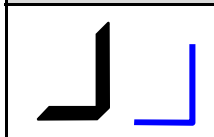	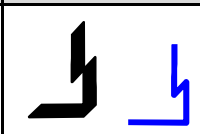

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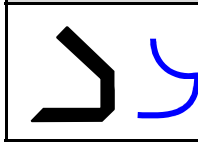	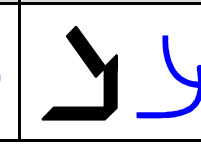

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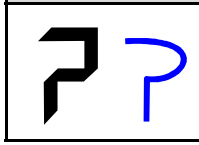	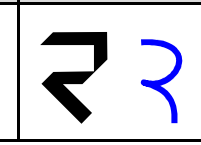

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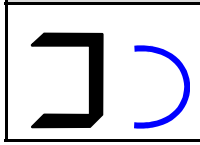	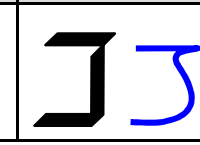

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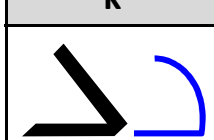	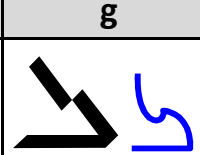

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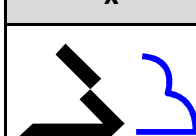

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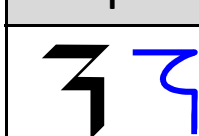	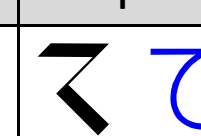

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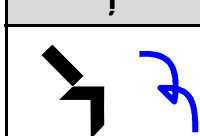	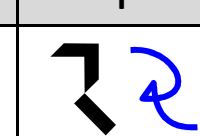

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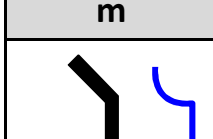	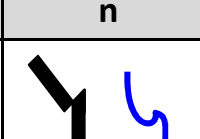	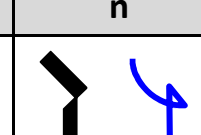

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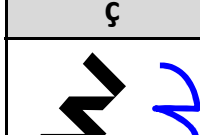
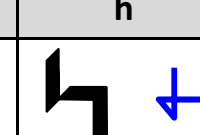
	

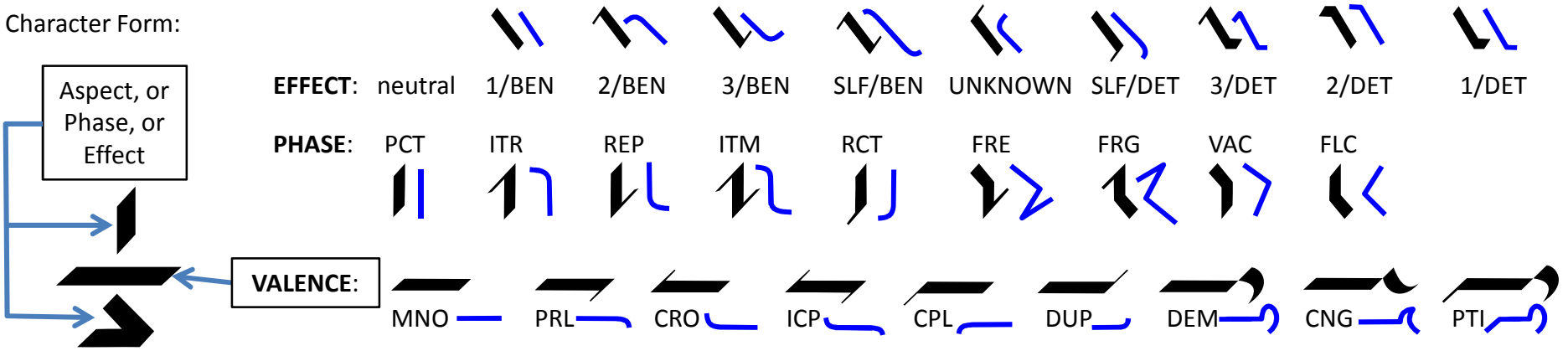
Showing Specialized C_S-Roots: Described in Sec. 4.2 of the Design Document, these are roots where the Slot III $\mathbf{C_R}$ infix is replaced by a the $\mathbf{C_S}$ consonantal form of a $\mathbf{V_XC_S}$ affix. Such Specialized Roots are shown by using the rotated Secondary Characters shown on the previous page in place of the initial (non-rotated) Secondary Character representing $\mathbf{C_R}$. It is the use of a rotated Secondary Character immediately following the word-initial Primary Character that indicates to the reader that the word is a Specialized $\mathbf{C_S}$-Root.

