# Spelling Manual For Eastern James Bay Cree Syllabics

**Northern Dialect** 

Edited by:

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# Introduction

People have been writing syllabics using their own style, depending on where they learned the system, which community they come from, how old they are and what pronunciation they use. This manual has been prepared to help people write the Cree syllabics in a more consistent way.

Cree Language and Culture teachers and linguists together with the Education Consultants in Cree Programs have been working toward a consistent spelling system for the Southern and for the Northern dialects for many years. The process is still ongoing and this manual will be updated periodically. There have been spelling revisions since the first Cree Lexicon was published in 1987 which have been incorporated into the newly revised lexicon, published in 2004.

Although each Cree community in the James Bay area has its own distinct style of speaking the language, there are two main dialects of Cree with different pronunciations, so there are two main ways of spelling - Northern and Southern.

# Syllabics Chart - Eastern James Bay

$\nabla$ e		$\stackrel{\Delta}{i}$	∆ ii	⊳ u	⊳ uu	⊲ a	⊲ aa		Finals ° u	s " h
	.∨ we	·∆ wi	·À wii	·⊳ wu	.⊳ wuu	·⊲ wa		.⊲ waa		
∨	.∨	∧	∧́	>	≻	<	∕	·∹	<	
pe	pwe	pi	pii	pu	puu	pa	paa	pwaa	p	
∪	.∪	∩	∩	)	ֹ	C	Ċ	.ċ	c	
te	twe	ti	tii	tu	tuu	ta	taa	twaa	t	
۹	۰۹	ρ	ρ	d	ə	b	Ь	.ј	ь	ہ
ke	kwe	ki	kii	ku	kuu	ka	kaa	kwaa	k	kw
ገ	・기	∩	Ċ	J	j	ե	i	.ز	ւ	
che	chwe	chi	chii	chu	chuu	cha	chaa	chwaa	ch	
ר	ر.	Г	Ċ	」	_j	L	Ĺ	.∟	L	ا
me	mwe	mi	mii	mu	muu	ma	maa	mwaa	M	mw
ر	ر.	с	خ	د۔	ذ۔	د	ذ	.خ	د	
le	lwe	li	lii	lu	luu	la	laa	Iwaa	ا	
ס־	ە <sup>ت.</sup>	σ-	σ-	مـ	ف	o_	o⊥	.ف	۹	
ne	nwe	ni	nii	nu	nuu	na	naa	nwaa	n	
ጎ	۰۲	י	نہ	ہے	نہ	Ч	ц	.i,	5	
se	swe	si	sii	su	suu	sa	saa	swaa	S	
∿ she	・∿ shwe	∫ shi	・ shii	∾ shu	.∼ shuu	∽ sha	نی shaa	.خ shwaa	sh	
Ч ye	·ч ywe		خ yii	र्न yu		ہا ya	і yaa	.نے ywaa	ч У	
∼ re	۰۰ rwe	∩∟ ri	ċ_ rii	7 ru	≻ ruu	Ч ra	сі́ raa	-	۶ r	
♥ ve	·♥ vwe	∧ vi	Å vii	⊳ vu	ら vuu	ペ va		·ở vwaa	≪ v, f, pl	n
じ the	・ピ thwe	ត thi	ດ່ thii	ງ thu	う thuu	C tha		.خ thwaa	e th	

# **Part One: Dialect Differences**

#### **1.1** The syllabic chart

The full syllabic chart shows all the symbols that are used in writing Eastern James Bay Cree. Some symbols are used only in the Southern dialect, not in the Northern - as explained below.

#### **1.2** North - South differences

Speakers from Wemindji, Chisasibi, Whapmagoostui, and sometimes Eastmain use  $\dot{A}$ ,  $\dot{C}$ ,  $\dot{L}$ ,  $\dot{L}$ ,  $\dot{a}$ ,  $\dot{h}$ ,  $\dot{\omega}$  instead of  $\nabla$ , V, U, 1, 7,  $\neg$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\gamma$ .

Southern	Northern
℣ℾ℡ℴ	<b>┥</b> Г"·b°
V۶۹	┥┥
<b>U</b> ·∇"∆̀Ь°	<b>Ċ</b> ∙⊲́"∆́₽°
¶⊾·ସ <lc< th=""><th><b>b</b>∽·⊲́∧Ľ<sup>c</sup></th></lc<>	<b>b</b> ∽·⊲́∧Ľ <sup>c</sup>
<b>ๅ</b> .ൎֈ~	<b>i</b> .i∘
¶ר∧ר⁰	<b>Ĺ</b> Ĺ∧ィª
∙⊲⊷	<b>م</b> ∙⊲ٰہ
<b>\</b> ∩ح <sup>i</sup>	<b>ڶ</b> ٢٢٩
$\mathbf{h}$	° کرین <b>ی</b>
<b>4</b> ပ်°	<b>j</b> b°

The Northern speakers do not use <, C, b, l, L, a, h,  $\omega$ , b but instead use  $\Lambda$ ,  $\cap$ , P,  $\Gamma$ ,  $\Gamma$ ,  $\sigma$ , r',  $\mathcal{J}$ , h.

Southern	Northern
<ماحوم-م-	∧٩٩̈́٩
<b>C</b> "bi>°	∩"ibiy°
₽ <c< th=""><th>P∧c</th></c<>	P∧c
נינֹע∽	<b>ſ</b> "Ġ <i>Ċ∽</i>
<b>L</b> r'a"ḋb°	<b>Г</b> ґσ"ൎ∆Ҏ҇҇
ڡٵ٬	σĹ
Чро	rio°
°L√∆.∽	∿⊴i≻i∽
ᡃᠮᡎᠧᢦ᠆	ℰ℩⅃

However, $\blacktriangleleft$ is used in both Northern and Southern dialects at the beginning of a word, and	
after " in VII verbs.	

<u>Southern</u>	<u>Northern</u>
┫∁"₀	┫∁┉⋴
┫Ӷӄҩ	┫Ӷӄҹ
┫Ӷ"₀	⋖Г"₀
⊳ċl"⊲∟	⊳ċг"⊲∟

## **1.3** Eastmain speakers

In Eastmain, speakers use both Southern and Northern pronunciations since the community is on the boundary of the two dialect areas. These pronunciations are even evident in a single word and show up in the written form using both dialects.

#### 

Both these sets are used in writing East Cree words. In some communities speakers do not pronounce the  $\mathcal{V}$ ,  $\mathcal{I}$ ,  $\infty$ ,  $\infty$ ,  $\infty$ ,  $\infty$  the same way as other communities and may want to check their spelling with the lexicon.

ዓ ረ ረ ኣ <sup>ኣ</sup>	$\sqrt{\sqrt{2}}$
<b>\</b> si	∿₋՟
ґч₽ҹ⊳∝	<b>∿</b> i∘
<b>ŗ'</b> ⊳∩́ <sup>,</sup>	∿ا∿ <b>∿</b>
ᄰ"∩ィ°	·∆≻∾∩∟
<b>ا</b> م<	<b>~</b> io°
<b>ڵ</b> ٟ٢٢	is ~

# 1.5 Writing <sup>6</sup> at the end of a word

There is a tendency for speakers in Eastmain to pronounce <sup>c</sup> instead of <sup>b</sup> at the end of words. Special attention is needed when writing final <sup>b</sup>.

Write	Not
$\dot{\nabla}$ 44 $\dot{\nabla}$	244∑
√ ح∹ە	۲ ح∹⊃
√ ^J"U;>" <b>u</b>	∇ ∧」"∪̈́יי⊂
୰⊲⊳୳⊴∠	₽°-२५५∆

# Part Two: ∩"P∽ĊP≏" The Use of Dots

# 2.1 Dots over a syllabic symbol

The dot above a syllabic symbol marks a long vowel.

