

Neo Tazarić script / ⲙⲧⲟ ⲛⲁⲣⲱⲁⲣⲉⲗ

Inventory : 40 basic symbols

Basic Vowels (12) :

Ⲉ [i]	Ⲋ [e]	Ⲍ [ɛ]	Ⲏ [æ]
Ⲑ [ɨ]	Ⲓ [ə]	Ⲕ [ɐ]	Ⲗ [a]
Ⲙ [u]	Ⲛ [o]	Ⲝ [ɔ]	Ⲟ [ɑ]

Basic Consonants (28) :

Ⲡ [m]	ⲡ [n]	Ⲣ [ɲ]	ⲣ [ʔ]
Ⲥ [p]	ⲥ [b]	Ⲧ [f]	ⲧ [v]
Ⲩ [θ]	ⲩ [ð]	Ⲫ [t]	ⲫ [d]
Ⲭ [s]	ⲭ [z]	Ⲯ [ʃ]	ⲯ [ʒ]
ⲱ [k]	Ⲳ [g]	ⲳ [x]	Ⲵ [ɣ]
Ⲷ [l]	ⲷ [ɹ]	Ⲹ [r]	ⲹ [ʁ]
Ⲻ [h]	ⲻ [w]	Ⲽ [ɥ]	ⲽ [j]

Diphthongs (6) :

ⲿ [ai]	ⲱ [ei]	ⲳ [ɔi]	Ⲷ [au]	Ⲹ [eu]	ⲹ [ou]
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Clusters (21 combinations) :

Ⲱ [t͡s]	ⲱ [d͡z]	ⲳ [t͡ʃ]	Ⲷ [d͡ʒ]	Ⲹ [p͡f]	ⲹ [b͡v]	Ⲻ [k͡w]
ⲱ [g͡w]	Ⲳ [ɲ]	Ⲵ [ʎ]	Ⲷ [ɕ]	Ⲹ [ʑ]	Ⲹ [c]	ⲱ [ɟ]
Ⲱ [t͡ʂ]	ⲱ [d͡ʒ]	ⲳ [ɕ]	Ⲷ [ɟ]	Ⲷ [ʈ]	Ⲹ [ʂ]	Ⲷ [k͡ʂ]

The 12 rules (5 applying to vowels and 7 applying to consonants) :

Rule V1 : Vowel rounding and unrounding

The ° operator rounds a vowel when placed after it and unrounds it when placed before it.

Thus : V° : rounded vowel $^{\circ}V$: unrounded vowel

$\text{ɥ}^{\circ} = [\text{y}]$ $^{\circ}\text{ɥ} = [\text{ʉ}]$

$\text{ʌ}^{\circ} = [\text{ø}]$ $^{\circ}\text{ʌ} = [\text{ɤ}]$

$\text{ɔ}^{\circ} = [\text{œ}]$ $^{\circ}\text{ɔ} = [\text{ʌ}]$

Examples :

Turkish : üzüntü [yzyn'ty] : $\text{ɥ}^{\circ}\text{ʌ}^{\circ}\text{ɥ}^{\circ}\text{ɥ}^{\circ}$ (sadness)

French : heureux [øʁø] : $\text{ʌ}^{\circ}\text{ʌ}^{\circ}\text{ʌ}^{\circ}$ (happy)

French : sœur du peuple [sœʁ dy pœpl] : $\text{ɥ}^{\circ}\text{ʌ}^{\circ}\text{ɥ}^{\circ}\text{ɥ}^{\circ}\text{ɥ}^{\circ}$ (sister of the people)

Turkish : kırmızı [kɯrmɯ'zɯ] : $\text{ʌ}^{\circ}\text{ɥ}^{\circ}\text{ɥ}^{\circ}\text{ɥ}^{\circ}$ (red)

Vietnamese : cơ sở dữ liệu [kɯ˧ sɯ˧˥ zɯ˧˥ lɯ˧˥] : $\text{ʌ}^{\circ}\text{ɥ}^{\circ}\text{ɥ}^{\circ}\text{ɥ}^{\circ}\text{ɥ}^{\circ}$ (database)

English : unplug [ʌn'plʌg] : $\text{ɥ}^{\circ}\text{ɥ}^{\circ}\text{ɥ}^{\circ}\text{ɥ}^{\circ}$

Rule V2 : Vowel length

Long vowels are formed by adding a horizontal extension to the baseline of the glyph.

