

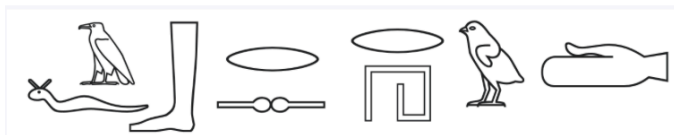
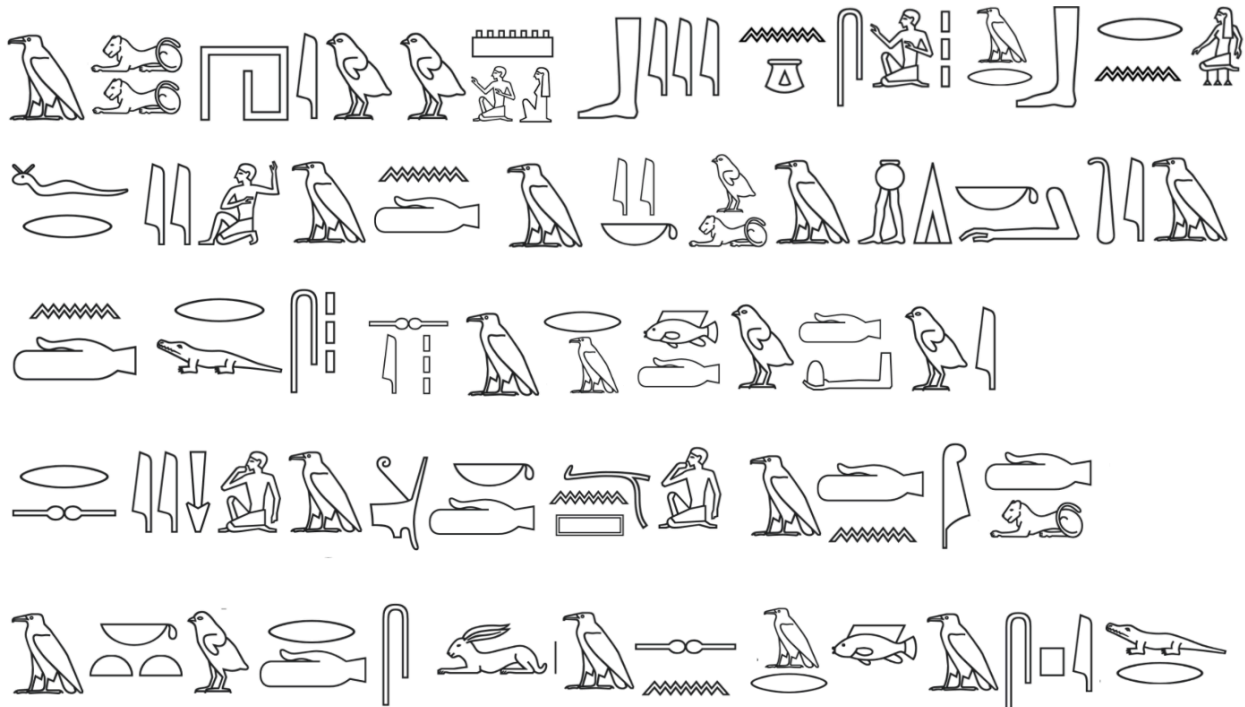
## New English Orthography #11





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Goal: Create a phonetic writing system using ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics. When writing you can use the cursive form (also known as book hand) found on papyrus which is simpler than the hieroglyphics carved into stone.

Example:






Notes regarding the above example text

1.  is a silent determinative meaning “every” or “all”.  is a plural marker of 3 or more.