Short (no dot	t)	Long (dot)	
i	<b>ک</b> ∾۹Ç₀	ii	≤≺ל
wi	∙⊿ൎഺ൦ഄ	wii	۰ <b>Ճ</b> ۲۵Ċ
pi	<b>⋏</b> ∟∨५५₀	pii	৽ጘጘ∧٦٨
ti	U<∽	tii	Ų<ċ
ki	₽∧с	kii	⊳∿₽́
chi	<b>ſ</b> ∙ف°	chii	<b>ൎ</b> ൎ
mi	<b>Γ</b> Γζ <sup>ί</sup>	mii	<b>۲</b> ۲
ni	σÅ	nii	σÅ
si	<b>r</b> <sup>7</sup>	sii	<b>י</b> ׂ⊳ל <b>י</b>
shi	VPa	shii	ᡗ
u	►"∧"̈́⊳	uu	<b>⊳</b> ⊂
pu	≻·ḋĊ°	puu	<b>`&gt;</b> ה∙
tu	∆" <b>⊃</b> ∩∟	tuu	<b>ָ</b> ט".⊲ָ⊶
ku	۹∪γ₀	kuu	٩°
chu	J.⊴∽⊳	chuu	Ĵḋ≻≻°
mu	ٵ۬ڹؠٵ	muu	٦٢
nu	<b>ی</b> ∙⊘	nuu	•44^)" <b>ف</b>
su	<b>∧/</b> "Ċ°	suu	<b>₼</b> ∧"∩∟
shu	√∾പ്°	shuu	<b>⋰</b> ∾∙∆"∙ḃ°
yu	Γ <b>ͺ</b> ΥΡΓϧͽ	yuu	<b>√i</b> ∩°

┫∩₀	aa	⋖"∩₀
	waa	<b>⊲</b> ₁
	paa	<b>∹</b> "ḃσ-∟
	taa	<b>Ċ</b> "∩ċ_°
	kaa	<b>ൎഄ</b> ൳ഄഀഀഀഀഀഀ
	chaa	<b>i</b> .i∘
	maa	Ĺſ∧₽₽⁰
	naa	<b>ف</b> ٢<̈́°
	saa	ŀ⊲́∧i∘
	shaa	Ŀ4ġ.₩
	yaa	<b>Ļ</b> ϰ

# 2.2 Dots in front of syllabic symbol

a

Dots are written before a syllabic symbol and indicate a w sound before the vowel, and after the consonant.

i	<b>ک</b> ∾۹ن₀	wi	۰ <b>Δ</b> Ċ
ii	ڵ<∩	wii	·Å∧ч
aa	∢∨∪₀	waa	⊷∢⊳⊸
paa	<b>ૻ</b> <	pwaa	·Ϛϧϲ
taa	<b>ൎ</b> "റപ്•	twaa	• <b>Ċ</b> ∿⊶
kaa	₽·⊲₀	kwaa	· <b>b</b> ∧i∘
chaa	i⊳	chwaa	∙i∘
maa	Ľ⊳	mwaa	۰۲۹
naa	Ļ <b>Ģ</b>	nwaa	۲ <b>۰و۔</b>
yaa	۲ <b>ب</b> ∘	ywaa	᠋ <b>᠆᠂᠂</b> ᢣ᠋

# **Part Three: Syllabic Finals**

The syllabic finals are a small version of the last column of regular size symbols on the chart. They are used mainly at the ends of words. ' and '' and '' are also used in the middle of words. The syllabic finals may be used alone or in a set of two or three, but no more than three in a row are used. When there are three in a row, the last one is always ".

# 3.1 Syllabic finals at the end of the word:

One symbol	Two symbols	Three symbols
ف.< <b>°</b>	<i>د</i> <•۳	⊲d <b>''≺''</b>
⊳'ib <b>'</b>	⊲d <b>⊪≺</b>	רייניי
q4Ÿ	،/<	., ™
q ۲ <b>q</b>	Ċ∆ <b>۰&lt;</b>	⊳⊶⊷۹
.∕ju	⊳\ib <b>c</b> "	ۍ <b>۲۵</b> ۳
⊲ن∟	۲ <b></b>	⊲∩"ª"
⊲∩∟	<u>ن</u> مر	⊲Ӷݖݸ҅
⊳ċ<́∙	∕∾৸	Րൎഺ∽୶୴
ΓĊ <b>'n</b>	(<>"∩ <b>"</b> ه	⊳∩∿₀יי
⊲.j∿ <b>~</b>	حمه	
F∩"Ċ <b>"</b>	.ÿ <sup>Q</sup> ∼Qq	

# 3.2 No<sup>L</sup> or <sup>a</sup> in the middle of a word

Do not write the small syllabic finals  ${}^{\mbox{\tiny L}}$  and  ${}^{\mbox{\tiny Q}}$  in words like these:

Write	Not
ĊơĊ"	ڔٙ؞ڔؘ
⊲∽Ċ"	⊲°Ċ"
ĹơĊ	Ľ°ŕ
ĹơĊ°	<u>ز</u> ؞ڔ
പ്രം	<del>د</del> ل م
~ე"ძ≻℉	~2h=ر~
$\sigma$ ጋ" $\cap$ L	₅⊃"Ur
σĴ"Ď	ح). اب
<u></u> جزلج٩٣٢	ڬڔ <sub></sub> ٢<٩٣٢
~44/J/	VrV550
447JÞ	<u>ظ</u> ۲۷۶۶۵

# 3.3 <sup>b</sup> and <sup>d</sup> at the end of a word

Most words end in <sup>d</sup>, only a small number end in <sup>b</sup>.

ĹÞ	.j_а
۹U۵	ℾℴ∽∩嘴
∆⁺Ძ∩ຩ	ḋ∻ൎ≻"∩ <b>ª</b>
႞ႜၑ	ja
Þjþ	۲۶ja
<"∩" <b></b>	۰ݢݮݼݥ
₽ġ∽∽₽	∙∆َح∽ <b>م</b>
j۵	Ċ产Ġ~ <b>ď</b>
<b>م</b> الح	᠂ᠵᠯᡃᢆᡳᠣ᠋ᡃᡃᡬ᠙ <u>᠅</u> ᠕ᢣ <b>ᢀ</b>
1	⊴≺₀
<b>o</b> "نہ	
۲"• ٨ڶ٢ <b>•</b>	¬₹° Γσ"Å <b>°</b>
•	
∧j> <b>b</b>	Гѻ"∆́
Л, Стр <b>ь</b>	Ӷѻ"ѽ <sup>ѻ</sup> ҄ <sub>Ӹ</sub> ѻ
∧і́≻ь <σ́р́ь J.⊲́∽ь	Гс"∆́ª Ъª гі∽а

You must pay attention to  $\bullet$  and  $\bullet$  at the end of verbs.

₽₽੶੶ਗ਼₽" <b>₽</b>	⊌ ∿⊊∙⊴⊱⊓∩Ľ
b ⊳cïl"∎	Ġ ⊳∩Ċr"⊲Ľø

For words ending in  $^{d}$  be careful to write  $\Lambda$ ,  $\cap$ ,  $\mathcal{I}$ ,  $\sigma$  and not >,  $\supset$ ,  $\sim$ ,  $\square$  before final  $^{d}$ .

