

d

ell

o

v

Modern
Kombinationen - Wegen,
nacheinander-Dichtung

p/b

t/d

k/g

m

n

h

f/w

sth/schj

st/j

s/z

ch/r

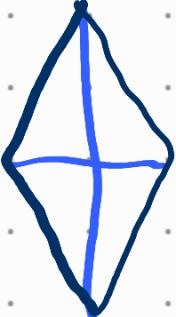
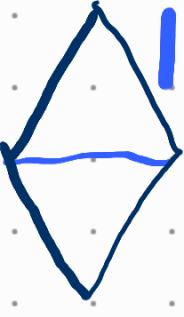
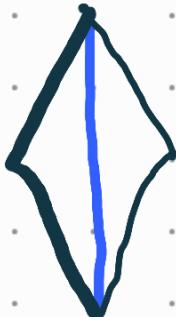
h/l

stimmet

stimme -

z.B. f: w

f - ch
(wieder)



1

2

3

4

5

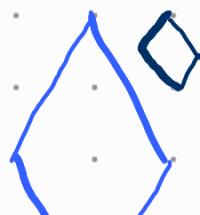
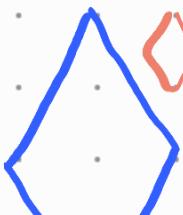
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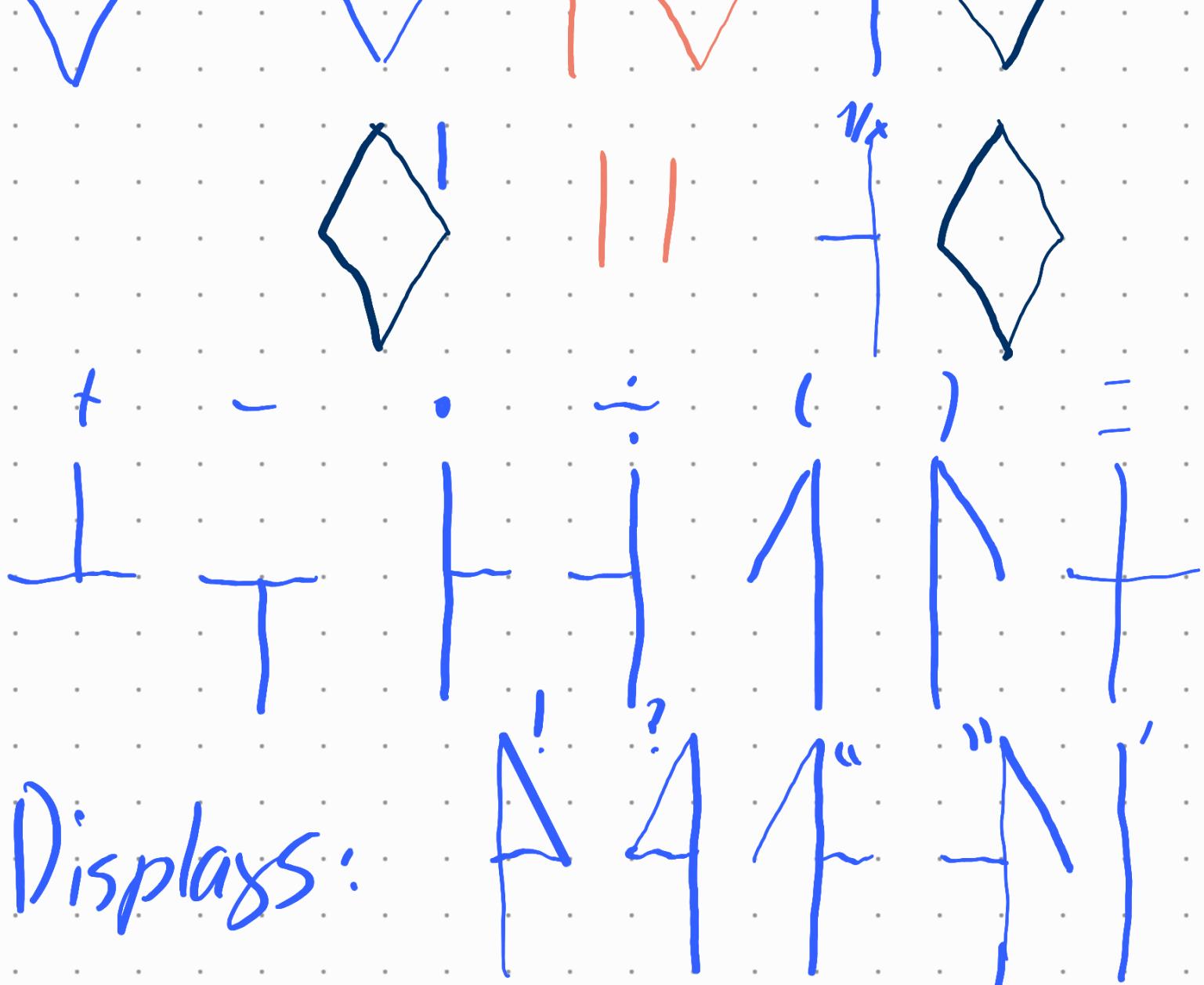