2. “□” or “□” represents “to give birth”
3. “□” is a bi-literal sign for “mn”. “□” and “□” both represent the bi sign “jn”.  
“□” represents the bi sound “dj”
4. “□” is the bi sign for “nj” and “□” represents the sound “tj”
5. “□” is the bi sign for /jt/
6. “□” is used for verbs meaning to give
7. “□” is a bi sign for /sn/. “□” is a sign for /ns/
8. “□” is a bi sign for /sh + w/. “□” is a bi sign for /wn/

Basic list of uni-literal signs in alphabetical order: □, □, □, □, □, □, □,  
□ □, □, □, □, □, □, □, □, □, □, □ □

Numbers 1-13: □ □ □, □ □, “□ □ □ □,  □ □, □ □ □,  
□ □ □ □, □ □ □ □ □, □  □, □ □ □, □ □ □,  
□ □ □, □ □ □  □ □, □ □ □ □ □ □,  
□ □ □ □ □ □ □

Unique aspects of this writing system

1. There are no spaces between words and also little to no punctuation
2. The animals all face the beginning of the text. In this case you need to read from left to right
3. This is an abjad so vowel representation is limited.
  - a. Vowels that are not written at all
    - i. /æ/, /ɑ:/, /ʌ ~ ɐ ~ ə/, /ɛ/, /ɒ/ and /ɔ:/'

b. Vowels (or diphthongs) that are only partially written (only the second half is spelled out)

i. /aɪ/, /aʊ/, /eɪ/, /oɪ/ and /oʊ/

➤ A single reed  can represent /aɪ/, /eɪ/, /oɪ/, /j/ or /ɪ/

➤ A single  (or ) can mean /aʊ/, /oʊ/, /w/ or /ʊ/

c. Vowels that are fully written

i. /ɪ/, /i:/, /ʊ/ and /u:/

➤ A double reed “” or “ ” is /i:/

➤ A double quail chick “ ”, “” or “ ” represents /u:/

d. Words that start with a vowel (and not a glide like /j/ or /w/) must be written

with .  rarely appears in the middle or end of words.

i. A rare example of this glyph appearing in the middle is the word

“Moab     /'mouæb/”

4. Egyptian hieroglyphs can be divided into uni-literals (representing one consonant) or bi-literals (representing two consonants)


a. The use of bi-literals is optional. The main goal is to not have any blank spots. Some glyphs are horizontally oriented and others are vertical. It can sometimes be difficult to avoid blank spots and using bi-literals might help.


b. A word like “sought” could be written using the uni-literals for /s/ and /t/

(ex:  ). It could also be written using one bi symbol (ex: ) representing st.

c. As an example, the uni-literals    spell out “vys” or “fys”. Based on what we know about the limited vowel representation this can be vice, voice, vase /veɪs/ or face. We could add a determiner to help us figure out which pronunciation is intended

i. A determiner is a silent glyph added to the end of a word.

➤ For example  makes the sound “dg” and we won’t

know if it’s “dog” or “dug”. If I instead write  

then I will immediately know that “dog” is meant.






➤ Check out the link [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Egyptian\\_hieroglyphs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Egyptian_hieroglyphs) for a full list of signs








d. As another example let’s look at the lion symbol 

- i. In most cases this is used as a uni-literal for //l/. However it could also represent a bi-literal for *rw* as well as a silent det for a lion. It can be tricky figuring out which function a hieroglyph is performing but context should help

Vowel Inventory:

A word can have multiple spellings depending on the pronunciation of the writer. For

example “vase” can be spelled as either “  /vɑ:z/” or “   /veɪs/”. “A

dog” can be spelled as “    /eɪ’dɑg/” or “   /ə’dɑg/”.





These are all correct.

1. /æ/ as in “cat”

a. New spelling “   ”

- i. Without the silent det this spelling could be cut or caught

2. /ɑ:/ as in “palm”

a. New spelling “    ”

- i. The final glyph is a silent determiner for hand. Note that this is the same uni-literal for /d/

b. More common in dialects with the “trap-bath split”. Otherwise usually /æ/

3. /aɪ/ as in “sight”

- a. New spelling “    ”
- i. Without the det (eye symbol) this could be site or sit
4. /aʊ/ as in “mouse”
- a. New spelling “   ”
5. /ʌ ~ ɐ ~ ə/ as in “another”
- a. New spelling     dd
- i. Since this word starts with a vowel we put  at the beginning.
- Also note that  can represent both /θ/ and /ð/
6. /ɛ/ as in “friend”
- a. New spelling is “     ”
- i. The final glyph is silent det for “friend”
7. /eɪ/ as in “name”
- a. New spelling “   ”
8. /ɪ/ as in “been”
- a. New spelling “   ”
9. /i:/ as in “team”
- a. New spelling “   ”
10. /ɒ/ as in “not”
- a. New spelling “  ”
- i. This spelling could also represent “nut”
- b. /ɑ/ in dialects with the “caught-cot merger”
11. /ɔ:/ as in “caught”
- a. New spelling is “   ”
- i. The final glyph is silent det for a trap
- ii. Note that this is the same spelling for “cat” earlier but that the determinate is different
12. /oɪ/ as in “boy”

a. New spelling “    ”