The Degree of the $\mathbf{C_S}$ consonantal form is shown on the character by the same nine underposed diacritics employed to show standard $\mathbf{V_XC_S}$ affixes as previously described. (Note that no Type-1 vs. Type-2 vs. Type-3 affix-type distinction is made in a Specialized $\mathbf{C_S}$-Root.

Showing Specialized Personal-Reference Roots: Described in Sec. 4.6.4 of the Design Document, these are roots where the Slot III $\mathbf{C_R}$ infix is replaced by a single or combination Referential affix. Such a root is written using the rotated Secondary Characters in place of the initial (non-rotated) Secondary Character representing $\mathbf{C_R}$, exactly the same as a Specialized $\mathbf{C_S}$-Root immediately above, except that the rotated Secondary Character carries a super-posed dot diacritic.

Tertiary Characters: A composite character placed after all Secondary Characters, indicating Valence, Aspect, Phase, Effect, & Level.

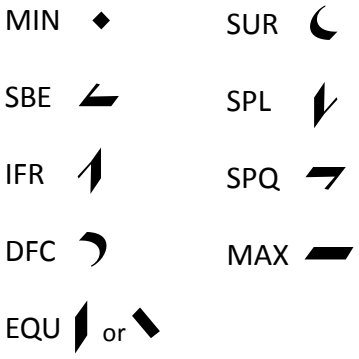
Character Form:



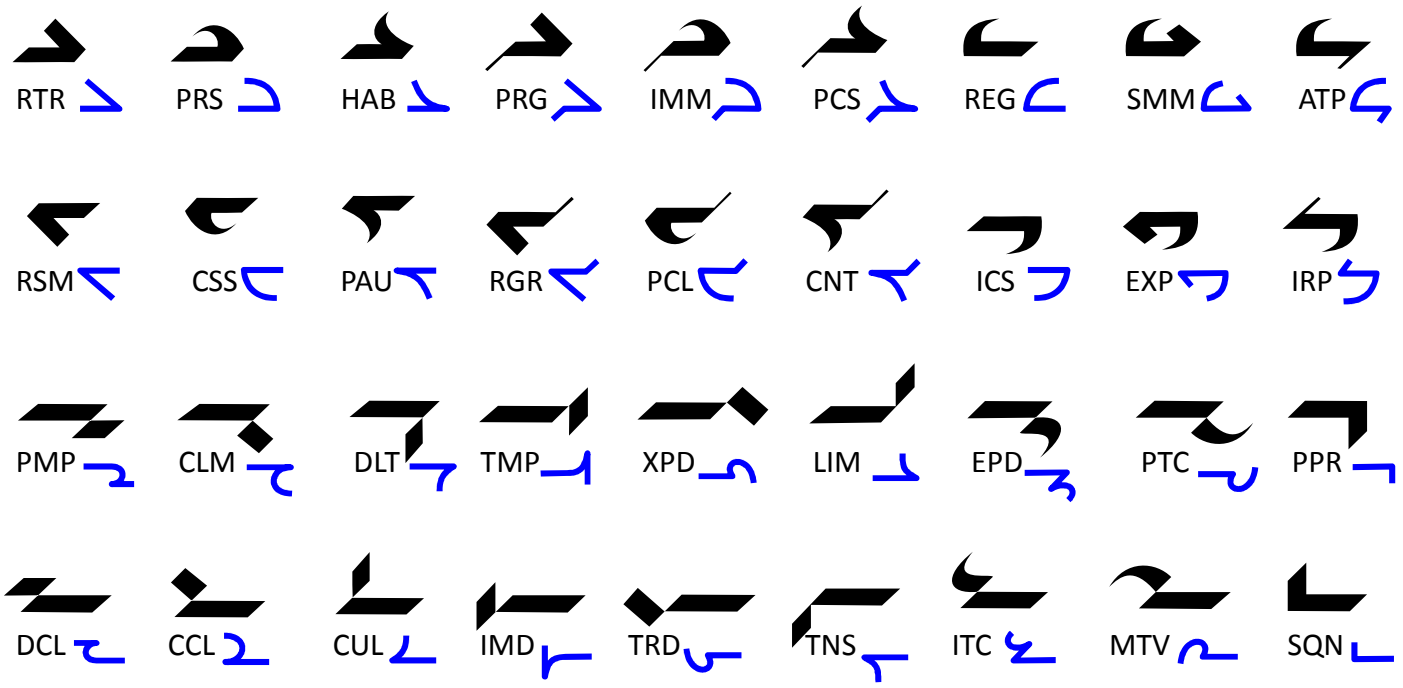
NOTE: The horizontal Valence segment is mandatory. A Phase or Effect segment is also mandatory unless there are two aspects shown (one in upper half, one in lower half). A plain default CTX/MNO character is elided.