ut/y

1

0-x





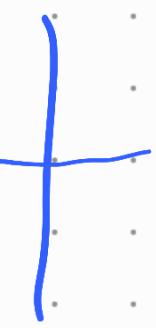
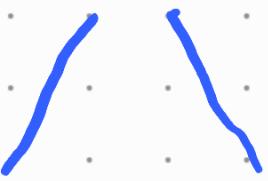
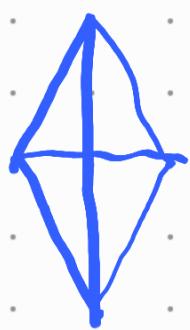
Displays:

1. simpel

Buchstaben

Zahlen

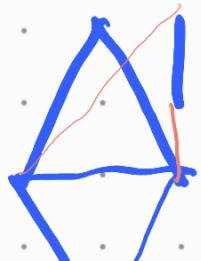
Zeichen



6 Segment
einz. 4 +kontakte
II 6 +kontakte

2. farly

Buchstaben



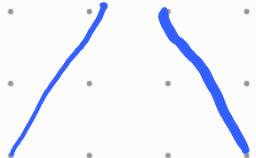
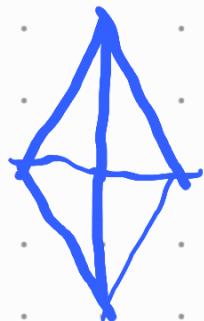
Zahlen
5ziffern



| 6 Segmente
einz. 4+ Kontakte
II 6+ Kontakte

3. Semikomplett

Buchstaben



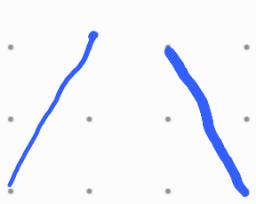
Zahlen
7Ziffern



8 Segmente
einz. 5+ Kontakte
II 8+ Kontakte

4. Semikomplett
+ fancy

Buchstaben



Zahlen

7Ziffern



fancy Ziffern

9 Segmente

einz. 6+kontakte
II 8+kontakte

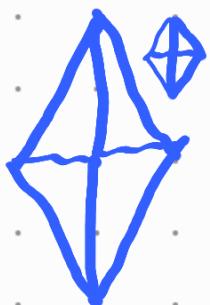
5. komplett

Buchstaben
Zahlen

71 Zeichen

fünf Stimmen

-6x



14 Segmente
einz. 6+kontakte
II 8+kontakte

der Encoding

0	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0	1	0

small (top row Punkt)
10000000 10000011
10000001 10000100
10000010 10000101

Wiederverwendbare medium

Holz

Leder

:

