Life-rescuing combinations—Combinese

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Abstract

In this paper, I will present an international auxiliary language that I have created—Combinese. The paper contains four sections, and 19 subsections.

The first section presents the structure of Combinese,

The second section describes components that Combinese contains,

The third section presents sentences written in Combinese,

The fourth section presents conclusions.

Introduction

The paper tries to answer the following question:

How to provide effective communication between survivors and rescuers during a natural disaster, when members of both groups are not able to understand each other because of the language barrier?

The search for the answer gave birth to Combinese. Combinese was created in order to provide help during several situations:

1. when survivors are too shocked to communicate efficiently with rescuers,

2. when rescuers do not share the same language with survivors,

3. when survivors are tourists that do not share the same language with the locals.

The situations listed above are situations in which time is everything; both groups must be able to understand each other. The lack of communication in the situations listed above may lead to the next tragedies.

I have also begun to „expand" Combinese, so it can be used in daily life between people that have various native languages.

1 The structure of Combinese

The first section of the paper describes the origin of Combinese, and the rules that govern the language.

1.1 Development of Combinese

At first, Combinese was created as a universal auxiliary language that can be used by both victims of natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, tornadoes) and rescuers arriving from various countries to save the victims. The aim is to provide efficient communication in order to save as many people as possible.

At the present stage, it is possible to say things that are not related with the question of rescuing human life. We can agree that the number of sentences presented in this paper is not an overwhelming number; however, because of their structure, these sentences have a potential to become universal for all humans.

1.2 Components—a short description

Combinese consists of various components. The components are divided into the following two groups: simple, and complex components. All these components are used to replace letters/characters from natural languages. Thanks to this, Combinese has a potential to become a truly universal language.

1.3 The rules that govern Combinese

Like every language, Combinese is governed by rules. This subsection describes the rules.

The rule #1:

Components are divided into the two groups: simple and complex components. Complex components consist of more than one simple component; there is no free space between simple components that create the complex component.

The rule #2:

The dot "·" is placed between the subject, and the main verb in a sentence. The subject, and the main verb must be placed next to each other.

The rule #3:

In order to form an interrogative sentence, it is necessary to:

1. create an affirmative sentence,
2. place the question mark both at the start and at the end of the affirmative sentence.

The rule #4:

In most cases, in order to form a negative sentence, it is necessary to change the order in which square brackets, and curly brackets appear. In case of square brackets: the left square bracket must be placed on the place of the right square bracket, and vice–versa. In case of curly brackets: the left curly bracket must be placed on the place of the right curly bracket, and vice–versa.

The rule #5:

A personal pronoun is written as a combination of two numbers, and two dots. The first dot separates the two numbers while the second dot is placed after the second number. The first number signalizes the singular (1) or the plural (2). The next number signalizes first-person, second-person, or third-person.

The rule #6:

In order to form the possessive case of a personal pronoun, it is necessary to connect adequately number signalizing a personal pronoun with a pair of square brackets via en-dash.

The rule #7:

In order to form the plural of a countable noun, it is necessary to place the plus sign next to the countable noun.

The rule #8:

The formula that makes possible to calculate the volume of a sphere can be written in the two following ways:

$4/3\pi r^3$

4/3πr3

The latter is caused by the fact that it may be impossible to write the first formula using an electronic device.

The rule #9:

A pair of square brackets is used to indicate the act of possessing something.

The rule #10:

A pair of curly brackets is used to indicate the act of needing something.

The rule #11:

A pair of angle brackets is used to indicate that:

a) a person is healthy,

b) a device is functional.

2 The components of Combinese

The second section of the paper describes components that are present in Combinese. Some components have more than one meaning.

2.1 Components related with time

The component #1: 1/24

Meaning: one hour

Interpretation: a nychthemeron consists of 24 hours.

The component #2: 1/365

Meaning: one day

Interpretation: a year consists of 365 days.

The component #3: ?/24

Meaning: how many hours

The component #4: ?/12

Meaning: how many months

The component #5: ?./24

Meaning: which hour

The component #6: ?./12

Meaning: which month

The component #7: ?./365

Meaning: which day

The component #8: ?/365

Meaning: how many days

The component #9:	x/365
Meaning:	today
Interpretation:	When saying “today,” it is not important what day of the month or year we mean. In this sense, this day is unknown.
The component #10:	x/365?
Meaning:	today is?
The component #11:	x+1/365
Meaning:	tomorrow
Interpretation:	tomorrow is the day after today.
The component #12:	x-1/365
Meaning:	yesterday
Interpretation:	yesterday is the day before today.
The component #13:	6.-7./7
Meaning:	weekend
Interpretation:	both the sixth, and the seventh day of the week are considered as a weekend.
The component #14:	121./365
Meaning:	May 1
Interpretation:	The first day of May is the 121st day of the year.
The component #15:	1./365
Meaning:	New Year's Day
Interpretation:	New Year's Day is the first day of the year.