Write	Not
<b>⊳∪</b> م	٩℃∾٦
⊲Րൎ൶ൔ	⊲Րൎ⊾>⁴
<b>ه گ</b> ب	Ļ٣٩
₽∿Ų∿⊲	⊳∽∩๎∾⊲
À٩̈ <b>٩</b>	<u>\</u> ج ۲
୮៤ <b>∞∪</b> ۹	۲۰۵۲
ڹ۬ <b>ڂ۬ٵ</b>	ぃ゙ヾ゙゙゙゙ヾ゛ン。
ڹڔڿ؞ڸ	ؠڔ؞ؚ؉ڹ
⊳ᢣᢉᢣᢉ <b>᠕</b> ┛ᡃᡃ	⊳֊Ի֊Ի>୶"

## **3.4** How the syllabic finals change when an ending is added.

3.4.1 Words ending with <, c, b, b, L, a, h,  $\infty$ 

#### Animate plural suffix 6

When you add this ending change to  $\Lambda$ ,  $\cap$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\Gamma$ ,  $\sigma$ , r', J' then add  $\iota$ .

р	>ښ٠	᠕ᢆ᠅᠕᠇
t	<u></u> ڬ۬ؗؗ <b>ڕ</b> ۥ <b>؞</b>	ݮŗĴ'n
k	⊳j∙	⊳i₽ı
m	⊲نٰ۲	⊲≒⊾
n	⊴Lp.	ᡃᡩ᠋Г"੶Ⴑ <b>Ⴋ</b> Ⴑ
S	σĹ	᠆᠘᠇ᢇ
sh	<b>م</b> .ج.۵	⊲∙∢∿⊅₁

#### Locative suffix

When you add the locative ending, meaning "in, at, to, on, etc", change the small  $\prec$ , c, b, d, b, L, e, h,  $\sigma$ , to big  $\Lambda$ ,  $\cap$ , P, d,  $\Gamma$ ,  $\Gamma$ ,  $\sigma$ , r', J.

<b>&gt;</b> ئرن	<b>ஂஂ<b>⅄</b>℡</b>
.<'ρ <b>c</b>	᠃᠆ᢅ᠙ <b>Ⴖ</b> ᠁
σ۲ <b>6</b>	୷୳ <b>ୖୖ୲୲୲</b>
⊲∩"₫	⊲∪" <b>q</b> "r
⊲í,⊾	⊲ٰג <b>۲"∿</b>
⊴۲".p <b>°</b>	<b>ݥ</b> ۲"∙ݥ <b>Ⴋ"</b> י
σĹ	ح`L <b>ר</b> ייי
ĠÅ <b>∽</b>	<del>்</del> ∧் <b>ு</b> ு

Note that another ending which sounds exactly like the locative can be added to nouns. This is the **simulative** suffix and is translated as "like a".

م_ج₀	man	ݥݳ	like a man
⊲∩∟	dog	⊲∩⅃"י	like a dog

#### **Diminutive suffix**

When you add the diminutive ending, meaning "small or young", you usually change the small syllabic <, c, b, d, b, c to big  $\land$ ,  $\cap$ ,  $\rho$ , d,  $\Gamma$ ,  $\Gamma$ ,  $\sigma$ . In most cases if there are words with <u>t</u> in the word, the sounds will change to <u>ch</u>, <u>s</u> to <u>sh</u>, some examples follow.

⊲d"≺	⊲q" <b>V</b> ∾	
۲ <b>"c</b>	<b>∟"∪</b> "	
୲୷୰୶	∩∙₫∽ <b>₽</b> ∿∽	
⊲∩"₀	⊲ <b>∁</b> "┩∁∽	
⊲í∖L	∾٦ئ⊳	
<br Г"· <b>b</b> •	₫Г"∙Ⴑ <b>ჾ∽</b>	
ΓĊ <b>`</b>	ΓĊʹʹ	⊺i∿∽
۰۵ż	᠂᠘᠋ᡃᢆᡗᢁ	
/\4\	<b>~</b> ∿∿14∧	
r'⊳∩ <b>^</b>	ґ⊳₼∽∽	∿∿າٰ⊲∿ ∾∿∩່⊲∿

Another exception is the change of final  ${}^{\mathbf{b}}$  to  $\mathbf{\Gamma}$  in a few words:

<sub>ም የ</sub>

## **Possessive suffix**

When the possessive endings are added, little <, c, b, d, b, L, e, h,  $\sigma$ become big  $\Lambda$ ,  $\bigcap$ , P, d,  $\Gamma$ ,  $\Gamma$ ,  $\sigma$ , r', J'.

>ښڼ	حن∕ن <b>∧∟</b>
۲" <b>د</b>	ᠳ <b>᠋᠋</b>
٩p	~ <b>॑₽</b> ∟
⊲∩"₫	൳ᲘᲘ" <b>Ძ</b> ഄ
⊲ن₁∟	ᠳ᠋ᡣ᠋ᡃᠶ <b>ᡏ</b> ᠌ᡓᢩ᠃
<i></i> Ч́Г".6 <b>°</b>	ᡔᢗ᠋᠋᠆᠃ᢆᡠ <b>ᡒ</b> ᠍᠍ᡄᢩ
σĹ	ᠳᠳĹ <b>ᠠ</b>
⊲ri <b>∽</b>	൳∩Րൎե <b>ℐ</b> ၬ

Here is a summary of how the finals change:

	Animate	Diminutive	Locative	Possessive
	Plural			
>نن	ڽڔڮړ ۲	௴ <b>₼</b> ௴∿	ு் <b>்∧</b> ™	ஏ்்ர் <b>∧</b> ∟
⊳i⊄	⊳i∩	⊳i∩∽	⊳i∩"'	∟انف
ĊœĊÞ	ൎ൳ൎ <b>ഀഺ</b>	<b>ᠵ</b> ॔ѻҎ҆ <b>Ҏ</b> ∽	<b>Ċ</b> ѻ҄ <b>Ҏ</b> <sup>ҹ</sup> ѵ	ᠳĊᠳ <b>ᡠ</b> ₽ᡃ
⊲نٰ⊾	⊲ൎհ <b>ℾ</b> ഄ	∾٦ئ	⊲ٺ <b>۲</b> "۰	ᠳᡣ᠋ᡃᡬ <b>ᡏ</b> ᠍ᢩᡄᢩ
⊳∪م	⊃∩ <b>σ</b> <sup>ι</sup>	>∩ <b>ວ</b> ∽	⊃∩ <b>σ</b> "ບ	ᡔᢆᢣ∩ <b>ᠳ</b> ᠘
σĹ	ᠳĹ <b>ᠠ</b> ᡃ	J°,	൙ൎ <b>ഺ</b> ™	ᠳᠳĹ <b>ᠠ</b>
⊲ri <b>∽</b>	⊲ri <b>√</b> '	⊴∩⊎≀∿∽	⊲∩ൎ⊌∿	ℴ℩℩ℹ <b>୵</b> ւ

# 3.4.2 Words ending with <sup>d</sup>

The little  $^{d}$  changes to big d when an ending is added.

	Animate	Diminutive	Locative	Possessive
	Plural			
⊲∩"₫	⊲∩" <b>d</b> ⊾	⊲∿"q∿∾	⊲∩" <b>d</b> "∿	ਗ਼ <b>੶</b> ₽
⊲୮ኁ┛	⊲ℾ <b>℩</b> ┛℩	⊲∟∾q∿∾	⊲୮୳₫℡	ᠳ∩ℾ <b>՝</b> ┫└
᠃⊲৾৾৾৾∧৸	੶ਗ਼ੑੑੑੑੑ <b>৸</b> ৸	⊷JV~¤J∿~	੶⊲୕୕ <b>୵</b> ୳ <b>୰</b>	ᠳ᠂ᡬ᠋॑᠕ᡃ <b>᠔</b> ᠘
.ز م	·Ĺ <b>d</b> ၬ	∙Ľ <b>d</b> ∿∽	∙Ĺ <b>d</b> "็	ுட் <b>d</b> ∟

#### 3.4.3 Words ending with °

If the word ends in °, and an ending is added, the ° is kept only if the suffix is ".