+
Falten

Faden durch
Löcher ziehen
um Zeilen zu kreieren

teils

oder

Handschrift

Schreibschrift

z r v i n d s j c k
z a f l f o u o l e
d n h s t v c z
d l z v r m z

a e o u ae auw oe ue

Stimmzeichen
- drüber

k l 1 f b y < > z

! ? " " { }

p t k m n ng z h s ch h

p q f

1 ' < > " v o l c t o

oft verbunden * kommt
~ gestrichen

7 2 3 4 5 6

Beispiel

WT ONTV S 171411 ZKLTZS

W ORT KÄRZTEN 'L ZKLTZS

Phonetik

i

e

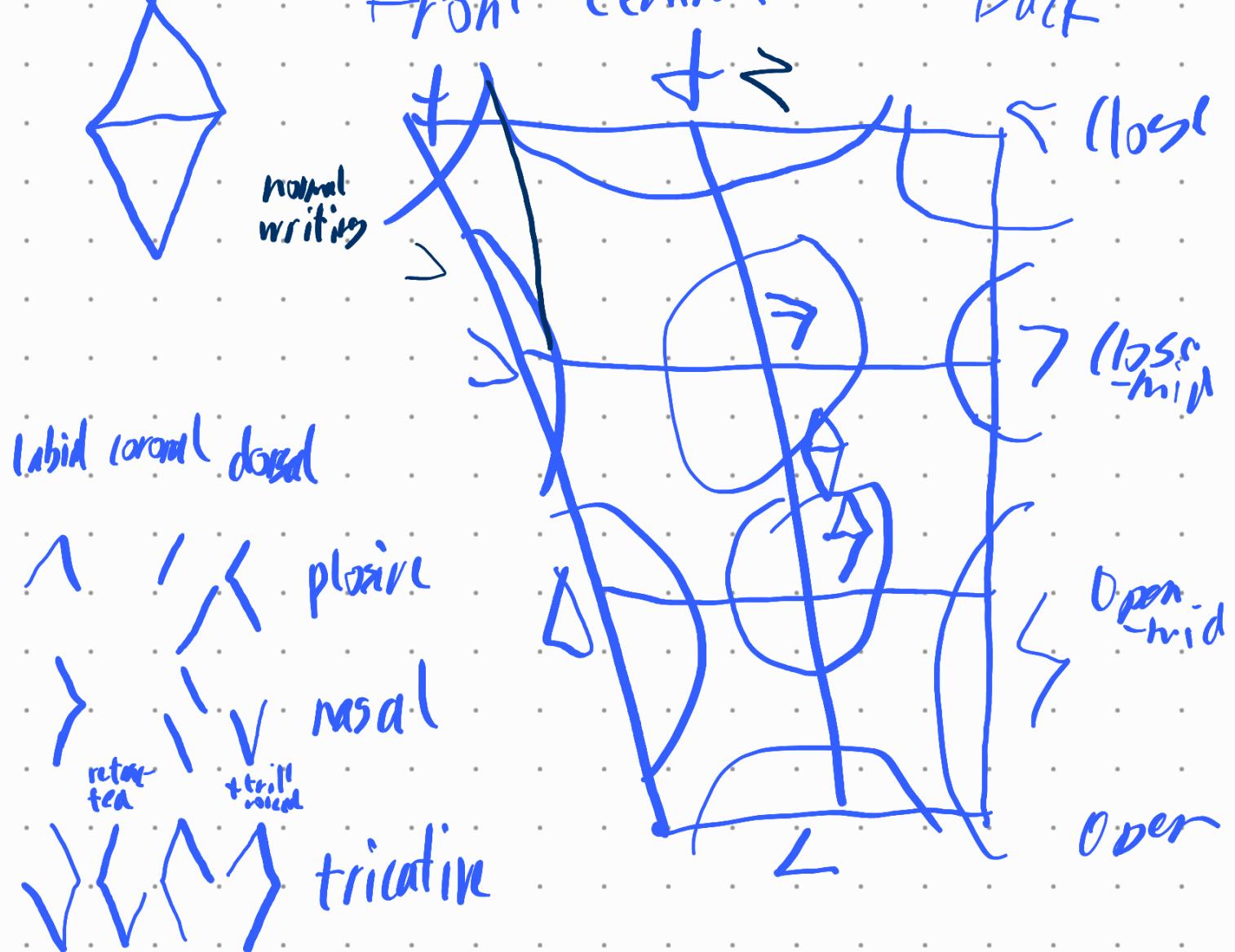
ü

ö

ä

a

front central back



In normal writing
t and > are combined
into 2



Grammar

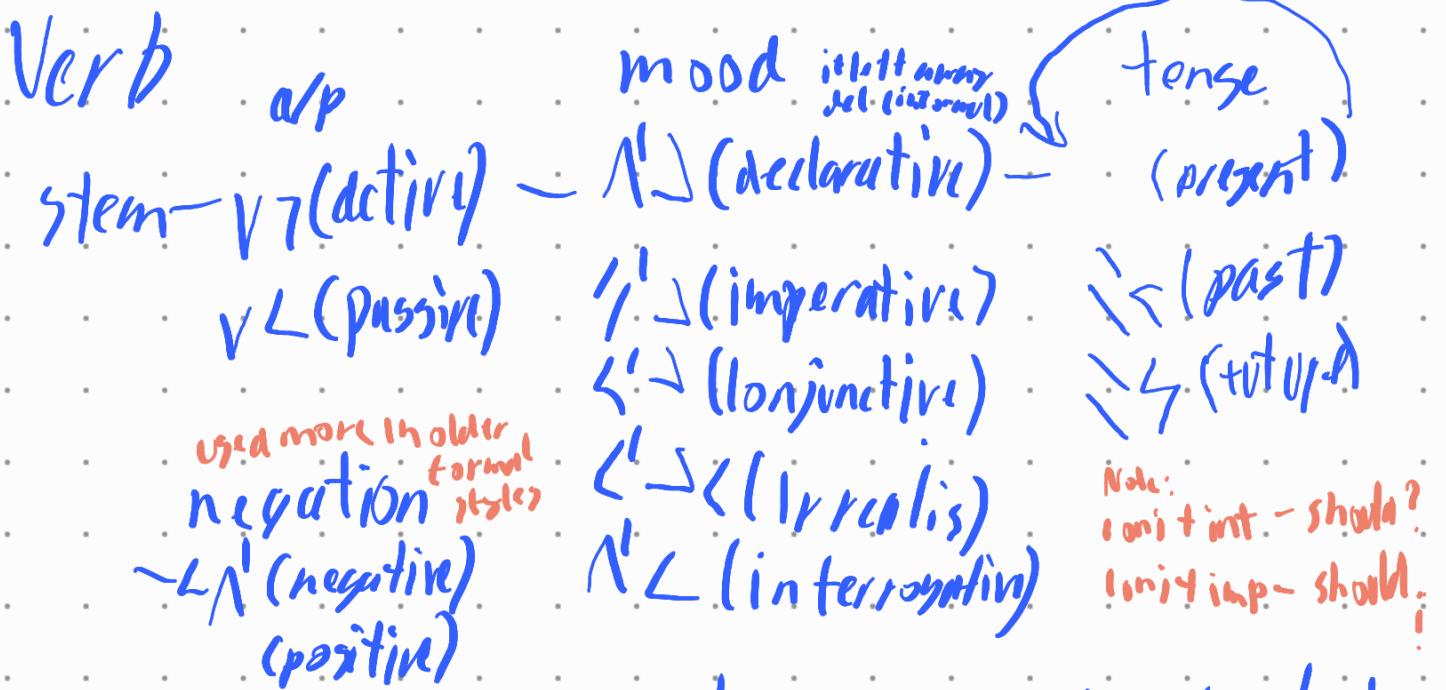
sentence structure
tree normally subject-verb-object

Word structure

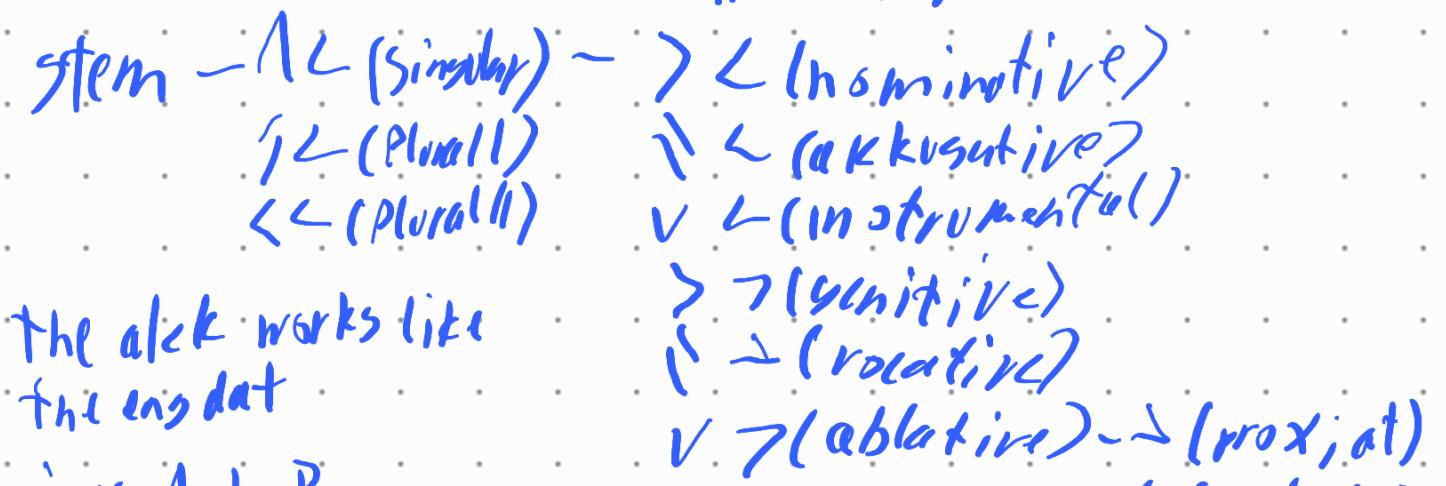
actions things attributes
verbs nouns adjectives