Vowel	Short	Final short	Long	Final Long
[i]	ɪ	ɪ	ɪ̄	ɪ̄
[i]	ɪ	ɪ	ɪ̄	ɪ̄
[u]	ʊ	ʊ	ʊ̄	ʊ̄
[e]	ɛ	ɛ	ɛ̄	ɛ̄
[ə]	ɐ	ɐ	ɐ̄	ɐ̄
[o]	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ̄	ɔ̄
[ɜ]	ɝ	ɝ	ɝ̄	ɝ̄
[a]	ʌ	ʌ	ʌ̄	ʌ̄
[ɔ]	ɔ	ɔ	ɔ̄	ɔ̄
[æ]	ɶ	ɶ	ɶ̄	ɶ̄
[a]	ɑ	ɑ	ɑ̄	ɑ̄
[ɑ]	ɑ	ɑ	ɑ̄	ɑ̄

Examples :

English : full/fool : ɸʊɹ / ɸʊ̄ɹ ship/sheep : ʃɪp / ʃɪ̄p

Japanese : おばさん / おばあさん : ɔɸaɹaɹ / ɔɸāɹaɹ (aunt / grandma)

Rule V3 : Vowel nasalization

ḙ [ĩ] : Portuguese : fim [fĩ] :

ḁḙ (end)

ṫ [ẽ] : Portuguese : vento [vētu] :

ḡṫṽḭḡ (wind)

ḥ [ẽ̃] : Portuguese : clã [klẽ̃] :

ḁḥḁḥ (clan)

Ḫ [õ] : Portuguese : bom [bõ] :

ḡḪ (tasty)

Ḷ [ũ] : Portuguese : mundo [mũdu] :

ḁḶṽḭḶ (world)

ḽ [ẽ̃] : French : main [mẽ̃] :

ḁḽ (hand)

Ḷ̃ [õ̃] : French : pont [põ̃] :

ḁḶ̃ (bridge)

Ḍ [ã̃] : French : sang [sã̃] :

ḁḌ (blood)

special compacted terminations for portuguese :

-am [ẽ̃] : -Ḷ̃

falaram [fələrẽ̃]

ḁḁḁḁḁḶ̃ (they spoke)

-em [ẽ̃] -ṫ̃

bem [bẽ̃]

ḡṫ̃ (good)

-ão [ẽ̃w̃] -Ḷ̃̃

relação [ʁiləsẽ̃w̃]

ḁḁḁḁḁḶ̃̃ (relationship)

-ões [õ̃] -Ḷ̃̃̃

relações [ʁiləsõ̃]

ḁḁḁḁḁḶ̃̃̃ (relationships)

Rule V4 : Creaky voice

A diaeresis placed below a vowel indicates that the vowel is pronounced with creaky voice.:

ᵿ [ḭ] ʲ [ṵ] ʳ [ḛ] ʟ [ə̰] ʠ [o̰] ʲ [ɛ̰] ʲ [ɔ̰] ʟ [a̰]

Examples :

Javanese : apik [apɪʔ] : ʟᵿᵿᵿ (beautiful)

Javanese : enak [ənaʔ] : ʟᵿᵿᵿ (delicious)

Javanese : becik [bətʃɪʔ] : ʟᵿᵿᵿᵿᵿ (good)

Javanese : arep [arəʔ] : ʟᵿᵿᵿ (want)

The creaky voice diaeresis is also used to simulate the vietnamese « ngã » tone (see next rule)