When the animate plural ending is added to a noun, the  $\circ$  becomes  $\triangleright$ .

When the animate plural ending is added to a verb, the  $\circ$  becomes  $\cdot \Delta$ .

$\sigma \dot{<} \bullet$	ᡔ᠊ᡬ᠋ᡃ᠘ᡃ
Ľ∩∙⊲́°	Ĺ∩∙⊲໋∙ <b>∆</b> ₅
·4/1	·JVF
خ <b>^</b>	۰ݣ <b>۰۵</b> ۲
۹∪Ų₀	٩∪ץ∙ <b>⊅</b> ړ

When the diminutive, locative or possessive ending is added to a noun, the • is dropped.

	Diminutive	Locative/ Simulative	Possessive
<i>ف</i> < <b>َ</b>	<i>ف_خ</i> ۲ <b>م</b>	ݥݣݜ	ݮݥ <b>ݫ</b> ݖ
Ĺ <del>ſ</del>	Loir <b>~</b>	ĹᠳĊ <b>ᡃ</b> ᡅ	ݮڵݮݫ <b>ݖ</b>
⊳ri∙	drija	⊳ri <b>"</b>	_i^i <b>u</b>

#### **3.4.4** Some exceptions

Be careful of the following words where <sup>L</sup> becomes  $\bot$ , <sup>\*</sup> becomes  $\checkmark$ , <sup>\*</sup> becomes  $\sim$  when an ending is added.

	Plural	Locative	Diminutive
⊲∩∟	⊴∩⊒י	⊲∩⅃"י	୰୲୵୵୰
Ň٢ <sup>ـ</sup>	∧եղ¬ր	ൎ∧ᠠ᠘᠁	∾∟∿∖
j۲	_j <b>ん</b> ≀	_j~"\	⅃ℴ℺
~;>~	⋰⊲ఀ⋗ <b>∾</b> ৸	⋰⋜⋗∾"ぃ	⋰∕∽∽

⊲∪r	אי₁	ינ	∽<⊳∿
⊲∩J"ib°	√ч]"р₀	ٵڂڔ؋	۰ظ>∾۶
⊲∪٦٢.٩٩	؉۬ <i>۲</i> ٵٚؠڡ <sub></sub> ٳ؆	J\r ₽	੶⊲́>∾"b°
⊲∩J√·Ä"	<u></u> ́лч.ЃРУ́	٦٩٠٩	⋰⋖ℹ⋗∾Ļ∪
⊲∪jŗc	Ňr·Ĺ"Ċ" <sup>ݛ</sup>	<u>ا</u> لار	·⊲́>∾ŗo
⊴∩⅃∽∪∙₽₀	∩∧"Á'∧r·Ĺ°	j∽2~	᠂᠊᠋ᠯ᠋ᢆᠵ᠋᠋᠁᠕ᡃᢆᢣ
⊲∩⊐ب	γΓλΥ	ᠳ᠋ᢖ᠘	᠂᠊᠋ᡬ᠆ᠵ᠋ᢅ᠕᠆ᡁ
⊲∩∟ۮ۬ڂڡؗٮ	∽רא	jann	᠂᠊᠋ᡬᡃᠵ᠋᠕ᡔᢄᡝᠳ᠋ᡗᡃ᠋

# 3.5 <sup>5</sup> and ∽

Here are some words with h and f before a consonant. These sounds may be difficult to hear for some speakers, so check with the lexicon.

sk	shk	st	sht
۲ <sup>۲</sup> Ρ·Ϥ	۲∾۵۰⊴₀	᠂᠊᠋᠋᠋ᡃ᠋ᡝ᠋ᢆᢣ᠂᠘ᢣ᠘ᠲ	۰⊲́∽Ċσ₋٢
⊲۲۵۰	j∾ÞĻ	⊲י∩י	·ḋ∽∩"∆i.º
Гърг	Γ∽ρ∙ϟ∘	ᠳᡃ᠋᠋ᠫᠡᡃᢀ	~ر.<"
⊳∿ף⊶	₽"⊲⊾		⊲∽∩∽∟

sch	shch	sp	shp
৻৴৸৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾৾	ᠳᢅᡗᡗᢁ	ᠳᡃ᠕ᡣ᠂᠌᠊᠋᠋᠊ᢦ	ċ∽;>
⊲۲۲√۹۹۰	°∾ٺ.ٻ	ႱჄ√Ⴠჾ	Å∽√u₀
⊲۲ׂ	⊳∽∩∙ൎഄ൳∽	۲५>۹	≺~<،،
ظلمربة	⊳∽ь	۹۲۷°	a∽v∿j
᠆᠋᠋ᡃ᠋ᢆ᠆᠂ᡃ	q.Ç~r	ቦ <sup>ւ</sup> ለዖበ <sub>°</sub>	∧∽∧െ∩∟
⊲ڶ٦٢٢	∽∿	᠂᠊᠋᠋᠋ᡃ᠋ᢆᢣ᠕ᢣ᠕ᡃᠴᢩ	⊲∽∖∿₅
٥٩٢٠،	م.بې	ᡣᡃ᠋ᠵ᠋᠋	⊲∽∧∽∩i∘
فظ٨٩٢		ᡣᢣ᠕ᢆᡃᡠᢀ	ൎ∆∽∧Ր"ݨ
نەربە		ᢉᡃ᠕ᡥᠡ᠈	×∼≺∘
٢٠٢٤،		ᡥ᠕ᠳ᠋᠋ᡣ᠋ᠴ᠙	Ä∾∨∪¢₀

# 3.6 The use of the " (h) final ישׁיאֹיליף. איילי

The " (h) symbol is a difficult one to use correctly. There are a few places where it is used predictably, mostly in grammatical endings, but otherwise, you have to train yourself to hear it when you pronounce a word.

The " (h) symbol does not occur at the beginning of a word, except in names.

"∇ರ್ೆ "∇⊂° "ನೆೆ

# 3.6.1 " in the middle of a word

The " is used in the middle of a word between two vowel sounds or before a consonant. Here are some examples:

Before ∆, ڬ, Þ, Þ, ⊲, ┥, ┥	Before ∧, ∧, >, ≻, ≺, ≺, <
⊳ <b>''</b> ⊳∟∟₀	ŕ∩·⊲́"<
⊳"∆́	ightarrow" $ ightarrow$
⊳∩"∆i°	⊳∩ <b>"</b> <
⊲ <sub></sub>	⊳"∧₅₽▫
σ<̈́"⊲̈́°	ΓϽΡ"<
Ĺ∩"Å₽°	⊳"∹∿c
Ĺ"Ġヘ᠋ᢣ᠈	⊳ <sub>"</sub> .<\>>₀
Γィー"ൎΔΡ°	ج <sub>ا</sub> ا√ہ
Before ∩, ၐ, Ͻ, ͻ, ϲ, ·ϲ, ͼ	Before ſ, ŕ, J, J, ĺ, ·ĺ, ŀ
۲۳c	Ż"ſĺ°
<b>∹</b> "∩∟	ÞĊ <sup>iii</sup>
⊳"∩∝	>"ſ·∆Ċ°
⊳"Ċ°	
$\forall \forall U \land U \land U $	ڊ ارم
ڬ <b>؆</b> ۮ	ż"ipj
ے، ارد	_ċ"∩Ė"∿
ە <sup>ن</sup> <sup>ب</sup> ى"ن	ظ <mark>،</mark> لم
Þ <b>"</b> Ċ·∆"	Г"і́Э
Ċ"∩∧·∆°	:>"أرمة