lit the same
consonant would
begin tripling

Verbs nouns adjectives



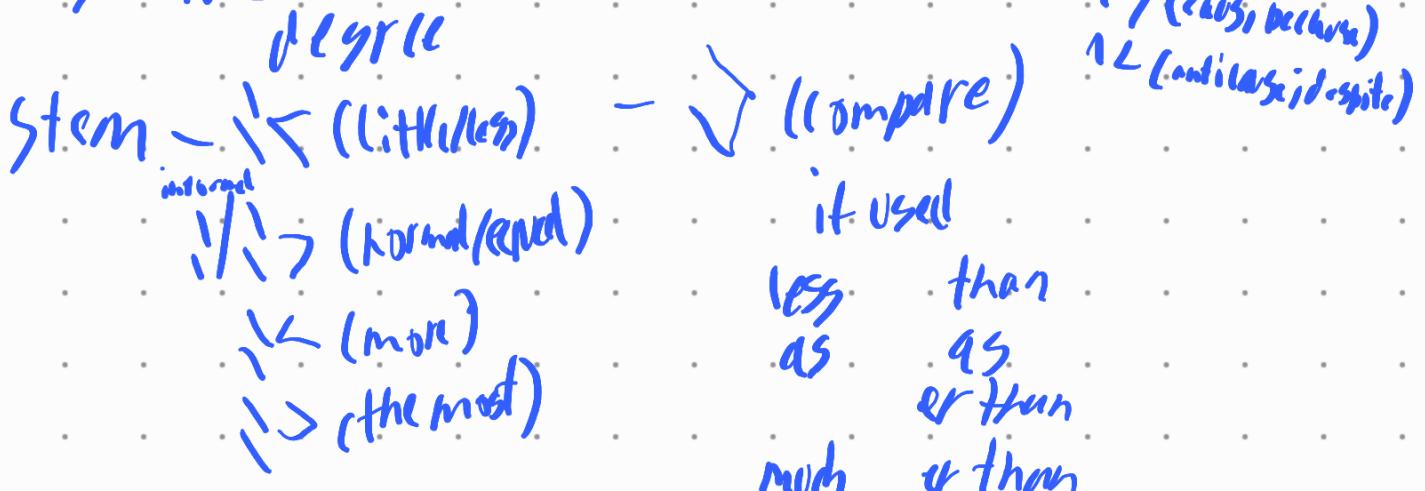
Noun Number



* gives A to B

A is translated as instrumental
B is translated as akkusative

Adjective



relating to the next

Etc.

hot	and	or	sD	eb	(sb)	nom sub	adj' sb	(sb)	dust sbj.
△	4	<	(→)	*→	> L-end	▼ L-end	◀ T-end	▼ T-end	
				*) causal					
				thir after					
									(often used instead of causabl nom sub)
Pronomen			'	'					
pers	<	> (1. P)	- 1 (inclusive) ~ haben end						
									(synonym)
	<	\ (2. P)							
	<	V (3. P)							
dem	<	-nom end	welt	>	L	geben	-	T	

Ich habe euch die Welt geschenkt

Tr. T. V. T. A. P. Tr. A. T. H. P. T. V. V. K. Y.

Ich	habe geklopft	die Welt	euch
1. P. SG nom	a. flik. V geben	3g. mstr Welt	3. P. Pl akf

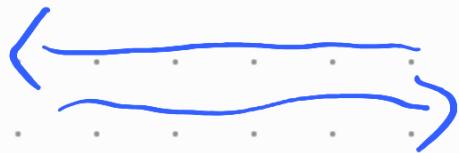
Vol nom pred instr akt att

described before description
(see)

Conditional sentences

Condition
Konjunktiv ↳
Irrealis

Consequence
declarative
interrogative
Imperative



↗ ↳

... xt, dass ...



... xMTrI <HkWY ... (→)

Questions

are structured like a normal sentence, but

1. the verb is interrogative
2. optional question subjects are used (replacing nouns)
e.g. Who, Where, Why, etc.