The component #16:	+ x 365
Meaning:	at least years old
Interpretation:	free space between the plus sign, and the letter “x” is dedicated to a number.
The component #17:	1./12
Meaning:	January
Interpretation:	January is the first month of the year.
The component #18:	2./12
Meaning:	February
Interpretation:	February is the second month of the year.
The component #19:	3./12
Meaning:	March
Interpretation:	March is the third month of the year.
The component #20:	4./12
Meaning:	April
Interpretation:	April is the fourth month of the year.
The component #21:	5./12
Meaning:	May
Interpretation:	May is the fifth month of the year.
The component #22:	6./12
Meaning:	June
Interpretation:	June is the sixth month of the year.

The component #23: 7./12

Meaning: July

Interpretation: July is the seventh month of the year.

The component #24: 8./12

Meaning: August

Interpretation: August is the eight month of the year.

The component #25: 9./12

Meaning: September

Interpretation: September is the ninth month of the year.

The component #26: 10./12

Meaning: October

Interpretation: October is the tenth month of the year.

The component #27: 11./12

Meaning: November

Interpretation: November is the eleventh month of the year.

The component #28: 12./12

Meaning: December

Interpretation: December is the twelfth month of the year.

The component #29: 1./7

Meaning: Monday

Interpretation: Monday is the first day of the week.

The component #30:	2./7
Meaning:	Tuesday
Interpretation:	Tuesday is the second day of the week.
The component #31:	3./7
Meaning:	Wednesday
Interpretation:	Wednesday is the third day of the week.
The component #32:	4./7
Meaning:	Thursday
Interpretation:	Thursday is the fourth day of the week.
The component #33:	5./7
Meaning:	Friday
Interpretation:	Friday is the fifth day of the week.
The component #34:	6./12
Meaning:	Saturday
Interpretation:	Saturday is the sixth day of the week.
The component #35:	7./12
Meaning:	Sunday
Interpretation:	Sunday is the seventh day of the week.
The component #36:	12.–3./12
Meaning:	winter
Interpretation:	winter begins in December of the previous year, and ends in March of the next year.

The component #37: 3.–6./12

Meaning: spring

Interpretation: spring begins in March, and ends in June.

The component #38: 6.–9./12

Meaning: summer

Interpretation: summer begins in June, and ends in September.

The component #39: 9.–12./12

Meaning: fall

Interpretation: fall begins in September, and ends in December.

The component #40: 365/365

Meaning: everyday

The component #41: ??:??

Meaning: what time is it

Interpretation: numbers that represent hours, and minutes have been replaced by question marks.

2.2 Components related with rescuing people, and health

The component #1: x_x

Meaning: both eyes are damaged

Interpretation: the letter “x” was used two times in order to signalize that both eyes are damaged.

The component #2: :–Ø

Meaning: problem with breathing

Interpretation: in this component, the empty set symbol “Ø” is not used to signalize a lack. The symbol is part of the component that signalizes problem(s) with breathing.

The component #3: x_·

Meaning: the right eye is damaged

Interpretation: the letter “x” indicates that the right eye is damaged.

The component #4: ·_x

Meaning: the left eye is damaged

Interpretation: the letter “x” indicates that the left eye is damaged.

The component #5: d·_·b

Meaning: both ears are damaged

Interpretation: the letters “d,” and “b” signalize that both ears are damaged.

The component #6: d·_·

Meaning: the right ear is damaged

Interpretation: the letter “d” indicates that the right ear is damaged.

The component #7: ·_·b

Meaning: the left ear is damaged

Interpretation: the letter “b” indicates that the left ear is damaged.

The component #8: >·_·<

Meaning: a healthy person

The component #9: <(·_·)>

Meaning: a concussion

Interpretation: the pair of parentheses is used to signalize that this time the component “·_·” means a head.