<b>ظ"</b> ط۲°	۰⊲"≻۰
$\triangleleft \cap^{n_{d}}$	۰۹۷۳۶۰
۹۳۲	Հ∾Ս۹"Ի₀
Ĺ"Þ	ڹؾ؋
۲.,۹	٥ م
⊳nq∝	∧۲"۶⁰
⊳ <b>"</b> d∟"	~۲۵۲ <b>۰</b>
⊳"bL°	ݥؚۜ <b>ڂ</b> ٵڹؘؖ
⊲́"d°	, Υ", Ζ'", Ζ'∽ρ∟
μιbe	j"ÿ.d°

# Before P, P, d, d, b, b, b, d Before P, A, d, d, b, b

It is sometimes difficult to hear the " sound but it is very clear when you say these pairs of words:

With " (h)	Without " (h)
Lna	La
٥ الب <sup>ل</sup>	۲ <sup>i</sup> ∩°
۰ج'nج۵	۰>ط۷۰
Гѻ <b>Ѱ</b> Ҍ҅°	۲œ·ゥ۰
٥ۻؾ	ەخب
۵. د. ۲۳۹	°منه۲
Ĺ"ċ	ĹĊ
٩٩	٩٩
Г"с	ГĊ́́
∧"Ċ°	Ċ°
⊳"∩∧∩⊾	
<sup>ەن</sup> ى <sup>ن</sup> اف	°نز٧نې
<'n∧ċ∘	<∧Ċ°

# 3.6.2 " at the end of a word

At the end of a word " (h) syllabic symbol is used to mark grammatical categories such as inanimate plural of nouns, obviative of animate nouns, locative of nouns, imperative marker of verbs and in a few other places.

#### **Inanimate plural marker**

Nouns:

Singular	Plural
⊳Ċ<°	ÞĊᠵ᠋
٢٢ᠳ"ൎ△٩٩	Γrσ"Δ̓Ρལ"
L.c	Г"с"
⊳c	, ⊳c⊪
∩∹́∩⅃∙∆▫	∩∹Ր⅃∙∆▫"
<b>₀</b> مغ	᠂᠘ᡃᢆᡗ᠌᠌
⊳r <sup>,</sup> c	⊳r′™

Verbs:

٥ د ک	"°∾٦
< 44	۰۹ </td
Г".6°	Г".6°"
<"Ċd~	∹"Ċd∝"
ےم	_ide"
لىقىمە	ᡣ᠂ᠳ᠈ᠳᢦ᠊ᠬ
۲۲۹	┎∩∘┉
·⊲;~Ç₀	۰⊲ٍ∾Ç₀n
·ḋ<°	۰۹۲

#### Animate obviative marker

#### **Possessed animate nouns**

⊳"ċ·à"	⊳"ċ·à≻°"	ڬ·ڬ"ڡ۫
⊳"Ċ⊳·ḋº"	⊳"ċ·à≻°"	ٟ؋ۥڔڹ؆ؚ
⊳ċ∙à"	⊳ŗ∙ų⊲⊲	σĠ
⊳₽₽∙₫°"	⊳ŗ∙ų∽₀"	٥- j. y. j.
⊳dr'''	⊳┩ᡪᡪᢣ₀ᠬ	ᠳ᠋᠔᠋ᡗᡃ
⊳drr.⊲o <b>n</b>	⊳9555₀ <b>"</b>	ᠳᠳᡗᡗᢆᡆᢩ
⊳ċ⊔	⊳ċг≻°"	σĊĹ
⊳ċr∙⊲́°"	⊳çl5₀.	σĊΓف⁰

As well, an animate noun that is the object of a verb in a sentence with a third person subject adds an " (h).

ఉ ఓగ∙ంం రాంగి", తెరా ంతెంగ్ ⊳ండ్", తెరా ంతెంగ్ రాండ్", తెరా లెంగ్ లాండ్", తెరా లెంగ్ రాండ్",

# " (h) as a marker of time

" (h) can be added to an expression of time, when something happens more than once.

 " (h) as a marker of Imperative verbs for second person singular forms.

σĊ°	σĊ"
⊲≻Γ"Ċ°	⊲≻Γ"Ċ <b>"</b>
Γσ <sup>ͺ</sup> <sup>ι</sup> . ϳ °	Γσ"·ὑ"
٨٢·Ġ٨°	∧r.;<"
σPĴ	ϭ·ϼϧ
ĠГ°	÷۲۳
·⊲́∧"∩∟	·⊲∖~"<"
Ո∥Ր∽₽∟	Ո"Ր∽ <b>ь</b> п

Note that " (h) is used for the command forms "do it to it" and "do it to me" but not for "do it to him".

	(do it to) <b>it</b>	(do it to) <b>me</b>	(do it to) <b>-him</b>
فر.	ڊ. س	∽∥	٠°
⊳∩∧Ċ°	⊳∩∧сп	$arphi \land \land \land \land$	$\supset \cap \land \backsim$
·⊲́∧L°	·⊲́∧" <sup>c</sup> "	·⊲́∧⊔"	·⊲́∧Ľ
Γ <sup></sup> .Α.	Гчы	Γ <sup>、</sup> Ρ°"	۲ <sup>۲</sup> Ρ°
۲œ۰ю	۲ <b>σ∽</b> "	「σ∾"	Γσ∾

## Habitual verbs

" (h) can be added to verb forms to indicate a habitual or predictable action or event.

⊲≓ ۲ָרקף₀	Ĺſᠵᡃᢑ᠋᠊ᠳ
₽ ĻႱႷק₀	וּיי לראיֿיי
i ŕr∠y≏	i ŕr∠y∘"
٢، ٩. ٩. ٩. ٩. ٩. ٩. ٩. ٩. ٩. ٩. ٩. ٩. ٩.	ᢉᡠ᠆ᢣᢅᠣ

# 3.6.3 Locative suffix

In the locative marker for nouns and particles the " is used before  ${}^{\mathbf{b}}$ . Note that not all particles use " ${}^{\mathbf{b}}$ .

	" (h) is used	" (h) is not used
<b>Particles:</b>	⊳Ċ"u	Ċ⊳ŀ
	ⅈ∩ℙℾ℡	ĊĊ⊳ၬ
	ڬĊ٢"ٮ	Ս∨∾Գր
	⊲ൎ₀┌┉	ᡣ∽Ͻ·Ϫͱ
	Ĺſ'n	ightarrowr
	خەر سى	⅃∽ℿℾ
	∆∽∧్™	
	ᠳ᠋᠋᠕᠂᠘ᠳ᠋᠋ᡃᡅ	
	ᠳ᠋᠋᠋᠋᠆᠋ᡗᢆ᠂᠘ᠳ <sup>᠁</sup>	
	ĕr<∩r™	
	; - "Ċ" <sup>1</sup>	
Nouns:		
	Locative	Non-locative
	ŗŲ'nr	ŕŻ
	ҶҎ"∆́Ҏ <b>ѻ</b> "レ	<u></u> ͺϲͷͺ
	Ň-Ln	Ńгч
	ŕ∩∙⊲́"∧"י	ŕ∩∙⊲́"<
	Ĺᢣpả᠁	<u></u> Ĺ <sup>ւ</sup> ዮσ°
	Ċ"∩∧·∆σ <b>"</b> ᡃ	Ċ"∩∧·∆°
	∙∆Ր"∿	۰Δŕ
	<u></u> ۲۲۲۹۳ ۲۲۹	<u></u> ۲۲۲۹ ۲۰
	Γィσ"ൎΔβσ <b>"</b> ∿	Γґσ"ൎΔΡ°

Note that another ending which sounds exactly like the locative can be added to nouns. This is the **simulative** suffix and is translated as "like a".