Why and How did who x what

← MTrI	x-MTrI	← MTrk	← MTrgM	← MTrY
Who	did x	How/with	Why	what
sg.nom	a.int.P	what	sg.abl.case	sg.dfk

Combinatory logic (and/or/not)

Δ (not) inverts the next word or explicit block

Words of the same type (adjectives, int. verbs; noun dekl.)
in implicit blocks, if not stated otherwise an implicit and
is presumed.

\hookrightarrow Abl S Abl \star Akk Akk \star Akk \star

\hookrightarrow , \hookleftarrow are placed before the last item in
the block, if not in a block, between the
items.

a Δ before \hookrightarrow , \hookleftarrow inverts the whole block

$\Delta \hookrightarrow$ - hand
 $\Delta \hookleftarrow$ - nor

LAS - xor

Note: block characters
to a simple block
(start \star end \star)

They are commonly written small and low ($\leftrightarrow\star$)
or even replaced ($\backslash\backslash$).

Substitutional Sentences

Noun Substitution - Makes the contained sentence
act as a noun

Most

- Nominisation

- Instr > NKT ... , - using the fact, that ... /
- Abl > NVRKU ... , - before ... ,
- Abl + NVRKLV ... , - while ... ,
- Abls > NVRKST ... , - rather ... ,
- Abl i > NVRDHT ... , - because ... ,
- Abl ii > NVRDHT ... , - despite ... ,

Adjective Substitution - Makes the contained sentence act as an adjective

It without an ending has the normal (degree).

\V... , X - (the) X, that ... /

\V\N ... , - , like ... ,

walk -<ls go -<le talk<si>

walking like he talks, He goes like

frMx) Erw^{er} > NKT CkrT^{er} Nklj DAWHTs,

He goes

walks like talks

/ walking, like talks,/

When it's only the verb Nominalisation/Adjectivisation is more commonly used (that's implications):

W	Irri	OMI	EVNHT
Hl	goes	alkinisty	walking
3.Psg nom	a.dcl.P. Zh-yo	norm.	sg.instr. Zf-walk
		OMI-take	

Nominalisation: Using a verb/adj as a noun by using noun endings (stem-adjend) - noun end

Adjectivisation: Using a verb/noun as an adjective by using adjective endings (stem-adjend)

Verbification: Using a noun/adj as a verb by using verb endings (stem-adjend-verb end)

Truth / statements / Agreement

normal short (intonation)
 $C1 \sim \text{adjend} \Rightarrow C1 \wedge C1$ true / yes

$C1 \wedge \neg C1$ false / no

$\neg C1 \wedge \neg C1$ unsure (challenging)
 $\neg C1 \wedge C1$ unsure (questioning)

$C1 \wedge \neg C1$ negative/no (ref)

C1 MV MV negative aux (no)

As a verb C1 ~ to be

C1V	act	is	ist
C1	imp	be!	sei!
C1T	(onj)	maybe / was	sei
C1TC	Irr	might be / were	wäre
C1	Inter	is?	ist?

C1 + ΔC1 / C1V + A MV

to be or not to be to be or not to be
true or not true analysis or not analysis

C1 C1V THATCH

TH - ation

That is the question

C1V + Δ C1V << C1V NCLL standard

C1V + Δ C1V << C1V PLCLL old

C1V + Δ C1V C1 C1V THATCH Hard

Th + O Th w Th targets luring

Marks (? !)

P and Q are used primarily on singular words or rarely small blocks, to indicate tone.

P indicates importance /

9 indicates unsufficiency/inquisitiveness

They apply to the following word (explicit block)

P\N - No!

W\N\N 9H - I am me?

Numbers

1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
shift n	=
	+/-
	.
	/
	\

say: n^{th} every 3 from 0 standard n^{th} : n^{th}

... 6⁷ 6⁶ 6⁵ 6⁴ 6³ 6² 6¹ 6⁰ SM

... { ; } - V¹ + ⚡ ⚡ ... 1 ⚡ ⚡ ... 1 ...
 ! 2 spaces + 1/n + 1/n

$$7.6 + 2.6 + 5.63 + 1/4 + 1/10 + 1/25 \approx 11.171171\overline{1}$$

$\approx 321,394,493$

$$\frac{186403}{580}$$

≈ 1.5

≈ -1.5

Fraction

Periodic decimal number < 1.516161616 (non-terminating)

$n + m$

n / m

Conversion

$$n/m + k_0 + k_1/k_2/k_3 \dots$$

$$n < m \quad \frac{n}{m} = \frac{1}{k_n} \frac{n - k_n}{m}$$

smallest integer k_n
where second part not negative

$$n > m \quad \frac{n}{m} = k_0 + \frac{n - m \cdot k_0}{m}$$

biggest i

e.g.:

get biggest multiple (k_0) of $m < n \rightarrow k_0 + \frac{n - m \cdot k_0}{m}$

get smallest divisor (k_n) of $m | n \rightarrow k_0 + \frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2} + \dots$