The component #10: <·_·>

Meaning: 1. sick
2.ill

The component #11: ≤·_·> / <·_·≥

Meaning: moderate injuries

The component #12: ≤·_·≥

Meaning: mortally injuries

The component #13: <ºC> / <ºC>

Meaning: thermal shock

The component #14: <+/->

Meaning: electric shock

The component #15: +/-

Meaning: 1. related with electric energy
2. electricity

The component #16: <*>

Meaning: a frostbite

Interpretation: literally, the component means a damaged snowflake of snow.

The component #17: <≡|≡>

Meaning: a concussion

Interpretation: a vertical line has been merged with the same mark—i.e. three horizontal lines—that is present on both sides of the line. The component depicts a spine with nerves on both sides.

The component #18: ?_?

Meaning: an amnesia

Interpretation: the two question marks signalize that a person has a total amnesia.

The component #19: ?_· /·_?

Meaning: a partially amnesia

Interpretation: the question mark signalizes that a person has a partially amnesia.

The component #20: \/·_·≈≈ / ≈≈\/·_·

Meaning: a person is drowning

The component #21: o

Meaning: 1. a pill
2. a medicine

Interpretation: the letter “o” is used to depict a pill.

The component #22: ·_·≈*

Meaning: a person is freezing

Interpretation: a person is almost equal to snow.

The component #23: ——

Meaning: death

Interpretation: when someone dies, an electrocardiogram signalizes this fact by a horizontal line. That is why, the long horizontal line symbolizes the death of a person.

The component #24: ——·_· / ·_·——

Meaning: the body of a death person

The component #25: ≥37,5 ºC

Meaning: a fever

Interpretation: temperature that is equal or greater than 37,5 ºC means that a person has a fever.

The component #26: ///·_·\\\

Meaning: a person is buried under rocks, or other (usually heavy) things

Interpretation: two types of slashes are used to depict rocks and other kind of objects under which a person is trapped.

The component #27: <-_->

Meaning: insomnia

The component #28: Ø-_-/ -_-Ø

Meaning: the lack of sleep

The component #29: –_–

Meaning: to sleep

Interpretation: a popular emoticon used to depict a facial expression of a sleeping person.

The component #30: \/

Meaning: tornado

Interpretation: two types of slashes that are merged together in order to look similar to a funnel cloud.

The component #31: \/≈≈ / ≈≈\/

Meaning: a whirlpool

Interpretation: a tornado on water

The component #32:	Ø\/ / \/Ø
Meaning:	1. no tornado threat
The component #33:	Ø\/≈≈ / ≈≈\/Ø
Meaning:	no whirlpool threat
The component #34:	*
Meaning:	1. cold 2. snow
Interpretation:	because of its similarities with a snowflake that can be seen under a microscope, I have chosen an asterisk as a synonym of snow.
The component #35:	n!*
Meaning:	heavy snow
Interpretation:	a huge quantity of snowflakes signalizes heavy snow.
The component #36:	/\
Meaning:	a mountain
Interpretation:	two types of slashes that are merged together in order to look similar to a mountain.
The component #37:	/* / */\
Meaning:	an avalanche
Interpretation:	snow on a mountain.
The component #38:	Ø/* / */\Ø
Meaning:	No avalanche threat.

The component #39: /\/\

Meaning: a mountain range.

The component #40: ≈≈↓ / ↓≈≈

Meaning: water level is declining.

The component #41: ≈≈↑ / ↑≈≈

Meaning: water level is rising.

The component #42: **

Meaning: a blizzard.

2.3 Personal pronouns, and their and possessive cases

The component #1: 1.1.

Meaning: I

The component #2: 1.2.

Meaning: you

The component #3: 1.3.♂

Meaning: he

The component #4: 1.3.♀

Meaning: she

The component #5: 1.3.

Meaning: it

The component #6: 2.1.

Meaning: we

The component #7: 2.2

Meaning: you

The component #8: 2.3

Meaning: they

The component #9: 1.1.–[ ]

Meaning: my

The component #10: 1.2.–[ ]

Meaning: your

The component #11: 1.3.♀–[ ]

Meaning: her

The component #12: 1.3.♂–[ ]

Meaning: his

The component #13: 1.3.–[ ]

Meaning: its

The component #14: 2.1.–[ ]

Meaning: our

The component #15: 2.2.–[ ]

Meaning: your

The component #16: 2.3.–[ ]

Meaning: their

2.4 People, and their work tools

The component #1: —<≡

Meaning: a flashlight

The component #2: >—<

Meaning: a wrench

The component #3: ≡≡

Meaning: cables

Interpretation: a mark consisting of three horizontal lines is used two times in order to create a synonym for the word “cables.”

