

Unified recording of different language information

The unified recording of different language information is accomplished through the organization and the use of phonetic alphabets. They refer to each particular language and include its basic and constituent phonemes. The phonetic alphabets have the same number of letters and symbols which represent the doubled number of signs of a particular sign system. The distinction as two sign systems is through different color or diacritical denotation of the contained in them signs. The first sign system is primarily used to denote basic phonemes which construct the language. When are compiling the correspondences between them it must be used the graphical form of the alphabetic signs in the particular alphabet. The implemented connection must be such so that maximum easily to associate the signs with their corresponding letters. Also is performed a consideration with method for keyboard input in order to create bigger universality of the sign system. The distribution of each alphabet in the field of the sign system depends on other alphabets which are close or often used with it. Generally in them the letters which have the same phonetics and similar graphic must be united as much as possible and respond to one sign of the sign system. In non-alphabetic alphabets the determination of the correspondence between the basic phonemes and the signs is accordingly to the most used alphabet and their specific considerations. The second sign system is primarily used to denote constituent phonemes which represent commonly used words in the language. They also have a second phonetic meaning as a vowel with accent, tonality or other used phonemes. The distinction of the two meanings depends on the way of their recording in the text.