LEVEL

Shown by diacritic on Tertiary Character,
superposed = Absolute
underposed = Relative



ASPECT



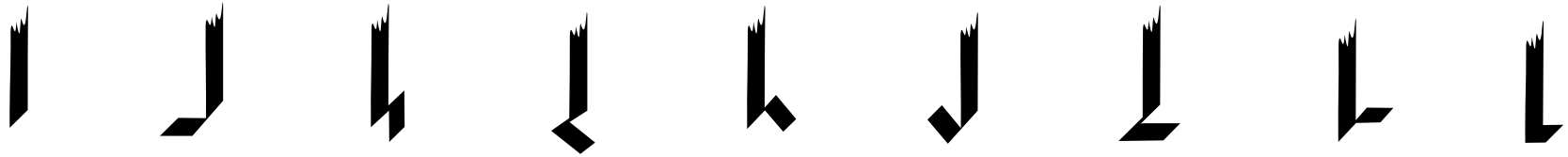
Quaternary Characters -- V_C /V_K Characters:

Used for displaying V_C Case and V_K Illocution+Validation, 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 Quaternary Character is placed immediately after any Tertiary Character.

CASE TYPE:

TRANSRELATIVE APPOSITIVE ASSOCIATIVE ADVERBIAL RELATIONAL AFFINITIVE SPATIO-TEMP I SPATIO-TEMP II

CASE:



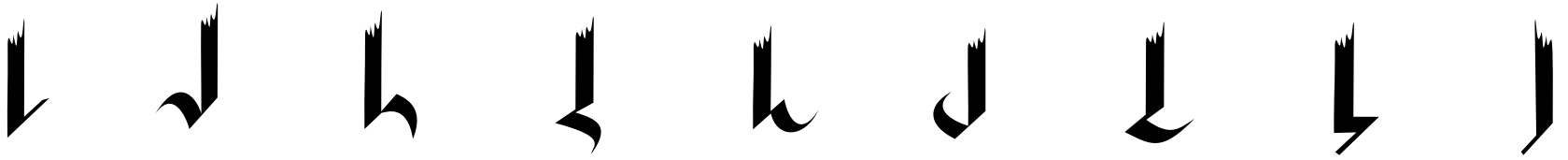
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

NOTE: The RLT, VOC, NAV, and PLM cases (which do not use Vowel Sequence Tier No. 8), are written using the Case No. 9 extension, not No. 8.

ILLOCUTION :

ASR DIR DEC IRG VRF ADM POT HOR CNJ

VALIDATION (used with ASR Illocution only)**:**

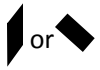


OBS REC PUP RPR IMA CVN ITU INF USP

Handwritten forms of Quaternary characters follow the same patterns as vertical consonant extensions.

Diacritics Used with Quaternary Characters

CASE-SCOPE: Shown via an underposed diacritic below a Quaternary Character:

CCN	CCA	CCS	CCQ	CCP	CCV
					
FAC **(or zero)**	SUB	ASM	SPC	COU	HYP

MOOD: Shown via a superposed diacritic above a Quaternary Character, as per above.

Case-Accessor Affixes: These are composed of a Quaternary Character indicating Case, accom-panied by special diacritics.

Regular Case-Accessor: under-posed

Inverse Case-Accessor: under-posed

Type-2 or Type-3 Case-Accessor affixes: For Type-2 add a super-posed dot diacritic above the Quaternary character; for Type-3, use a super-posed bar diacritic above the Quaternary character.

