

Lierean Script

VOWELS




The default symbol for vowels is v . Roundness is indicated with a swirl below the vowel symbol: v . The swirl is derived from the frontness / labial indicator.
















































Short Vowels

	Front	Near-Front	Central	Near-Back	Back
	e°	ɛ°	o	ɔ°	ɒ°
Open ɔ	e^{v}	ɛ^{v}	i	ɜ^{v}	ɔ^{v}
Near-Open ɛ°	e^{v}	ɛ^{v}	i^{v}	ɜ^{v}	ɔ^{v}
Open-Mid ɛ°	e^{v}	ɛ^{v}	i^{v}	ɜ^{v}	ɔ^{v}
Mid o	e^{v}	ɛ^{v}	v	ɜ^{v}	ɔ^{v}
Close-Mid ɛ°	e^{v}	ɛ^{v}	i^{v}	ɜ^{v}	ɔ^{v}
Near-Close ɛ°	e^{v}	ɛ^{v}	i^{v}	ɜ^{v}	ɔ^{v}
Close ɔ°	e^{v}	ɛ^{v}	i^{v}	ɜ^{v}	ɔ^{v}

Liorean Script



Long Vowels

For long vowels, the default vowel symbol  is joined to a lengthener marker, which transforms the symbol into . For the near back and back positions, the tail of the lengthener is swung forward to curl around the position marker: 

	Front	Near-Front	Central	Near-Back	Back
					
Open 					
Near-Open 					
Open-Mid 					
Mid 					
Close-Mid 					
Near-Close 					
Close 					

Primary stress is indicated with a dot high above the main vowel of a word (or, in the absence of a vowel, above the first consonant of the stressed syllable of a word).

SEMIVOWELS

Semivowels are written with the symbol of their vowel counterpart, with the addition of a 'hardness' marker below. Hence, the semivowel counterpart of  [i] is .

Lierean Script

CONSONANTS





Like the vowels, the consonants are composed of combinations of symbols that indicate both the manner and the position of articulation (in the case of the alveolars, the position is implied by the lack of marker).



Sonorants are indicated with a short symbol with the same height as the vowel indicator (except the nasals, which have a high stroke to show that they also act as obstruents), but with a tail below the main line. The approximants have a short tail, the other sonorants a long tail.









































































































Laterals are indicated with a forward swirl.

Obstruents (including the nasals, which are both sonorants and obstruents) are indicated with an high stroke. The fricatives are indicated with a high upward stroke and a low descending tail. The plosives are indicated with a high upward stroke and no tail. Sibilants are indicated by a low, backward-sweeping curl.

Non-pulmonic obstruents are indicated with a curl at the top of the upward stroke. The ejectives are indicated with a small horizontal stroke through the upward stroke. The nasal click is indicated with a backward leaning nasal symbol incorporated into the upward stroke (this backward-leaning nasal symbol is also placed after vowels to indicate nasalization – the symbol leans over the vowel).

Voiceless consonants are indicated with a 'hardness' marker below them. Hence: [d]  and [t] , and [z]  and [s] .

The glottal fricatives (the h's) are true glottals (as in Arabic). The symbols for pure phonation (as in the h's used in English), are  (unvoiced) and  (voiced).

		Labial 		Coronal  /  / 						Dorsal 			Radical 		Glottal 	
		Bilabial 	Labio-dental 	Dental 	Alveolar  / 	Post-alveolar 	Retroflex 	Alveolo-palatal 	Palatal 	Velar 	Uvular 	Pharyngeal 	Epiglottal 			
Sonorants	Approximant 															
	Lateral Approximant 															
	Nasal 															
	Tap/Flap 															
	Lateral Flap 															
	Trill 															

Liorean Script

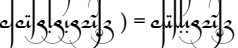

Obstruents	Fricative		ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و	ز	ح	ط	ق	ك	خ	ع
	Lateral Fricative		ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و	ز	ح	ط	ق	ك	خ	ع
	Sibilant Fricative		ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و	ز	ح	ط	ق	ك	خ	ع
	Plosive/Stop		ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و	ز	ح	ط	ق	ك	خ	ع
Non-Pulmonic Obstruents	Implosive		ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و	ز	ح	ط	ق	ك	خ	ع
	Ejective		ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و	ز	ح	ط	ق	ك	خ	ع
	Ejective Fricative		ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و	ز	ح	ط	ق	ك	خ	ع
	Lateral Ejective Fricative		ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و	ز	ح	ط	ق	ك	خ	ع
	Sibilant Ejective Fricative		ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و	ز	ح	ط	ق	ك	خ	ع
	Click		ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و	ز	ح	ط	ق	ك	خ	ع
	Nasal Click		ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و	ز	ح	ط	ق	ك	خ	ع
	Lateral Click		ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و	ز	ح	ط	ق	ك	خ	ع

* The coronal position indicator for alveolars is only used when it is necessary to specifically indicate the alveolar position, such as for co-articulated sounds in which one of two points of articulation is alveolar. Otherwise, the default manner for transcribing alveolars is without any position indicator.