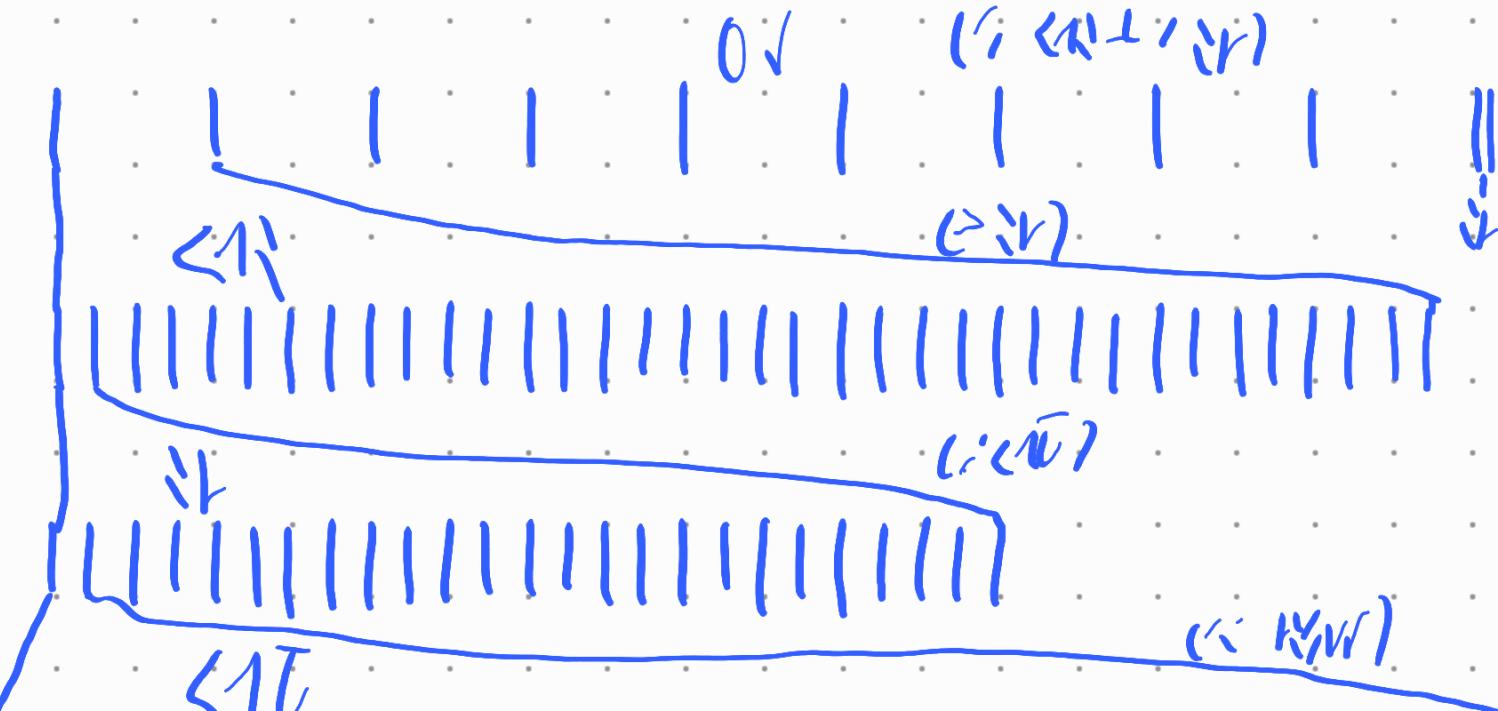
Dates / Time

Date criterion: Day, Year, Moon

Time II : Tide,

Unit	Traditional	Standard	Eq
OR	1 Solar cycle	367.81d + leap	year
⟨T⟩	1 Moon cycle ~27.4d	34.77d	month
VV	1 Day cycle	1 Day cycle	day
⟨T̄⟩	$\frac{1}{12}$ Tide cycle	$\frac{1}{24}$ VN	hour

$\text{VN}(\text{VN})(\text{VN})(\text{VN})$	$\frac{1}{60}$	$\langle T \rangle$	$\frac{1}{60}$	$\langle T \rangle$	minute
$\langle T \rangle(\text{VN})(\text{VN})(\text{VN})$	$\frac{1}{60}$	VN	$\frac{1}{60}$	VN	second