- i. The final glyph is a determinate for a child
- ii. Without this det this could be pronounced bay or bye

13. /ou/ as in “hope”

a. New spelling “    ”

14. /ʊ/ as in “good”

a. New spelling “     ”

- i. The final glyph is a silent det for “beauty” or “perfect”

15. /u:/ as in “food”

a. New spelling “      ”

- i. The final glyph is a silent det for eating
- ii. Note that the viper represents both /f/ and /v/

### Words Ending in R

1. Use “  ” for words ending in /ɑ:/, /ɛ:/, /ə:/ and /ɔ(:)/

a. New spelling for “far” is “   ”

- i. /ɑ:/ in non-rhotic dialects

b. New spelling for “bear” is “    ”

- i. /ɛə/ in non-rhotic dialects
- ii. The final glyph is silent. There is no glyph for bear so I used the one for dog instead

c. New spelling for “better” is “     ”

- i. /ə/ in non-rhotic dialects
- ii. The final glyph in the example is silent and is used for “perfect” or “beauty”

d. New spelling for “girl” is “     ”

- i. /ɜ:/ in non-rhotic dialects
- ii. The final glyph in the example is silent but represents female people

iii. Other examples include words like...

1. Earth -

2. Worse -

3. Hurt -

e. New spelling for "four" or "war" is "

i. /ɔ:/ in non-rhotic dialects

ii. The final glyph is silent. The glyph  portrays an arm with a shield and an ax and it is used for "combat" and "struggle"

2. Use "

a. New spelling for "dear" is "

i. /i:ə/ in non-rhotic dialects

ii. The final glyph is silent and means "beauty" or "perfect"

iii. Alternatively, you can use the bi-literal sign "

"

,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,   ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,

,

Consonant Inventory

Note: Silent letters like the "k" in "know" (  ) and "b" in "subtle"

(   ) are usually spelled out but not pronounced. Double consonants can be simplified or preserved depending on the writer. Remember that the goal is "no empty spaces" when writing Egyptian

1. /b/ and /p/ as in “buy” and “price”

a. Voiced is spelled with “ ” and unvoiced is “ ”

b. New spelling “   ” and “     ”

i. The final “ ” is a silent determinative for precious metals like gold

2. /d/ and /t/ as in “dog” and “tough”

a. Voiced is spelled with “ ” and unvoiced is “ ”

b. New spelling “   ” and “   ”

i. The glyphs “ ” and “ ” are silent

3. /ð/ and /θ/ as in “this” and “myth”

a. Both are spelled with “ ”

i. Note that in ancient Egyptian this sound merged with “ ” and was actually pronounced /s/. Since English has a voiceless dental fricative we will keep this symbol “ ” for /θ ~ ð/ and only use

“ ” for /s/

b. New spelling “   ” and “   ”

4. /g/ and /k/ as in “ghost” and “candy”

a. Unvoiced is spelled with “ ” and voiced with “ ”

b. New spelling “    ” and “     ”

i. The glyph “ ” is silent and is a det for food and eating

5. /j/ as in “yesterday”

a. Spelled with



b. New spelling

i. The final glyph is a silent determinate for “day”

c. Another spelling example

i. Piano -

1. The final glyph is a determinate for musical instruments

6. /h/ as in “husband”

a. Spelled using

b. New spelling

i. The final glyph is a determinate for the male gender

7. // and /h/ as in “laughter” and “bell”

a. Spelled with “”. Velarized at the end of a word or before a consonant.

b. New spelling “    ” and “ ”

i. “” is a determinative for celebration and joy

ii. You could also spell “bell” with two lions instead

8. /m/ as in “mother”

a. Spelled with “” or “”

b. New spelling “   ”

i. The “” is a silent det and represents “mother”

9. /n/ as in “knight”

a. Spelled with “” or “”

b. New spelling “    ”

i. The final glyph is a silent determinative and represents armies and soldiers. The first glyph is also silent but we write it to help distinguish “knight” from “night”.