Distinguishing Case-Accessor Affixes in Slot V vs. Slot VII: If necessary to distinguish a Slot VII case-accessor affix from one in Slot V, the one in Slot VII adds a dot to the diacritic as follows:

Case-Stacking: A second case, with scope over the first, is shown by simply adding a 2nd Quaternary Character immediately after the first.

Alternative To Using Quaternary Characters – Showing V_C /V_K Using Diacritics on the C_R Character

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

Showing V_C Case:

Superposed:

TRANSRELATIVE	APPOSITIVE	ASSOCIATIVE	ADVERBIAL	RELATIONAL	AFFINITIVE	SPATIO-TEMP I	SPATIO-TEMP II	
Underposed:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

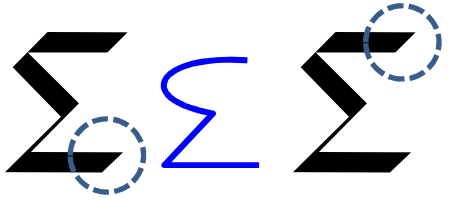
Showing V_K Illocution/Validation:

Superposed:	ASR	DIR	DEC	IRG	VRF	ADM	POT	HOR	CNJ
Underposed:	OBS	REC	PUP	RPR	IMA	CVN	ITU	INF	USP

Bias Characters:

If sentence-initial, place immediately before the first formative or refer-ential without a space between them. Likewise, if sentence-final, may be placed immediately after the last formative or referential without a space between them. If used as a standalone sentence of its own, separate it from the preceding and/or following sentences by a space.

ACC	DCC *
ACH	DEJ
ADM	DES
ANN	DFD
ANP	DIS
APB	DLC
APH	DOL
ARB	DPB
ATE	DRS
CMD	DUB
CNV	EUH
COI	EUP
CRP	EXA
CRR	EXG
CTP	EXP
CTV	FOR



FSC	PSM*
GRT	RAC
IDG	RFL
IFT	RNC
IPL	RPU
IPT	RVL
IRO	SAT
ISP	SGS
IVD	SKP
MAN	SOL
OPT	STU
PES	TRP
PPT	VEX
PPX	**
PPV	**
PSC	**

** unassigned

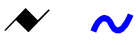
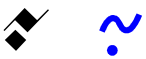
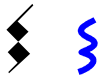
* DCC and PSM Biases are distinguished from the ACC and FSC biases by use of a dot diacritic as follows:

DCC

PSM

Showing Referentials: To show a referential, use a Quaternary Character followed by a Secondary Character (with extensions if needed) to indicate the specific personal referent(s) with a superposed horizontal bar diacritic on the Secondary Character. Dual-referent adjuncts are written as two referentials next to each other. To show case-stacking on a Referential, place the 2nd Quarternary Character AFTER the Secondary Character (i.e., so that the Secondary Character is sandwiched between the two Quarternary Characters.

Showing Register: The following symbols are placed before and after a phrase to mark various registers. Each register has four modes; the first indicates register only while the second mode indicates a proper name or foreign word/phrase written alphabetically. For the third and fourth modes (Transcriptive and Transliterative), see next page.

	Standard	Alphabetic	Transcriptive*	Transliterative*
Narrative:				
Discursive:				
Parenthetical:				
Cogitant:				
Exemplificative:				
Specificative :				

* see next page

Showing Carrier Adjuncts/Stems: Use the appropriate register markers above in Alphabetic mode, and insert a Quaternary Case character between the initial register marker and the first Secondary alphabetic character. A full carrier stem may precede the alphabetic register clause per standard rules of writing, or, as a shortcut, place the primary, any tertiary, and quaternary characters immediately after the alphabetic register marker before the first Secondary alphabetic character.

Transcriptive & Transliterative Modes: The Phonetic Representation (or Suppression) of Adjuncts

Being a morpho-phonemic writing system, the script does not normally represent adjuncts. Consequently, a written passage may have different spoken interpretations by a reader, i.e., it is up to the reader whether to utilize adjuncts or not when reading aloud a written passage in the language.

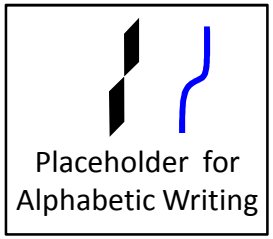
Nevertheless, in certain circumstances such as when reading poetry or song lyrics, reading the script of a play, or a word-for-word transcription, it becomes desirable to indicate to the reader exactly how a written passage is to be read aloud. This is the purpose of the Transcriptive and Transliterative modes.