The component #4: ·_·√ / √·_·

Meaning: a scientist

The component #5: √

Meaning: science

Interpretation: the radical sign (“ √”) has been used as a synonym of science.

The component #6: 210 x 297

Meaning: paper

Interpretation: the size of A4 page is used as a synonym of the word “paper.”

The component #7: ·_·o / o·_·

Meaning: a pharmacist

The component #8: ·_·§ / §·_·

Meaning: a lawyer

The component #9: §

Meaning: law

The component #10: ·_·1001001 / 1001001·_·

Meaning: IT worker

Interpretation: the number “1001001” symbolizes binary code that is related with IT.

2.5 Punctuation

The component #1: |

Meaning: a vertical line that both starts and ends an affirmative sentence.

The component #2: ·

Meaning: this kind of dot is placed between the subject, and the main verb in a sentence.

Interpretation: my intention was to use the dot to signalize a connection between the subject, and the main verb.

The component #3: ?

Meaning: 1. the word “what” itself
2. a question mark

2.6 Components related with “have”

The component #1: [?x365]

Meaning: asking about someone's age

The component #2: [?]

Meaning: to have a question

The component #3: [ ]

Meaning: to have something

The component #4:] [

Meaning: to have nothing.

2.7 Components related with "need"

The component #1: {{ }}

Meaning: to really need something

Interpretation: two pairs of curly brackets signalize that a person really needs something.

The component #2: { }

Meaning: to need something.

The component #3: } {

Meaning: to do not need anything.

2.8 Repairable and unrepairable

The component #1: ≤ > / < ≥

Meaning: not functional due to the lack of part(s)

The component #2: < >

Meaning: need(s) to be repaired

The component #3: ≤ ≥

Meaning: unrepairable

The component #4: > <

Meaning: 1. works
2.is functional

2.9 Nature

The component #1: n!n!≈≈ / ≈≈n!n!

Meaning: an ocean

Interpretation: an enormous quantity of water.

The component #2: n!≈≈ / ≈≈n!

Meaning: a sea

Interpretation: a huge quantity of water.

The component #3: n!4/3πr3

Meaning: the Universe

Interpretation: a huge quantity of planets (spheres).

2.10 Places

The component #1: |≡

Meaning: a building

Interpretation: the vertical line in the component depicts a roof.

The component #2: n!|≡/ |≡n!

Meaning: a city

Interpretation: a huge quantity of buildings.

The component #3: |≡o

Meaning: a chemist shop

The component #4: |≡-_-/ -_-|≡

Meaning: a hotel

Interpretation: a building that is related with sleep.

The component #5: |||

Meaning: a prison

Interpretation: three vertical lines placed next to each other in order to depict prison bars.

The component #6: |≡——

Meaning: a cemetery

2.11 Other components

The component #1: OK

Meaning: yes

The component #2: ~~OK~~

Meaning: no

The component #3: x

Meaning: used to indicate quantity of something that can be counted.

Interpretation: the letter "x" is often used in multiplication instead of "·."

The component #4: Σ?

Meaning: 1. is that all?
2. is that all of you?

The component #5: Σ

Meaning: 1. all
2. everyone

Interpretation: The Greek letter "Σ" is used to signalize summation of numbers, elements, etc. That is why, I have decided to use the letter as a synonym of a sum.

The component #6: =

Meaning: 1. am
2. is
3. are

The component #7: Ø

Meaning: indicates the lack of something

Interpretation: this symbol is used as a synonym of an empty set; a set that has no elements.

The component #8: -Oo-/ -oO

Meaning: 1. a conversation
2.to talk

Interpretation: both letters “o” are used to depict speech bubbles.

The component #9: ↔?

Meaning: where?

The component #10: :0≈≈

Meaning: to drink water

The component #11: ≈

Meaning: almost equal to

Interpretation: this mark is used in mathematics, and means “approximately equal to.”

The component #12: +

Meaning: indicates plural amount of something that can be counted.

The component #13: .

Meaning: indicates the exact place of a thing in order.

The component #14: ...

Meaning: to wait

Interpretation: this mark is called an ellipsis, and is used to signalize a pause.

The component #15: ≈≈

Meaning: water

Interpretation: the double use of "≈" was caused by the fact that the marks are really good in depicting water waves.

The component #16: ≈≈*

Meaning: ice

Interpretation: frozen water

The component #17: n!