Km cm

(cm^2)

cm

Written Date

or MM DD YY (mm dd yy)

ex: $11/11/11$

Units

Basit
Name

Dimension

(01)	OIV	Mass M	$7,723 \text{ g} \sim 7,723 \text{ mg}$
(K1)	cm	Length L	$0,43 \text{ m} \sim 43 \text{ cm}$
(T1)	cm	Time T	$\sim 24 \text{ s}$
(W1)	JW	Temperature T_e	$0,46 \text{ K} \sim 0_{\text{max}} 216_{\text{min}}$
(U1)	CIV	Charge Q	$1,55 (\sim$
(A1)	cm^2	Perimeter	
(A2)	cm^2	Area F^2	$0,18 \text{ m}^2$

(K1)	$\sqrt{\text{L}}$, Volume	L^3	0,09 m^3
(K2)	$\sqrt{\text{H}}$, Frequency	T^{-1}	0,87 Hz
(K3)	$\sqrt{\text{L}} + \sqrt{\text{T}}$, Speed	LT^{-1}	0,35 m/s
(K4)	$\sqrt{\text{L}} + \sqrt{\text{T}} + \sqrt{\text{A}}$, Acceleration	LT^{-2}	0,30 m/s^2
(K5)	$\sqrt{\text{N}} + \sqrt{\text{W}}$, Force	MLT^{-2}	2,06 N
(K6)	$\sqrt{\text{W}}$, Energy	ML^2T^{-2}	0,88 J
(K7)	$\sqrt{\text{V}}$, Current	(T^{-1})	1,25 A
(K8)	$\sqrt{\text{V}} - \sqrt{\text{W}}$, Voltage	$ML^2T^{-2}(-1)$	0,74 V
(K9)	$\sqrt{\text{W}} - \sqrt{\text{V}}$, Power	ML^2T^{-3}	0,75 W
(K10)	$\sqrt{\text{V}} - \sqrt{\text{W}}$, Capacitance	$M^{-1}L^{-2}T^2C^2$	1,68 F
(K11)	$\sqrt[3]{\text{V}}$, Resistance	$ML^2T^{-1}C^2$	0,74 Ω
(K12)	$\sqrt{\text{P}}$, Pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$	77,68 Pa
(K13)	Magnetic flux density	$MT^{-1}L^{-1}$	4,98 T
(K14)	Inductance	ML^2T^{-2}	0,51 H

'Prefix'

Note:

If the Number
already has
it at the end,
they are sumpt.

-	b^{30}	Q
v	b^{27}	R
:	b^{24}	Y
"	b^{21}	Z
:	b^{18}	E
y	b^{15}	P
v	b^{12}	T
:	b^9	G
"	b^6	M
:	b^3	K
.	b^2	h
:	b^1	d
	b^0	a
r	b^{-1}	1
r'	b^{-2}	d
r''	b^{-3}	l
r'''	b^{-6}	m
r''''	b^{-9}	n
r'''''	b^{-12}	p
r'''''	b^{-15}	t
r''''''	b^{-18}	a
r'''''''	b^{-21}	z
r''''''''	b^{-24}	y
r''''''''	b^{-27}	v
r'''''''''	b^{-30}	q

Math

Symbols

$$a+b \quad a+b \quad \text{+}$$

$$a+b \quad a-b \quad \text{-}$$

$$a+b \quad a \cdot b \quad \times$$

$$a+b \quad \frac{a}{b} \quad \div$$

$$a \sqsubset b \quad a^b \quad \text{power}$$

$$a \sqcup b \quad \sqrt[n]{a} \quad \text{root}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} a \sqsupset b & \log_b(a) & \text{log} \\ a \sqsupset & \ln(a) & \end{array}$$

$$a, b \quad b(a)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} a^b \quad b & a^{(b)} = a^{\overbrace{b}} \\ a^b \quad a^b & \\ a^b \quad \text{sa} & \end{array}$$

$$() \quad ()$$

$$(1) \quad \{;\}$$

$$(1) \quad (1)$$

$$D \quad >$$

$$D \quad \geq$$

Δ

$<$

Δ

\leq

Δ

t

Δ

\exists

when

Δ

\cdot

Δ

for when
:

Order of operation

() Δ $+ a^1 a^2$
1 Δ $a^4 a^3$
 Δ a^7
 Δ