# 3.6.4 "(h) in Verb Suffixes

If a verb ends in  $^{L}$  or  $^{\bullet}$ , these finals will change to " when  $^{L}$  or  $^{\bullet}$  is added as a conjunct verb ending.

∧Г∿▫	∢"∧୮ฦ"∿
U9∿ <b>~</b>	4" N9V" <b>d</b>
·⊲́∧"∩∟	٩"∩"∧لَ>· أ ظ
Γ <sup>ͺ</sup> ρι	<u>,</u> Lybir
ۻ٨٩	ظ" ن <i>-</i> \" <b>ل</b>
∟٦∙▽┏	⊲́" ∩J∙∆"⊍
_id <b>e</b>	<b>ا</b> "ەف "ل
ᡣ᠋ᡠᡃᡆ	6 r.á.\J" <b>u</b>
Þran	i ⊳r∧∩"•

The endings of some verbs change the final <sup>**•**</sup> to " before **<sup><b>•**</sup> in the plural form:

Ġ	ڡڂٚػ	ά
Ь	ᠳ᠆ᢅᡃᡔ <b>᠃</b> ᡃ	÷۶۹
Ь	ڟؘ٨۩٢ڽۄ	έ
Ь	٩̈́٨ח٢̈́ <b>"،</b>	÷Ļ•
Ь	∆"⊃∩L <b></b> •	4-9
Ġ	Δ")ΠĹ <b>"</b>	ݮݙݯ

Other verbs endings change the final  $^{\circ}$  to " before  $^{\circ}$  in the plural form:

i	᠆ᡬ᠆	Ϋ́
i	᠆ᡬ᠆ᢣ	۰۔ مزبا
Ь	$\dot{\mathbf{A}}$	Ϋ́
Ь	and thux	°ىخ

# Part Four: △, △ and →

#### 4.1 $\Delta$ at the end of words

∠>Δ
Δ
Δ
Δ
Δ
Δ
Δ
Δ
Δ
Δ
Δ
Δ
Δ
Δ
Δ
Δ
Δ

# 4.2 $\dot{\Delta}$ and $\Delta$ in the middle of a word

After (h) " the long  $\dot{\Delta}$  is used:

٢٢ <b>"ۿ</b> ڶ٥	ℾィℴ <b>"ൎ∆</b> Ҏᅆ
⊳ĊГ" <b>ൎ∆</b> i°	⊳ċг" <b>ൎ∆</b> °⊶
ſ∽⊃·∆" <b>太</b> i°	Ր∽Ͻ∙∆"ൎൔ₽℉
ė∽p" <b>太</b> i∘	ℹℴ∽ℙℾൎൔℙᅆ
∿∾" <b>∆்</b> i°	ℒ∾"ൎൔℙ℠

A few words with  $\Delta$  in the middle are given here, but there are more in the lexicon.  $\langle \dot{\Delta} \cdot \dot{\triangleleft}^{, \circ} \rangle$   $\langle \dot{\Delta} \cdot \dot{\triangleleft}^{, \circ} \rangle$  $\langle \dot{\Delta}^{, \circ} \dot{\triangleleft}^{, \circ} \rangle$ 

# 4.3 Using ►

➤ is used in verb endings:

μ	به _وم_ر
Ŀ Ŀ	به _وم
⋼.⊲<⊾	ن <b>ط</b> مەمەت م
ġ .: </td <td>نه _odo <b>ک</b>ر</td>	نه _odo <b>ک</b> ر

Use $\uparrow$ in longer words made from words which end in $\land \uparrow \circ$ :	Use	in 🖌	longer	words	made	from	words	which	end in	4	•:
--	-----	------	--------	-------	------	------	-------	-------	--------	---	----

∧Г∩∧ <b>⋡</b> "⊲́°	۸۲۲۸ <b>۴</b>
∿L∨↓,	<sup>۲</sup> ۰۵" <b>۲</b> ۸
⊳∙ൎ∖∧≁"⊲́°	⊳.ڹ́∧ <b>۴</b> "Ċ°
°` <b>~`</b> 4^^"	•ڬ" <b>⊀</b> ∧٦"٦
<\ <b>4</b>	<\ <b>4</b>
⋗"∩∧₽"⊲́°	⋗"Ҁ┥
⊳∩"∩∧ <b>⊁</b> "⊲ਂ°	⊳∩"∩∧ <b>≁</b> "ć∘
·جi'ip\ <b>4</b>	۰ظ <sup>،</sup> له۸ <b>۴</b> ۳٬۵
°Ď" <b>4</b> ^Ղ"6"∩	°⊃ׁ" <b>⊀</b> ∧٦"6"∩
⊲∩Г∧ <b>≁</b> "⊲́°	⊲∩Г∧ <b>⊁</b> "Ċ°
	▷·Ÿ√ <b>⊁</b> "⊲j。 L"LV <b>*</b>

Be careful of these words, which sound similar but are written differently.

<b>ל</b> ∖	cod
<b>4</b> 1	pus

# 4.4 New spelling for $\dot{C}^{\circ}$ and $\bigcap d^{\circ}$ , $\supset \bigcap^{\perp}$ and $\supset \bigcap \cdot \dot{d}^{\circ}$

Note that the words  $\Delta$ "C<sup>o</sup> and  $\Delta$ " $\cap$ d<sup>o</sup>,  $\Delta$ " $\cap$  $\cap$ <sup>L</sup> and  $\Delta$ " $\cap$  $\cap$ ·d<sup>o</sup>, begin with  $\Delta$ "... which is often not pronounced. Nevertheless it is written. It can be heard clearly when a prefix is added to the word or the first vowel is changed.

Write	Not
<b>۵</b> "Ċ°	Ċ°
<b>∆</b> "∩d≞	Uq₅
<b>∆</b> "⊃∩∟	СUг
Δ"⊃∩∙⊲ਂ∘	⊃U∙Ą₀

# Part Five: Syllabic Symbols at the beginning of a word

## 5.1 Short $\triangle$ or $\triangleleft$ at the beginning

In many words the short  $\Delta$  or  $\triangleleft$  at the beginning is not pronounced in ordinary fast speech. However, you can hear it again when a prefix is added to the beginning of a word. Make sure to write the  $\Delta$  or  $\triangleleft$ , even when it is not audible or pronounced.

Δ	4
∆∽.ٻ٩	٩ن٦٢
∆∽.թՂշ	◄∽⊃∩▫
<b>ک</b> ∾qÇ₀	∢∧৴
∆∽∧∿ఎ⋴	∢.pçc
<b>ک</b> <sup>ړ</sup> .po	┫ᢣᢕᡗᡃ
∆∽.ԵՆ~	⋖Г৸৶
∆"∩౮∙∆ౕ	୰∿∟ๅ⊳
∆հ∨₀	<b>⋖</b> ∙ḃ∧"Ċσ₋
⊉q∪∙⊲⊳८₀	∢ՐԵ∽

#### 5.2. $\cdot \Delta$ and $\triangleright$

It is often difficult to hear the difference between  $\cdot \Delta$  and  $\triangleright$ . In order to decide which one to write, it is best to check with the lexicon.

∙৵ঀ	⋫∽∩∙₽⋴
∙∆∩∽⊃°	₽۲٩٢
۰ <b>Δ</b> Ċ	►∋⊶
·∆ċ∩"⊲́°	▶┌◡▫

# 5.3 $\cdot \Delta, \cdot \dot{\Delta}$ and $\triangleright$

Words beginning with  $\cdot \Delta$ ,  $\cdot \dot{\Delta}$  and  $\triangleright$  can sound alike before  $\dot{\neg}$ ,  $\dot{\neg}$  and  $\dot{\neg}$ .