Meaning: indicates a huge quantity of something

Interpretation: "n!" is known in mathematics as "factorial of n." Because of multiplying numbers from 1 to the number that is placed instead of "n," I have used "n!" as a synonym of a huge quantity of something.

The component #18: 00

Meaning: 1. to look
2. to observe
3. to watch

Interpretation: a popular emoticon meaning "to watch," "to observe," "to look."

The component #19: ~

Meaning: an undefined quantity of something

The component #20: ↑

Meaning: to climb up

The component #21: ↓

Meaning: to climb down

The component #22: O–/ –O

Meaning: 1. to look for something
2. to search something

Interpretation: the capitalized letter “o,” and an en-dash that are merged together in order to o depict a magnifying glass.

The component #23: ·_·? / ?·_·

Meaning: who are you ?

The component #24: ±

Meaning: some (used for both countable, and uncountable nouns)

Interpretation: the symbol is used when talking about an undefined quantity of something.

The component #25: ±?

Meaning: 1. how many?
2. how much?

The component #26: n!·_· / ·_·n!

Meaning: many people, a crowd

The component #27: ·_·Ø|≡/ Ø|≡·_·

Meaning: a homeless person

The component #28: ·_·||| / |||·_·

Meaning: a prisoner

Interpretation: a person related with prison bars.

3 Sentences in Combinese

The following section of the paper presents sentences that are made of components described in the second section. The meaning of each sentence is provided.

3.1 Sentences related with saving, and rescuing people

The sentence #1: | 1.1. · 4 x · _ · |

Meaning:
1. I see four persons.
2. I see four people.
3. I see four humans.

The sentence #2:
| 1.3.♀ · [± ≈≈] |
| [± ≈≈] · 1.3.♀ |

Meaning: She has some water.

The sentence #3:
| 2.3. · [:–Ø] |
| [:–Ø] · 2.3. |

Meaning: They have problems with breathing.

The sentence #4:
| 2.3. · [<*>] |
| [<*>] · 2.3. |

Meaning:
1. They have frostbites.
2. They suffer from frostbites.

The sentence #5: | 2.3. · [≥37,8 ºC] |

Meaning:
1. They have a fever.
2. They suffer from fever.

The sentence #6: | 1.3.♀ · d· _ · |

Meaning: She cannot hear on right ear.

The sentence #7:
| 1.3.♀ · <≡|≡> |
| <≡|≡> · 1.3.♀ |

Meaning:
1. She has a spinal cord injury
2. She suffers from spinal cord injury.

The sentence #8: | 2.1. · {± ≈≈} |
{± ≈≈} · 2.1. |

Meaning: We need some water.

The sentence #9: | 2.1. · ≈ * |
≈ * · 2.1. |

Meaning: We are freezing.

The sentence #10: | 1.1. ·00 5 x ——·_· |

Meaning: I see five death people.

The sentence #11: | 1.3.♂ · [?_?] |
[?_?] · 1.3.♂ |

Meaning: 1. He has an amnesia.
2. He suffers from amnesia.

The sentence #12: | 2.3. · {{≈≈}} |
{{≈≈}} · 2.3. |

Meaning: We really need water.

The sentence #13: | 1.3.♀ · [<(·_·)>] |
[<(·_·)>] · 1.3.♀ |

Meaning: 1. She has a concussion.
2.She suffers from a concussion.

The sentence #14: | 2.3. · = >·_·< |
>·_·< = · 2.3. |

Meaning: They are health.

The sentence #15: | 2.1. · = <·_·> |
<·_·> = · 2.1. |

Meaning: 1. We are sick.
2. We are ill.

The sentence #16: | 1.3.♀ · [≤·_·>] |
[≤·_·>] · 1.3.♀ |

Meaning: 1. She has moderate injuries.
2. She suffers from moderate injuries.

The sentence #17: | 1.1. · }≈≈{ |
}≈≈{ · 1.1. |

Meaning: I do not need water.

The sentence #18: | 2.1. ·]≈≈[|
]≈≈[· 2.1. |

Meaning: We do not have water.

The sentence #19: | 1.1. · 00 5 x ·_· ≈ * |

Meaning: I see five persons that are freezing.

The sentence #20: | 5 x <·_·> |
<·_·> x 5 |

Meaning: 1. Five persons are sick.
2. Five persons are ill.

The sentence #21: | n! |≡ ·]+/-[|
]+/-[· n! |≡ |

Meaning: The city has no electricity.