Rule V5 : Prosody and tones

The Neo Tazarc script, distinguishes 9 tones :

- Low & flat : 𐌆𐌇 (Chao 11 / maꞤ)
- Low rising : 𐌆𐌇̎ (Chao 13 / maꞤ)
- mid rising : 𐌆𐌇́ (Chao 35 / maꞤ)
- High & flat : 𐌆𐌇̂ (Chao 55 / maꞤ)
- High soft falling : 𐌆𐌇̌ (Chao 53 / maꞤ)
- High hard falling : 𐌆𐌇̍ (Chao 51 / maꞤ)
- mid falling : 𐌆𐌇̎̌ (Chao 31 / maꞤ)
- High – mid – high : 𐌆𐌇̎̌̎ (Chao 535 / maꞤ)
- Low – mid – low : 𐌆𐌇̎̌̎̌ (Chao 131 / maꞤ)

The mid-level tone (Chao 33) is the default tone.

Vietnamese tones :

ngang : 𐌆𐌇 default tone, no mark

sắc : 𐌆𐌇́ (Chao 35 / Ꞥ)

huyền : 𐌆𐌇̎ (Chao 31 / Ꞥ)

hỏi : 𐌆𐌇̎̌ (Chao 535 / Ꞥ)

ngã : 𐌆𐌇̎̌̎̎̎ (Chao 535 + creaky voice on vowel)

nặng 𐌆𐌇̎̌̎̎̎̎̎ (Chao 11 + glottal stop)

Sample poem in Mandarin Chinese (静夜思 by Li Bai) :

𐎛𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎡𐎴 (静夜思)

𐎛𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎛𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎡𐎴𐎶 (床前明月光)

𐎶𐎴𐎶 𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎡𐎴𐎶 (疑是地上霜)

𐎛𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎶𐎵 (举头望明月)

𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎡𐎴𐎶 (低头思故乡)

Sandhi :

In Wu varieties, a tone-sandhi group is marked by the symbol 𐎴 . The tones within 𐎴 ... 𐎴 are realized according to the sandhi rules of the dialect rather than their lexical citation tones.

Example :

伊去圖書館 [hi tɕʰy du sy kə] without tone marks (he's going to the library)

The group affected by tone sandhi is 圖書館

Transcription without sandhi marks : 𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎛𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎡𐎴𐎶.

Transcription with sandhi marks : 𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎛𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎴𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎡𐎴𐎶 𐎴.

Rule C6 : Pharyngealization and emphatic consonants

ل = qaf (ق) [q]

ه = Ḥā (ح) [ḥ]

ط = Ṭā (ط) [tʰ]

ض = Ḍād (ض) [dʰ]

ص = Ṣād (ص) [sʰ]

ظ = Zā (ظ) [zʰ]

kha (خ) [x] and ghayn (غ) [ɣ] are already included in the core inventory with ه and گ respectively.

Ayn (ع) [ʕ] is approximated by the letter ʕ [ʕ], used for French and German but not for arabic.

Examples in Arabic :

- قلم [qalam] : قللم (pen)
- حب [ḥub:] : ههف (love)
- طبيب [tʰa'bi:b] : طهف (doctor)
- ضيف [dʰajf] : ههف (guest)
- ص [sʰabr] : صهف (patience)
- ظلم [zʰulm] : ههف (injustice)
- عمل [ʕamal] : ʕهف (work)

Rule C7 : Gemination

Geminated consonants are simply underlined.