NOTE When a sound (vowel or consonant) is followed by a another from the same position (that is to say, that takes the same position symbol, such as front vowels and labial consonants, or back vowels and dorsal consonants),






Liorean Script

the indicator is used only on the first within a set for front sounds (because the indicator precedes the first sound), or the last on back sounds (as the back indicator is always placed behind the manner of articulation indicator in back sounds), and the manner symbols are joined.









Example: vanquish ['væŋkɪʃ] () = 

CO-ARTICULATED CONSONANTS

Continuants


ʌ	
w	
ŋ	
ɥ	
ɫ	

Occlusives

\overline{kp}	
\overline{gb}	
$\overline{ŋm}$	
ɸ	
\overline{tp}	
dɸ	
nɸ	
$\overline{qʔ}$	

PUNCTUATION

Roman Symbol	Roman name	Description	Lierean Script symbol	Notes	Keyboard
'	apostrophe	<i>-decimal separator</i>	o.o		-
()	brackets	<i>-marks used to enclose words, to add supplementary information</i>	: o :		(o)
[]	brackets (secondary)	<i>-marks used to enclose words, to add supplementary information</i>	- o -		_ o _
[]	brackets	<i>-narrow transcription in phonetic</i>	. o .		- o -
:	colon	<i>-indicates explanation</i>	o - o		o _ o
,	comma	<i>-separates words</i>	o . o		o,o
		<i>-separates parts of sentence</i>	o . o		o,o
-	dash	<i>-sets off source of quotes</i>	- o		_ o
...	ellipsis	<i>-indicates omission of section of text or of word</i>	o --- o		o ___ o
		<i>-indicates trail-off in silence</i>	o ...		o ---
¡!	exclamation mark	<i>-indicates emphatic phrase</i>	: o	<i>-placed before phrase</i>	! o
.	full stop/period	<i>-ends sentence</i>	o : o		o.o
		<i>-marks initials/abbreviations</i>	o:		o:
		<i>-decimal separator (fractions)</i>	o:o		o:o
-	hyphen	<i>-joins words</i>	o-o		o-o
		<i>-separates syllables for short pauze</i>	o-o		o_o
		<i>-divides words into parts at end of line</i>	o-		o_

Lierean Script 

		-syllable separator in narrow phonetic transcriptions	o·o		o-o
¿	question mark	-indicates interrogative phrase	¿ o	-placed before phrase	? o
''	quotation marks	-indicates direct speech	' o '		'o'
		-indicates quotation	: o :		"o"
;	semicolon	-separates major sentence elements	o .. o		o - o
/	slash	-replaces 'or'	o / o		o / o
	underline	-highlights word or phrase	o		<u>o</u>

NUMBERS

0	e	5	ƒ
1	a	6	fa
2	á	7	fá
3	g	8	fg
4	ǰ	9	fǰ

10	ae	15	fae
11	aa	16	faa
12	aá	17	faá
13	ag	18	fga
14	ǰg	19	fǰg

Lierean Script 

00	ee	50	f _{ee}
10	ae	60	f _{ae}
20	ie	70	f _{ie}
30	je	80	f _{je}
40	je	90	f _{je}


100	ae _{ee}
1000	a _{ee} ee
10 000	ae _{ee} ee
100 000	ae _{ee} ee _{ee}
1 000 000	a _{ee} ee _{ee} ee

When numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9 are followed by another number between 5 and 9, the \int is dropped all but the first in the set, as the bar atop the number connects to the previous number to indicate that it is also from the 5 to 9 set.


For example, 1971 is not written as $\int\int\int\int_{aa}$, but as $\int\int_{aa}$.

KEYBOARD LAYOUT


`	\int		~)	<i>nasalization</i>
1	a		!	:	
2	á		@	,	<i>joiner</i>
3	g		#	-	<i>joiner</i>

Lierean Script 


4	ج		\$,	joiner
5	٢		%	ٴ	joiner -200
6	٣		^	ٲ	joiner -250
7	٤		&	ٶ	joiner (ج) -200
8	٥		*	ٲ	joiner (ج) -250
9	٦		(ٲ	front bracket
0	٧)	ٲ	back bracket
-	.	hyphen	-	-	dash
=	٨	roundness (vowels) -single stroke	+	ٲ	joiner (ج) -200
q	٩	labial marker	Q	ٳ	dorsal marker
w	١٠		W	ٳ	
e	١١		E	٥	
r	١٢		R	ٲ	
t	١٣		T	ٲ	
y	١٤		Y	ٶ	glottal marker
u	١٥		U	ٳ	
i	١٦		I	ٳ	
o	١٧		O	ٳ	
p	١٨		P	ٶ	radical marker