۰Δ		۰À	
∙∙⊉₽∘₌	plate	᠂ᡬ᠘ᢆ᠂	° them
۰⊲∕	his body	۰Å۰	his wife
		• <b>ἀ</b> ·Δ <sup>c</sup>	his bag, load, container
		۲ <b>۵۰</b>	his bladder
		۲¢۰	she, he

Note the changes in the possessed forms:

۰ <b>ک</b> ې	٦٦٦٩
	<sup>ر</sup> م
	<b>d</b> ϳϞϧϧ
∙∆ൎഺ൦∝	Ϸ·Δϳϧϧ
	₽٩ڂ <b>ف</b>
	<b>Ძ</b> Ს₽৽

Another problem is writing the word for flesh of the body...

∙⊿ن	₽ب
	᠊ <b>ᠥ</b> ᡃᢆᠵ
	ϲϧ

# 5.4 $\cdot \Delta^{\circ}$ at the end of a word

A noun can be made from a verb by adding  $\cdot \Delta^{\circ}$ .

Ċ"∩∧°	Ċ"∩ <b>^・∆</b> ª
<	⊲۲۲"⊲ <b>۰∆</b> ۹
rsa∩Li∘	ſŸJŊĹŪ <b>ŀ∆</b> ®
ݢ٢ᠳ"Ġċ	᠘ᢅᡟ᠋᠊ᠦᡃᡃ᠋ᡠᢣ <b>᠂᠋᠋ᢩ᠘</b> ᡨ

# 5.5 $\sigma$ at the beginning of a word

In many words that begin with  $\sigma$ , there is a tendency to write this syllabic symbol as a small  $\bullet$ . This symbol is used only at the end of words.

Write	Not
୶ୠ୷୵	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
ᡏ᠘	مالم
σ̈́Ū"Ď	ج. م_iić
ਗ਼੶ਖ਼୕∧L°	°⊃·⊲́∧Ľ°
σĊΓι	°¢L
ݮᡣ᠂ᠿᡗᡝ	≏∩.⊲்்ர <i>்</i> ட

Some of the number words are pronounced two ways, with or without  $\sigma$  at the beginning.

٩∙Ċ∽ь	ᠳ᠔᠂ᡤ᠅ᠬ
ڹڂ؋	<b>م</b> ڹڡؘۏ؞

# 5.6 $\Gamma$ at the beginning

Often words that are written with  $\Gamma$  at the beginning are pronounced with  $\backsim$  or  $\backsim$ . The big  $\Gamma$  should still be written before  $\cap$ ,  $\supset$ ,  $\dot{C}$ .

Not
∽ċ∟
∽ᢕ᠂⊲Ţ∿ᢕ
ᢣĊᠳᢣ
$^{h}\Omega^{h}$

Also before  $\dot{\mathbf{\Gamma}}$ ...

Write...

Not...

<b>ſ</b> Ċ"	Гчь́е	۶Ċ	Гчі́е
<b>^</b> Ċ"	Ļ∪≂	۲Ċ	ŕ∩⊶

5.7 ∩ in the middle of a word...

Write	Not
·< <b>'1</b> '	·<``
∙∆" <b>Ր</b> ৸∩°	۰ظن
᠕ <b>ᡥ</b> ᡝᢕᠳᡃ	$\wedge^{{}^{L}} \cap \sigma^{{}^{L}}$
<b>Ⴑ"Ր∽</b> ∩ <b></b> -	Ⴑ∽∩ႫႱ

# Part Six: Adding endings to nouns

# 6.1 Adding endings to nouns which end in °

When a diminutive, locative or possessive sufix is added to most words that end in •, the • is dropped (see section 3.4.3 above).

	Diminutive	Locative/	Possessive
		Simulative	
ف<°	ċ<∿∽	فِحْ"ل	ᠳᡅᢆ᠆
∆۲۰٬۹۵	∆∽.ⅉ∿∽	∆հ໋	ᠳ᠋᠋ᡣᡃᢆ᠂ᡠ᠋
⊳ri∘	⊳ri∽∽	⊳ri""	∟i∩i
⊳∽bi°	⊳∽bi∽	⊳∽bi"u	_i∽ibi∟
٥٩٩	᠕ᡃᢆᢣᡗ᠉	٨ٺۥۥ	ᠳ᠕ᡃᡃ᠋᠘
ĹσĊ°	Lois∽	ĹᠳĊ"ᡃᡃ	σĹσĊĹ
∿qÇ₀	∆∽٩Ç∽	∆∽٩Ç'n٢	₽U∾٩Ċ٢
ŚĠ°	~oos		ᠳ᠋᠅ᢆᡠᡃ
⊲∀"٩٩"ه	⊴∀"٩٩ً~	⊲\\_"٩ج"٦	œÇ∇"٩ợr
~~`°	∹<∽	$\dot{<}\dot{<}$ "	σĊĊ

# Exception...

۰Ą۰	
-	

᠃⊲৾⊳"৸

ح∙⊲́⊳∟

# 6.2 Adding endings to nouns which end in $\Delta$

When the noun ends in  $\Delta$ , often the  $\Delta$  is dropped.

·⊴⊳∽

	Diminutive	Locative/	Possessive
		Simulative	
$\triangleleft > \bigtriangleup$	$<\!$	$\triangleleft >$ "L	σ>Δ
$ < \sim < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < $	$<\!\!\wedge\!\!\sim$	$d \wedge e^{u}$	$\sigma \wedge \infty \Delta$
۵<ځ۵сݢ	~<ڂ۵כݢ	۰×۹۶۷۲	ݮ᠂᠘᠋᠘ᡬ

Be careful of the following words where  $\mathbf{d}$  becomes  $\cdot \mathbf{\dot{b}}$ ...

⊲∽ପ∆	⊲♂∙₽°	⊲∽∙ൎ৳"∿	$\sigma\sigma d\Delta$
·Ų"q∨	·Ų <b>".ę</b> ~	۰ڬ <b>"•ڶ</b>	ڞ·ڬ <b>"٠ڡ</b> ٚ
⊳∾q∆	⊳⊶⊷⊲	⊳∽∙ຩຶ	₋i∽∙ <b>b</b> ∟
⊳q"∪∾ <b>q</b> ⊽	ℙⅆℾՐ℠℧℔℠	⊳୶୷୰୷ଡ଼	୰ঀ୷୰୷ঀ୰

# 6.3 Adding endings to nouns which end in $\uparrow^{\circ}$ , $\int^{\circ}$ , $\uparrow^{\circ}$ , $\uparrow^{\circ}$ .