Examples :

Japanese : kite 来て / きて : kkite (come !)

kitte 切手 / きて : kkitte (stamp)

Japanese : saka 坂 / さか : ssaka (slope)

sakka 作家 / さっか : ssakka (novelist)

Italian : sete : ttete (thirsty)

sette : ttette (seven)

Italian : caro : ccaro (expensive)

carro : ccaro (wagon)

In Korean, the gemination operator is also used to represent tense (fortis) consonants /p_ṯ t_ṯ k_ṯ s_ṯ tṣ/

Thus :

- Lenis series :

발 [pal]: ppal (foot) / 달 [tal]: ttal (moon/month) / 갈 [kal]: kkal (to go)

- Aspirated series :

팔 [pʰal]: ppʰal (arm) / 탈 [tʰal]: ttʰal (mask) / 칼 [kʰal]: kkʰal (knife)

- Fortis series :

빨 [paṯ]: ppṯal (redness) / 딸 [taṯ]: ttṯal (daughter) / 깔 [kaṯ]: kkṯal (style)

Lenis consonants are unmarked, as they constitute the default series..

Rule C8 : Palatalization

Palatalized consonants are formed by placing the γ operator after a consonant.

after a consonant. Exceptions are n, l, j, ʒ, x, and ɣ which already have their own clusters :

γ γ $\gamma\gamma$ $\gamma\gamma$ $\gamma\gamma$ and $\gamma\gamma$ respectively.

$\gamma\gamma = [t^j]$ $\gamma\gamma = [d^j]$ $\gamma\gamma = [f^j]$ $\gamma\gamma = [v^j]$ $\gamma\gamma = [p^j]$

$\gamma\gamma = [b^j]$ $\gamma\gamma = [k^j]$ $\gamma\gamma = [g^j]$ $\gamma\gamma = [m^j]$

Examples in Russian :

- тень [tʰenʲ]: $\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma$ (shadow)

- день [dʲenʲ]: $\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma$ (day)

- фильм [fʲilʲm] : $\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma$ (film)

- ветер [vʲetʲer] : $\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma$ (wind)

- пить [pʲitʲi] : $\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma$ (to drink)

- бить [bʲitʲi] : $\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma$ (to hit)

- кино [kʲɪˈno]: $\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma$ (cinema)

- герой [gʲɪˈroj] : $\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma$ (hero)

- мир [mʲir]: $\gamma\gamma\gamma$ (peace)

Rule C9 : Retroflex consonants

Retroflexs sounds are formed using the operator $\textcircled{r}$ under a consonant or a cluster :

$\mathfrak{t} = [\mathfrak{t}]$ $\mathfrak{d} = [\mathfrak{d}]$ $\mathfrak{ts} = [\widehat{\mathfrak{t}}\mathfrak{s}]$ $\mathfrak{dz} = [\mathfrak{d}\widehat{\mathfrak{z}}]$ $\mathfrak{n} = [\mathfrak{n}]$

$\mathfrak{P}=[\mathfrak{P}]$ $\mathfrak{Y}=[\mathfrak{Y}]$ $\mathfrak{W}=[\mathfrak{W}]$ $\mathfrak{Z}=[\mathfrak{Z}]$ $\mathfrak{J}=[\mathfrak{J}]$

Examples :

- Hindi : टमाटर (*ṭamāṭar*) [tə'ma:ṭər] :  (tomato)

- Hindi : डाक (dāk) [d̪aːk] :  (mail)

- Telugu : చెట్టు (cettu) [tʃet̪ːu] : ప్రిన్స్ (tree)

- Telugu జడ్జి (*jadji*) [dʒɒdʒi] : ్ୟାড্‌য়্য (judge)

- Tamil மண் (*maṇ*) [maṇ] : மடல் (earth)

- Tamil **வாள்** (*vāḷ*) [va:] :

- Hindi : **बड़ा** (*baṛā*) [bəˈʈaː]

- Tamil அறம் (*aṛam*) [aṛam] 𑌕𑌃𑌕𑌃𑌕𑌃 (virtue)

- Mandarin 书 (shū) [ʃu]

- Mandarin 热 (rè) [ʐʰɛ̌]

Rule C10 : Aspiration

The aspiration operator ◌^h may be applied to p, t, k, tj, and their retroflex counterparts :

