

introduction, goals, "timeline?"(maybe a different name for this)

ConstantScript is an alternate history-version of the Latin alphabet where it is a logography instead of an alphabet.

In this project everyone can contribute by suggesting glyphs on the Reddit or Discord. There is not a lot in the script that is “official” and what glyphs to use and how to make them is always changing and is open to opinion. Don’t be afraid to ask questions or make mistakes, what is most important is to have fun!

Types of glyphs ("real words", affixes, diacritics)

In a logography each word is supposed to be represented using one character each, though, in Constantscript at least, it’s more accurate to say that each [morpheme](#) has one character each (or possibly composed of multiple). Words are often made out of multiple morphemes and knowing how to write a word in Constantscript, it’s crucial to know how a word is put together.

The most standard one is glyphs that represent a word (a free morpheme). The root of a word is always of this type. For example: EXAMPLE1, ...

For bound morphemes, i.e. affixes there are glyphs as well. They don’t look any different from the free morphemes, in fact the same glyph can represent a free morpheme as well as a bound one. Affixes are either prefixes (e.g. “ad-”), suffixes (e.g. EXAMPLE) or infixes (e.g. EXAMPLE).

Some affixes don’t have a definite sound, but represent a derivation that uses an affix. The most prominent example is the nounifying glyph: >noun, which even appears in the name of Constantscript itself, but others exist: ...

Inflections (like the FPA) are expressed using diacritics. They are placed below the root of a word, and the last glyph of that. Note that not all inflections are always written. In fact, except for the participle markers, they are usually omitted. Examples: EXAMPLE1, ...

types of glyphs origins: from Latin or from other languages, derivation by meaning or sound (in what language) (examples for different readings) +many examples of all of that

Etymology of words

When writing a word of Constantscript, you need to consider the etymology, where the word comes from. Spelling in Constantscript is very conservative, so if a word comes from Latin, it most likely has kept the same exact spelling. Most words have their etymology listed on [wiktionary](#) (Note the English version of the site has by far the most detailed information). Seeing what components make up a word and what the word meant when a spelling was coined is what’s most important when coming up with spellings for Constantscript. In English, quite a few borrowed words that have roots in Latin or Greek which is where Constantscript is supposedly from.

Let's follow the etymology of "adventure" to understand the spelling! On Wiktionary we find this information:

from Late Latin *adventurus*,

We can see that it comes directly from the Latin word "adventurus" and should conserve the same spelling as it did in Latin.

Now let's see if we can follow the meaning further:

Future active participle of *adveniō*.

It is the Future active participle(FAP) of *advenio*. In constant script participles tend to be written with a diacritic under the root verb, that's the little hook shape you see in "adventure".

Can we go further?

ad- ("toward") + *veniō* ("come")

Now looking at that, it consists of two Latin morphemes which can't be traced back to other Latin/Ancient Greek roots any further:

That means, the word "advenio" consists of the glyphs for "ad-" and "venio". "adventurus" then, has the FPA diacritic below the last glyph of the root (i.e. "venio"). This is now a participle and can be made a noun, by adding the >noun glyph to the end.

Since English "adventure" is a direct descendant of Latin "adventurus", it's written exactly the same.

(Maybe new heading)

Deriving new glyphs

Now, when it comes to how the glyphs look, it gets more complicated. Essentially, there are 5 (?) types of glyphs:

1. Pictograms and ideograms (aren't derived from any other glyphs) EXAMPLE: "person", ...
2. Compound ideographs (combine two glyphs (or parts of them) to encode the meaning of another glyph) EXAMPLE: "I", ...
3. Phono-semantic compounds (also common in Chinese, combining a glyph with a similar sound to the desired word and a glyph with a similar meaning) EXAMPLE: "venio", ...
4. Derivation by meaning (not a combined glyph, but has intended similarity to at least one glyph that has a similar meaning) EXAMPLE: "big/small/long/short", ...
5. Derivation by sound (not combined, but has intended similarity to at least one glyph with a similar sound, can also show similarity to glyphs with a similar meaning). EXAMPLE: ...

Note that "similar sound" always refers to the sound where the new written word was coined

Sometimes (actually quite often) a glyph has yet to be invented. But there are some lists of well established glyphs available (wiki MAYBE)

When it comes to names, they are not as straightforward as other words. A name can often have a huge variety of writings and they are encoded by meaning or by sound (or both). EXAMPLES:

(New heading here as well?)

A very important fact to consider is that glyphs or even words can have different readings in one language. Likewise, one word can have multiple writings, especially if it can have multiple meanings, but even two words with the exact same sound/spelling and meaning can have multiple representations in Constantscript.

Examples of one glyph, multiple readings: “flesh/meat?”, ...

Examples of one word, multiple readings: ...

Examples of one word, multiple writings: “you”, ...

Examples of one word with multiple writings but without a difference in meaning: English “to be”, ...

examples of putting words (and sentences) together

First, by continuing the previous example, English “adventure” consists of Latin “ad-” + “venio”+FPA + >noun:

IMAGE

FURTHER EXAMPLES

background history and lore overview (reasoning behind decisions)

The world of Constantscript is a world in which the Phoenicians never brought their script to the Greek and so they didn't create the Greek alphabet. As a consequence, none of its modern descendants exist in this timeline. Other than that of writing in Europe, history remains untouched.

"additional information": links, discord, etc.

<https://discord.gg/KZaH9gPxFK>

https://constant-script.fandom.com/wiki/Constant_Script_Wiki

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