Lierean Script 

[⌌	labial joiner	{	⌌	(-200)
]	⌍	coronal joiner	}	⌍	(-250)
a	⌎		A	⌎	
s	⌏		S	⌏	
d	⌐		D	⌐	
f	⌑		F	⌑	
g	⌒		G	⌒	
h	⌓		H	⌓	aspiration marker
j	⌔		J	⌔	rhotacization marker
k	⌕	coronal marker -front	K	⌖	coronal marker -back
l	⌗	alveolar lateral approximant	L	⌗	lateralization marker
;	⌘	roundness (vowels) -double stroke	:	:	
'	⌙	quotation mark	“	:	
\		space -125		⌚	
z	⌛	sibilant fricative	Z	⌛	
x	⌜		X	⌜	click
c	⌝		C	⌝	
v	⌞		V	⌞	ejective fricative
b	⌟		B	⌟	ejective

Lierean Script 

n	ن		N	ن	
m	م		M	م	<i>implosive</i>
,	.		<	.	<i>primary stress -for single stroke</i>
.	:		>	:	<i>primary stress -for double stroke</i>
/	/		?	?	
á	اَ		Á	اَ	
é	اِ		É	اِ	
í	اِ		Í	اِ	
ó	اُ		Ó	اُ	
ú	اُ		Ú	اُ	
			Ý	اِ	
à	.	<i>for single stroke (i)</i>	À	.	<i>for double stroke (j)</i>
è	-	<i>for single stroke</i>	È	-	<i>for double stroke</i>
ì	-	<i>for single stroke</i>	Ì	-	<i>for double stroke</i>
ò	-	<i>for single stroke</i>	Ò	-	<i>for double stroke</i>
ù	و	<i>for single stroke</i>	Ù	و	<i>for double stroke</i>
â	اَ	<i>for single stroke</i>	Â	اَ	<i>for double stroke</i>
ê	ˆ	<i>extra high tone -for single stroke</i>	Ê	ˆ	<i>extra high tone -for double stroke</i>

Lierean Script 

î	·	high tone -for single stroke	Î	·	high tone -for double stroke
ô	·	low tone -for single stroke	Ô	·	low tone -for double stroke
û	·	extra low tone -for single stroke	Û	·	extra low tone -for double stroke
ä	·	'hardness' marker (extra short vowel / semivowel / consonantal voicelessness) -for single stroke	Ä	·	'hardness' marker (extra short vowel / semivowel / consonantal voicelessness) -for double stroke
ë	·	vowel voicelessness marker -for single stroke	Ë	·	vowel voicelessness marker -for double stroke
ï	·	'hardness' marker (consonantal voicelessness: -1000) -for single stroke	Ï	·	'hardness' marker (consonantal voicelessness: -1000) -for double stroke
ö	˘	vowel centralizer (ə)	Ö	/	upstep
ü	-	silencer	Ü	/	downstep
ã	◌◌	optional marker	Ã	/	rising
õ	◌◌	(for examples)	Õ	/	falling
ñ	ɲ	nasal click	Ñ	ɲ	lateral click
ç	ç	affricate marker	Ç	ç	sibilant ejective fricative
â	ˆ	secondary stress -for single stroke	Â	ˆ	secondary stress -for double stroke

Liorean Script

Sample texts

Liorean Script for English - broad transcription, in the Received Pronunciation

أنا إنسان بحقوق متساوية مع باقي البشر، أملك العقل والضمير، لذلك يجب أن يعاملني كل إنسان بحسب هذه الحقوق المتساوية. إننا جميعا نولد حرة، متساوية في الكرامة والحقوق. نحن مكرمون بحسب العقل والضمير، لذلك يجب أن نتصرف بحسب هذه المبادئ.

Liorean Script for English - narrow transcription, in the Received Pronunciation

Liorean Script - narrow transcription, in the Received Pronunciation

أنا إنسان بحقوق متساوية مع باقي البشر، أملك العقل والضمير، لذلك يجب أن يعاملني كل إنسان بحسب هذه الحقوق المتساوية. إننا جميعا نولد حرة، متساوية في الكرامة والحقوق. نحن مكرمون بحسب العقل والضمير، لذلك يجب أن نتصرف بحسب هذه المبادئ.

Liorean Script for English - narrow transcription, in the Received Pronunciation

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

Liorean