প = [p^h] থ = [t^h] ড় = [ʈ^h] ক = [k^h] খ = [tʃ^h] ঙ = [ŋ^h]

Examples :

- Thai : ฌ (phǒm) [p^hǒm] : ឈា : l (male)

- Thai : ทาง (thāng) [t^haːŋ] : រাস (road)

- Hindi : ठंडा (thandā) [t^həɳˈdaː] : ঠাণ্ডা (cold)

- Hindi : खाना (khānā) [k^haːˈnaː] : អាណা (food)

- Hindi : चाय (cāy) [tʃ^haːj] : চা (tea)

- Mandarin 吃 (chī) [ʈʂ^hi] : ឆិ (to eat)

Rule C11 : Breathy voice

Breathy-voiced consonants in Bengali are indicated by a diaeresis placed above the consonants b, d, g, ড়, and ঢ.

ব̃ = [b^h] = ভ দ̃ = [d^h] = ধ গ̃ = [g^h] = ঘ ড়̃ = [ɖ^h] = ঙ ঢ̃ = [ɢ^h] = ঢ

Examples in Bengali :

ভাল (bhāl) [b^hal] : ব̃দ (good)

ধান (dhān) [d^han] : দ̃দ (rice plant)

ঘর (ghôr) [g^hor] : গ̃র (house)

ঢাক (ḍhāk) [ɢ^hak] : ঢ̃দ (traditional drum)

ঝিল (jhil) [ɖ^hil] : ড়̃দ (lake)

Rule C12 : Implosive and ejective consonants

Implosive consonants are marked by a stroke extending upward from the consonant's descender :

ɓ = [b]

ɗ = [d]

ɠ = [ɡ]

Examples :

- Hausa : bera [beːra] :

ɓɛɾa (rat)

- Hausa : ɗan [ɗan] :

ɗan (son)

- Sindhi : ڳوٺ (goṭh) [ɡoːṭʰ] :

ɠoṭʰ (village)

Ejective consonants are marked by a stroke extending downward from the consonant's ascender :

p' = [pʰ]

t' = [tʰ]

k' = [kʰ]

q' = [qʰ]

Examples :

- Georgian : პური (p'uri) [p'uri]

p'uri (bread)

- Georgian : თავი (t'avi) [t'avi]

t'avi (head)

- Georgian : კაცი (k'aci) [k'atʰi]

k'aci (man)

- Georgian : ყავა (q'ava) [q'ava]

q'ava (coffee)

Numerals (12 symbols) :

the Tazariq script uses a duodecimal numeral system rather than a decimal one.

┆ = 1

Λ = 2

∨ = 3

⌒ = 4

⌢ = 5

⌣ = 6

┆̇ = 7

Λ̇ = 8

∨̇ = 9

⌒̇ = A

⌢̇ = B

□ = 0

Thus :

┆□ = 12

┆□□ = 144

┆□□□ = 1728, etc

Punctuation (16 symbols) :

• = pause / full stop

— = enumeration (listing items of the same kind or adjectives referring to the same subject)

' = emphasis/respect

ℓ = enthusiasm/agreement (positive !)

ℓ = opposition/disagreement/threat (used as a negative !)

~ = question mark

∩ = regret/sadness

ℷ = irony/joking (not to be taken seriously)

↵ = tag question : « is it ? », « aren't they ? » / seeking confirmation

↵ = order/invitation/suggestion

⌞ = start quote ⌟ = closing quotation mark

⊙ = focalization : it was him ⊙ who killed the victim / it was in Rio ⊙ where he was seen for the last time

℥ = duodecimal percentage (1 part in 144 rather than 1 part in 100)

ℒ = recall marker : recalling an element which was mentioned before and also marked with this

symbol to avoid confusion Example : the place ℒ with a beach, a hotel and a diving club I told you

about ℒ . (I told you about the place, not the diving club mentioned at last)

↪ = et caetera (and all the remaining things of the same nature)

Sample text in Tamil :

பொன்னியின் செல்வன்

ஆடித் திங்கள் பதினெட்டாம் நாள் முன் மாலை நேரத்தில் அலை கடல் போல் விரிந்து பரந்திருந்த வீர நாராயண ஏரிக்கரை மீது ஒரு வாலிப வீரன் குதிரை ஏறிப் பிரயாணம் செய்து கொண்டிருந்தான்.