10. /ŋ/ as in “flying”

- a. Spelled with “□ □” but drop the “□” before /k/ “□”
- b. New spelling “□ □ □ □ □ □ □”
  - i. The final glyph is silent and is used for the verb “to fly”
- c. Other spelling examples
  - i. Thing - □ □ □
  - ii. Think - □ □ □

11. /v/ and /f/ as in “vampire”, “phantom” and “enough”

- a. Both are spelled with “□”
- b. New spelling “□ □ □ □ □ □ □”, “□ □ □ □ □”, “□ □ □ □ □”  
etc
  - i. The glyph “□” is a det for enemy. In this case you could  
alternatively use the det for blood “□”

12. /j/ (before a vowel) as in “rock” or “writing”

- a. Spelled with “□” (at the beginning of a word)
- b. New spelling “□ □ □”, “□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □”
  - i. The “□” and “□” are silent determinatives. The first represents  
a block of stone and the second is used for books and writing.

13. /w/ as in “watch”

- a. Spelled with “□”
- b. New spelling “□ □ □ □”
  - i. The “□” is silent

14. /w/ or /w/ as in “which”

a. Spelled with “ ”

b. New spelling “    ”

15. /z/ and /s/ as in “zebra”, “subtle” and “queens”

a. Both are spelled with “”

b. New spelling “    ”, “   ” and

“     ”

- i. The glyphs “” and “” are silent. “” represents a horse (the animal most similar to a zebra. Alternatively you could also use a donkey “”. “” is used for chiefs and rulers

16. /ʒ/ and /ʃ/ as in “vision” and “sugar”

a. Voiced is spelled with “” and unvoiced is “”

b. New spelling “    ” and “    ”

- i. “” and “” are silent

17. /dʒ/ and /tʃ/ as in “jelly” and “church”

a. Voiced is spelled with “ ” and unvoiced is “ ”

b. New spelling “   ” and “     ”

- i. “” is a silent det representing gods in general. If “jelly” represents food then add “” to the end

How to handwrite Uni-Literals (cursive script)



1. The above is also a general det for birds

/b/ -

/p/ -

/d/ -

1. Above is det for hand

/t/ -

1. Above is det for loaf of bread

/ð/ or /θ/ -

/g/ -

1. Above can be det for seat or throne

/k/ -

/j/ or /l/ -

/h/ -

/x/ (sound not found in English) -

1. Above is also det for placenta

// and /h/ -


1. Above is also a det for lion and it can also be a bi-literal for *rw*

2. This is also a bi-literal sign for

/m/ -   or

/n/ -   or  

/ŋ/ -

/v/ and /f/ -  


1. The above is also a det for father or horned viper

/ɹ/ -  


1. Above is det for mouth

/w/ or /ʊ/ -   or

/w/ -


/z/ and /s/ -  

1. Above can be det for heal or to be healthy

/ʃ/ -  

1. Above can be det for bodies of water

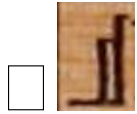
/tʃ/ -

/ʒ/ -  

1. Above is det for cobra

/dʒ/ -

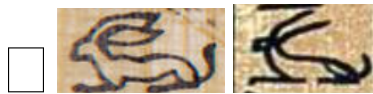
Handwritten Bi-Literals (with examples)



- Pro:
- Ex: set, best, saturate
- Det: seat, place, throne



- Pro:
- Ex: my, maybe, main
- Det: likeness, copy, image, statue



- Pro:
- Ex: one, went
- Det: rabbit

Common determinants (silent symbols)



- use after male names and pronouns. Note that words like

“people” or “human” use a combine both




- use after female names and pronouns





- use after words relating to eating (or being hungry), drinking, speaking etc



- use after words relating to being elderly, old or fragile

 - use after words meaning “young”, “child” or “orphan”

 - use for words of motion and non-motion like go, come, stop

 - Means “sun”. Use after words like “day”, “tomorrow” etc.