The sentence #22: | 1.1. · {{±o}} |
{{±o}} · 1.1. |

Meaning: 1. I really need pills.
2. I really need medicines.

The sentence #23: | 10 x ///·_·\\\ |
///·_·\\\x 10 |

Meaning: 10 persons are trapped under heavy things.

The sentence #24: | 5 x ∨·_·≈≈ |
| ∨·_·≈≈ x 5 |

Meaning: Five persons are drowning.

The sentence #25: ?↔ ∨?
?∨ ↔?

Meaning: Where is the tornado?

The sentence #26: ?1.2. · = <·_·>?

Meaning: 1. Are you sick?
2. Are you ill?

3.2 Sentences related with daily life

The sentence #1: | 1.1. · = 22 x 365 |
| 1.1. · [22 x 365] |

Meaning: I am 22–years–old.

The sentence #2: | 1.1. · {2/24} |
| {2/24} · 1.1. |

Meaning: I need two hours.

The sentence #3: | …2/24 |

Meaning: Wait two hours.

The sentence #4: | 1.2. · {↓} |
| {↓} · 1.2. |

Meaning: You need to climb down.

The sentence #5: | 1.3.♂ · = +50 x 365 |
| 1.3.♂ · [+50 x 365] |

Meaning: He is at least 50-years-old |

The sentence #6: | 1.1. · {1.2.} |
{1.2.} ·1.1. |

Meaning: I need you.

The sentence #7: ?1.2. · = ? x 365?
?1.2. · [? x 365]?

Meaning: How old are you?

The sentence #8: | 2.1. · {...2/30} |
{...2/30} · 2.1. |

Meaning: We need to wait two days.

The sentence #9: | 2.1. · {-Oo-} |
{-oO-} · 2.1. |

Meaning: We need to talk.

The sentence #10: | 2.1. · O—/|\/|\ |

Meaning: We search a tent camp.

The sentence #11: | 1.3.♀-[> —<≡ <] |

Meaning: Her flashlight is functional.

The sentence #12: | 1.3. ♂-[? x 365] ?

Meaning: What is his age?

The sentence #13: | 1.2. · {...} |
{...} · 1.2. |

Meaning: You need to wait.

The sentence #14: | 1.1. · {210x 297} |
{210x 297} · 1.1. |

Meaning: I need paper. |

The sentence #16: $\left|\begin{matrix}1.2.\cdot = 1.\\ 1. = \cdot 1.2.\end{matrix}\right|$

Literally meaning: You are the number one.

Meaning: You are the best.

The sentence #17: $\left|\begin{matrix}2.1.\cdot \{+/-\}\\ \{+/-\}\cdot 2.1.\end{matrix}\right|$

Meaning: We need electricity.

4 Summary

The last section summarizes the paper. The advantages, and disadvantages related with the use of Combinese are also presented.

4.1 Conclusions

1. Combinese has a potential to become a world-wide language that can be used to provide efficient communication between victims of natural disasters and rescuers,

2. Conbinese is an international auxiliary language that, at the present stage of its development, uses only a small number of letters from natural languages,

3. At the present stage, mathematics can be used to signalize phenomena that seem to have nothing to do with mathematics,

4. Because Combinese can be only written, the language requires a medium, for example a sheet of paper.

4.2 The use of Combinese—advantages

The following list explains why Combinese is easy to learn, and why it has a chance to become a truly universal language:

1. The lack of articles

Combinese does not use any kind of articles before nouns.

2. The lack of subject-verb agreement

There is no need to add an additional component, or to remove a component, because the subject is present in its singular, or plural form.

3. A small number of rules to learn

Like every language, Combinese is governed by rules. The number of rules is, however, small.

4. The interrogative sentences

The only difference between an affirmative sentence, and an interrogative sentence is that the interrogative sentence has two question marks.

5. The negative sentences

In most cases, a negative sentence is formed by changing the order in which brackets, and curly brackets appear in a sentence.

6. A life-rescuing potential

Combinese can be used during rescue missions.

7. The language is easy to learn

Interpretations of most of the symbols can be easily understood. The only obstacle is that complex compounds have to be memorized.

8. More than one way to write a component

Some components can be written in more than one way.

4.3 The use of Combinese—disadvantages

The following list explains why the use of Combinese may bring problems:

1. Combinese can be only written

Sentences can be only written. That is why, the language requires a medium.

2. The similarity between components

It is important to remember how to write components. Sometimes the differences between them are almost unnoticeable.

Contact with the Author

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