அவன் தமிழகத்து வீர சரித்திரத்தில் புகழ்பெற்ற வாணர் குலத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவன். வல்லவரையன் வந்தியத்தேவன் என்பது அவன் பெயர்.

நெடுந்தூரம் பிரயாணம் செய்து அலுத்துக் களைத்திருந்த அவனுடைய குதிரை மெள்ள மெள்ள நடந்து சென்று கொண்டிருந்தது.

அதைப் பற்றி அந்த இளம் வீரன் கவலைப்படவில்லை.

அகண்டமான அவன் வீர நாராயண ஏரியின் தோற்றம் அவன் உள்ளத்தை அவ்வளவாக வசீகரித்திருந்தது.

— கல்கி கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி

IPA transcription

/ponɳijɪɳ ʈɕelvaɳ/

/a:diʈʈɪŋɡal paʈɪneʈʈa:m na:l muɳma:lai ne:rattɪl alai kaɖal po:l uirintʈu paraɳʈʈuruntʈa ui:ra na:ra:jaɳa e:rikkarai mi:ʈʈu oru va:lɪba ui:raɳkuʈʈirai e:rip piraja:ɳam seɪʈʈu koɳɖiruntʈa:ɳ/

/avaɳʈʈamiɳagattʈu ui:ra sarittʈirattɪl pugaɳpetʈʈra va:ɳar kulattʈaitʈe:ɳntʈavaɳ/

/vallaɳaraiaɳvaɳʈʈijatte:vaɳeɳbaʈʈu avaɳpejaɳ/

/neduntʈu:ram piraja:ɳam seɪʈʈu aluttʈuk kaɭaitʈʈiruntʈa avaɳuɖaija kuʈʈirai mellə mellə naɖantʈu seɳru koɳɖiruntʈaʈʈu/

/aʈʈaip paʈʈri antʈa ilam ui:raɳkaɳalaippaɖaɳvillai/

/agaɳɖama:na avaɳui:ra na:ra:jaɳa e:riɳɪɳʈʈo:ʈram avaɳuɭattʈai aɳvaɭava:ga va:si:gaɳittʈiruntʈaʈʈu/

— kalki kirusʈamu:rtʈi

English translation :

Ponniyin Selvan

On the eighteenth day of the month of Aadi, in the late afternoon, a young warrior was riding a horse along the bank of the Veera Narayana lake, which stretched out like the waves of the sea.

He belonged to the famous Vanar clan, renowned in the heroic history of the Tamil land.

His name was Vallavarayan Vandiyadevan.

His horse, exhausted from the long journey, was walking slowly.

The young warrior was not worried about that. The vast expanse of the Veera Narayana lake had so completely captivated his heart.

— Kalki Krishnamurthy

ժողովրդի միջանկյալ

[illegible]

Երբ ինքնաշարժը հեռացավ, Գրիգորը հարկադարձաբար
 դուրս եկավ և նայեց Գրիգորին։

Կա՞մաԿա՞նա՞նք ձեր կարծիքը՝ ինչպե՞ս պետք է օգտագործել հարցազրույցի արդյունքները:

ստիպել են ձեռնարկել և փակել մեծ դռները
 իսկ արհեստագործական աշխատանքները
 ձեռնարկել են:

Եւ ինչպէս զիս ինքեանս ինքեանս ինքեանս
 ինքեանս ինքեանս ինքեանս ինքեանս ինքեանս
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—မာဝါမေ့...မေ့တဲ့ နဲ့ နှာမာ...အဲ့ဒါ