Transcriptive Mode indicates that the word/phrase inside the markers is to be read exactly as standardly written, i.e., without using adjuncts (other than carrier adjuncts). It is also used to indicate the functions of both a Quotative Adjunct (see Sec. 4.5.2 of the Design Document) and a Phrasal Adjunct (see Sec. 4.5.4 of the Design Document).

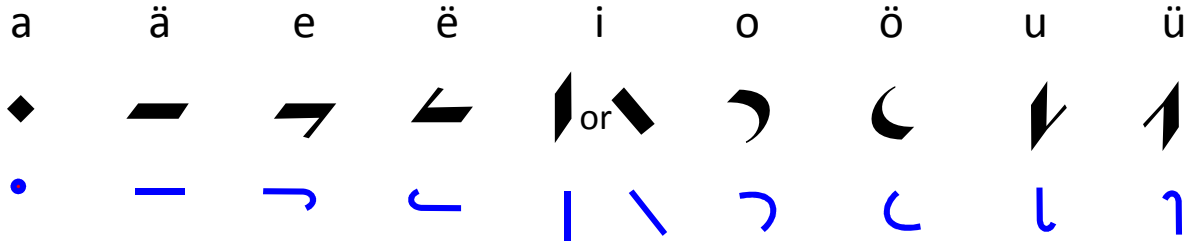
Transliterative Mode indicates the word/phrase within the markers is one of the following: (1) a phonemic rendering of an adjunct written using Secondary Characters written alphabetically, or (2) a Tertiary Character representing a Modular Adjunct, to be read Valence first, then the top “half”, then the bottom “half”. It is also used to indicate the function of a Naming Adjunct (see Sec. 4.5.3 of the Design Document).

Alphabetic Writing:

Use Secondary 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.

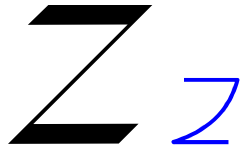


Option to show 2-vowel conjuncts/diphthongs without using a placeholder character: To show a two-vowel conjunct or diphthong *preceding* a full-consonant conjunct, place the first vowel diacritic above the Secondary character and the second vowel diacritic along the right side. To show a following 2-vowel conjunct or diphthong, place the first vowel diacritic along the right side and the second vowel diacritic below 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.

Additional Characters for Alphabetic Writing

The character-shape shown at right is utilized in multiple ways as a means of representing foreign words/sounds when writing alphabetically:



The following extensions on the above character shape indicate secondary vocalic articulations. The top bar of the shape may take a Secondary Character consonantal extension. Additionally, vowel diacritics may by applied above and below these shapes.

Long Vowel

Nasalization

Pharyngealization

Breathy Voice/Whispered

Creaky Voice

Tones:

High Mid Low Rising Falling

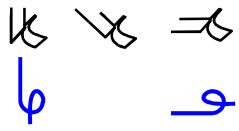
Combination tones use two markers, e.g.,

Low-Rising:

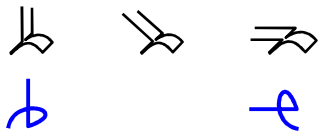
Falling-Rising:

Use the following bottom extensions on a Secondary place-holder character (with a standard consonantal top extension if applicable):

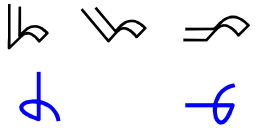
Glottal Stop:



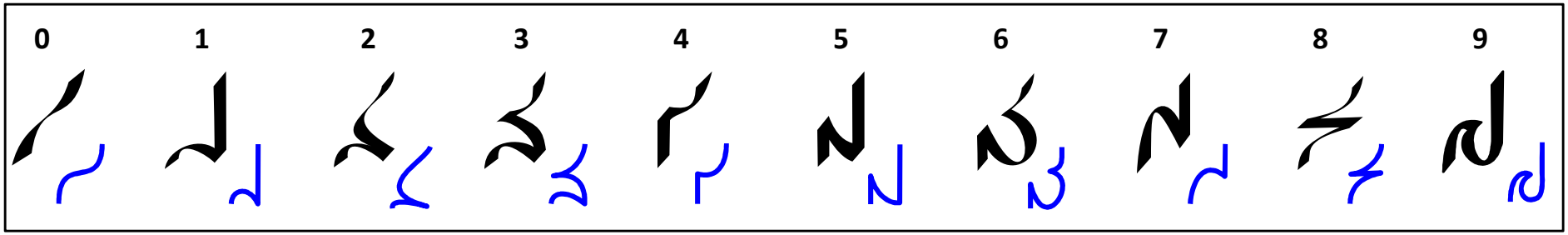
Ejective Consonant:



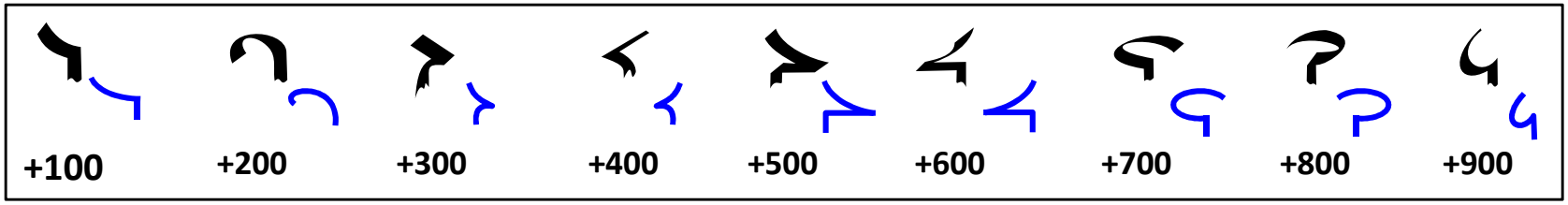
Velarized/Pharyngealized Consonant:



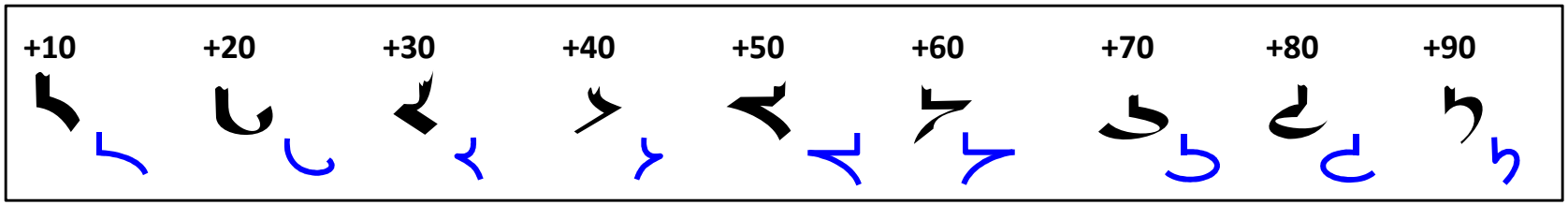
Writing Numerals:



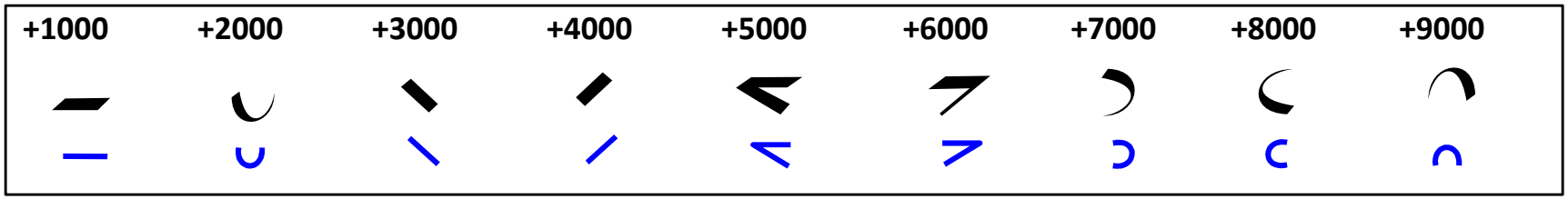
Extensions to the top-right of the above symbols indicate the number of hundreds:

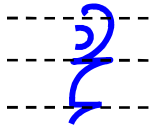


Extensions to the bottom-left indicate the number of tens:



Diacritics placed inside the top-left quarter of the 1-through-10 symbols indicate the number of thousands up to 9000:



Example:  7268