When a suffix for diminutive, locative, or possessive is added to these words, the syllabic changes from  $\hat{\Gamma}^{\circ}$  to  $\dot{\Gamma}$ ,  $\hat{\Gamma}^{\circ}$  to  $\dot{\Gamma}$ , and  $\hat{\Gamma}^{\circ}$  to  $\hat{\Gamma}_{x}$ 

	Diminutive	Locative/ Simulative	Possessive
∧Ր⁰	∧Ļ∼	∧ <b>Ր</b> "י	ݮ∧ <b>广</b> ∟
∧∿°	᠕᠕᠂ᡣ	∧ு்	ᠳ᠕ <b>ᡗ</b> ᠘
۰۸¢۰	·ḋ∧ḟ∽∽	੶∆́∧ <b>Ր</b> "็	ح·بγ√ <b>ل</b> ۲
ь́"ь́ <b>Г°</b>	ե"ნ <b>Ր</b> ∽∽	ڶ"ڬ <b>٢</b> "،	ݮݥ"ݥ <b>ݙ</b>
⊳"ׂ⊳רי	⊳"ൎ⊳ℾݨℳ∽	⊳"ݢГ <b>г</b> "ぃ	<b>₋ن'</b> ⊐⊲"ف
۲"i <b>٫^°</b>	Г"ப் <b>ர்</b> ∽∽	୮"ப் <b>ர்</b> "ப	ݮ٢"ڶ <b>∱</b> ٢
₀ر√⊳	᠂⊲৾∧♪∽	຺຺ ຺຺	ਗ਼੶ਗ਼ੑ <b>੶</b> ₽
• <b>4</b> ⊣∆	<b>~4</b> ∽	₼ <b>₼</b>	ᠳᡣᡝ <b>ᡝ</b>

There are words which end in  $\mathbf{\dot{J}}$  or  $\mathbf{\dot{\bar{D}}}$  that do not change to  $\mathbf{\dot{\Gamma}}$  or  $\mathbf{\dot{\bar{\Gamma}}}$ .

<b>L</b> Þ	∼ <b>i</b> i∽	ظ <b>نا</b> "۲	ݮĊ <b>⅃</b> └
<b>ر</b> م_	⊂ <b>ت</b>	۲σ <b>·ʹ</b>	ᠳ᠋ᡏᠦ <b>ᡃᡝ</b>

# **Part Seven: Boundaries**

# 7.1. Adding a personal prefix

The personal prefixes are  $\sigma$ ,  $\Gamma$ ,  $\triangleright$ , and are added to possessed nouns and to Independent verbs. They are written joined to the word.

	Nouns		Verbs
>ئ`ر		רי₽∟	
	<b>ஏ</b> ர்்்∧∟		ᠳ᠋ᡗ᠋᠋᠂ᢆᡠᢩ
	ſஂஂ∧∟		<b>Ր</b> ℾ <sup>ւ</sup> Ե≏
	<b>⋗</b> ர்ர்∧∟"		
	☞ᡤᡤ∧ℾൎᡄᅆ		ݮ᠘ݙݠݗ
	<b>ſ</b> ᡤ᠕᠆᠆		<b>ſ</b> ſᡃൎۏൎ <u></u> ᠣ°
	⁰لَ∾نَ∧لَ،		<b>٢</b> ٢٠̈̈̈́ם.،ظِ
	⋫⋰⋰∧ℾ·⊲ℹ∘"		

If the word begins with  $\Delta$  or  $\triangleleft$ , then add  $\sigma \cap$ ,  $\cap \cap$ , or  $\triangleright \cap$ .

⊲.q∿»	٩٧°
<b>ॸ∩</b> ∙⊲்்ு்	ᠳ᠒᠕ᅆ
௴௰ஂ௴௴	₽∩∧⊶
▶∩∙⊲்ீர்ப்ா	

۵ <sup>۰</sup> ۰٬۹	۵۰۰هم	
᠊ᠣ᠋ᠺᡃᢆᢣ᠘	ᠳᠺᡃᢆ᠂ᡠ᠘᠌	
<b>ՐՈ</b> հ.թ	<b>ᡣ᠐</b> ᢣᡃᢆᠥ᠘ᢛ	
<b>⋗∩</b> ∿ḃ∟"		

أ. أa If the word begins with ▶, then use أ

Note that it is a very common mistake for children to use  $\mathbf{j}$  instead of  $\mathbf{d}$  in words:

Write	Not
<b>ḋ</b> "Ċ∙À	j"Ċ·À
٩۬ۮ۬<۬⊶	jĊ∹⊶
<b>d</b> rr <sup>l</sup>	اىرىن

Nouns that are already possessed do not add these prefixes, since these prefixes are already part of the word. These are mostly names of relatives and body parts and are called dependent nouns (marked nad or nid in the lexicon)

<b>σ</b> dr'	<b>~</b> `b <b>`</b>
<b>ſ</b> dť <sup>s</sup>	<b>ſ</b> ŸĠĊ
►dr'\"	►spc

A few are included as dependent nouns that are not the names of relatives or body parts.

⊲∩∟		ГĊ́	Ļ۰γ
σĊ	ᡠ	<b>ᠳ</b> Ċᡃ	<b>ئد</b> .⊽د
ſĊ	Γ́υ	٦Ċ	ŕ۰۵۲
ÞĊ⊔"	۰Å	ÞĊ৸	∙Å∙∆⊂

# 7.2 Using a preverb

A preverb is a short word that is used before a noun or verb to indicate tense (future, past), mood, (want, can) and a few other grammatical ideas. These are written separately from the verb.

<b>۲۹</b> هـج،	<b>ن</b> ح<ٰہ	
<b>Ѓ"</b>	ݥݮݫݛ	<b>ൎഄ</b> "
<b>·ڵ</b> " σ<	᠂᠌ᡠ᠂ᡔ᠆᠋ᡬ	੶ <b>┥</b> "
<b>∧</b> "	<b>┥</b> "	
<b>Ր∧</b> "		

If there is more than one, they are all separated from each other.

ר <b>ף י∆</b> ׄ" ס∹°	<b>ن</b> ح<ٰ <sup>ر</sup>
<b>Ѓ" ·益</b> "	<b>ڶ ٢</b> -<ٰﺩ
<b>٢٨" ᡤ"</b> σ<ਂ°	<b>┥゙゜┌゙゜</b> ੑੑੑੑ੶
<b>۴ ۲</b> ۳٬	<b>ḋ" ∙ൎ∆"</b> σ∹ <sup>⊂</sup>
	<b>ڶ ŕ</b> " ᠳᠵᡃᡝ

If one or more preverbs occur after a personal prefix  $\sigma$  or  $\Gamma$ , the  $\sigma$  or  $\Gamma$  is joined to the first preverb. The other preverbs are separated.

<b>ज़ॱൎ∆</b> " ज़ <b>॔</b> ऀ	<b>ᠳᡗ᠂᠘</b> ᡃ᠋ ᠳ<ᢅᡆ
<b>σ</b> β σ<̈́°	<b>Ր₽ ൎ∆</b> " σ<ਁ <u></u>
ᡣ᠙᠂ᡅ᠆ᠵᢅ᠆	ſ⋀"᠂ൎΔ" σ∹°
<b>♂∧</b> " ♂∹	<b>▱∧"・ൎ∆"</b> ▱<ਂ▫
	<b>ਗ਼੶ਸ਼੶</b> ੶∆

Other preverbs that are separated are:

ΔJ	JA Þ
⊲∩	<b>⊲</b> ب ⊿∪
ሶ Δፓ	i as
j. ⊲∪	۵۹۲
⊳"ר	<b>٦"٢</b>
రాస	فخ
<b>ف</b> حنّ	ር ወ ቲ ወ

## 7.3 Making compound words

Two or three words can be joined together to make one new word, but there are usually spelling changes when this happens. Here are some examples:

σΡϳ Γ <b>ϲ</b> σ"ἀΡ·	ݮҎൎ⅃ィႻ"ൎ∆Ҏ҇҇
⊳∩L°	⊳ri⊳pr₀
∆∾۹Ċ°	∆∽٩ċ.٩>۷
⊳ſĹſ∽	⊳∩Ĺſ∱⊳₽Г▫
੶⊲iŗ₽∿₽°~~Ų≻≻₀	·⊲҃҅҅҄ӄ҅҅҅"ѽҎѻ҄Љ҅Ѻѽ҅҅҅҅҅҅҅҅҅҅҅҅Ҍ
⊳ڬؘڂۜ ڶ٤٩ڡ٩	ÞĊĊĠĿ'n٩σ٩