

Homage

Contents

ԵՐԿՐՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

- 1. ՕՐԱԿԱՆԱԿԱՐԱՎՈՐՈՒՄ
- 2. ՊՐԵԴԻԿԱԿԱՐԱՎՈՐՈՒՄ

English

- Homage
- Introduction
- Language
- nature
- speech
- senses
- communication
- cardination direction
- Alphabet
- Grammar
- Time
- Animal
- War
- Body

Francais

- Alphabet

Mandenkan

ماند عنكان

// add logo

1. طبعت

homage in nko

2. تقدیم

تقدیم

introduction in nko

Homage

In the name of Allah, most merciful and most gracious, I

embark upon this qu'est of self réflexion and observation. But,

as a

tree does not Spring without its roots, thus do i begin by

honoring and paying hommage to those who have pave my

way.

I pay hommage to mousolo, womanhood, for we all dérive form

a woman. I pay hommage to my kindfolks, my household, my

clan, my tripes and mankind. I invoke the benevolent spirits of

my ancestors and the jinns for muse and Guidance for a sleep

that strays from its pack is meal to Predators. May you guide

me on a righteous path.

To my readers, I appreciate you.

We shall explore numerous subjects in this book. From

philosophy, psychology, love and hatred

Introduction

Language is the voice of Man. it is the only aspect defining, uniting and differentiating men. All voice is one and as stated in the holy quran, mankind spoke one language before it was confused and broken into nations and tribes.

The language spoken by men is Mandekan, voice of the children of man and its speaker is a Mandeka, meaning one who root lies in Man.

The table below show the correspondence in mandenkan, voice of the child of man.

Table 1 Leafs of Man

ግዢ	Transliteration	Translation
ለ	Man	Man
ሁሉለ		Men
ዶመ	den	Child
ሁ		rererere
ለ	ሁ	Voice
ሁሉሁ		Voices
ዶመለ		Child of Man
ዶመሁሉ		Child of Men
ሁሉዶመ		Children of Man
ሁሉዶመሁሉ		Children of Men
ሁኔታዕመለ		The Children of Men
ለ	ሁኔታዕመሁሉ	rererere
ሁሉዕመ	Mandingo	
ሙ	Father	
ሁሉሙ	Father	

Language

language is the expression of nature. nature is earth, wind, fire and water. all these four elements are one. it is via them that we see, hear, smell and touch. we are from nature, that is fire make us think, water is in our blood and our skin is earth. it is the combination of these that make man. Man is god for the one is nature and is in all.

the cumulation of these expression of nature and their understand is called knowlege. knowlege is found through proximity,speech,time,senses and touch,communication and cardinal.

knowledge

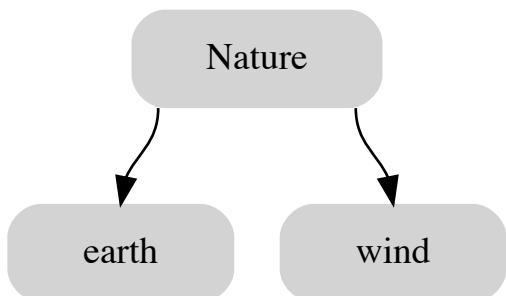
knowlege is to see, to hear, to smell and touch

Distance

distance is the close, the inbetween and the far. it is relative to a point of reference. that reference is the start and the end and his measurable.

nature

nature is all. it is fire,eath,wind and water.



speech

```
Cell In[2], line 1
speech is verbal and non-verbal. it is innate to all.
```

SyntaxError: invalid syntax

senses

senses are: eye (see), nose (smell), hear (sound) and tongue (taste)

communication

communication is voice (verbal) and voiceless (non-verbal)

a verb is an expression of senses. it is the expression of the state of being of the four senses.

cardination direction

cardinal directions: east, west, north and south. from the combination of these 4 derives angles. we can think of these as a rectangle each side having a 90 degree angle. the combination of example south-east is the triangular angle. this helps us orient ourselves within a quadrant.

conjugation is the reference of time. it is the was (past), the is (present) and will (future)

condition

a condition is either fulfilled or unfulfilled. these are variables of nature for a certain state must be met for it to be realized or unrealized. it is a combination of time and place.

Language and **communication** are closely related but distinct concepts. Here's a breakdown of the differences between the two:

1. Language

- **Definition:** Language is a structured system of symbols—words, sounds, gestures, or written characters—used by humans to express thoughts, emotions, and ideas.
- **Key Features:**
 - It has **rules** (grammar) that guide how words are combined.
 - Languages can be spoken (e.g., English, Spanish), written, or signed (e.g., American Sign Language).
 - Language allows for abstract thought and complex expression.
- **Forms of Language:**
 - **Verbal language** (spoken or written words).
 - **Sign language** (using gestures).
 - **Body language** (non-verbal cues like facial expressions, gestures).
- **Example:** English, Mandarin, French, and Braille are all examples of languages.
- **Usage:** "Children learn a language to express their thoughts and feelings."

2. Communication

- **Definition:** Communication is the broader process of **exchanging information**, ideas, or emotions between individuals or groups. It includes not only language but also other methods of conveying messages.
- **Key Features:**
 - Communication can be **verbal** or **non-verbal** (e.g., gestures, facial expressions, body language, art, music).
 - It's a two-way process, involving a sender and a receiver.
 - Communication can be through **speech, writing, symbols, signals, or actions**.
- **Forms of Communication:**
 - **Interpersonal communication** (direct between people).
 - **Mass communication** (media, broadcasting).
 - **Non-verbal communication** (body language, facial expressions, posture).
- **Example:** "They communicated their excitement through smiles and laughter."

Key Differences:

- **Language** is one of the **tools** used in communication. It's a **system** used to encode and decode meaning.
- **Communication** is the **process** of conveying a message, which can be done through language or other means (e.g., gestures, visual signals, art, or even silence).

Example Comparison:

- **Language:** "She speaks three different languages: English, Spanish, and Japanese."
 - (Refers to specific systems of words and grammar.)
- **Communication:** "Even without words, they were able to communicate their feelings."
 - (Refers to the process of sharing information, which can involve language but also other means, like body language.)

In summary, **language** is a system for structuring messages, while **communication** is the overall process of sharing and exchanging those messages. Language is a subset of communication.

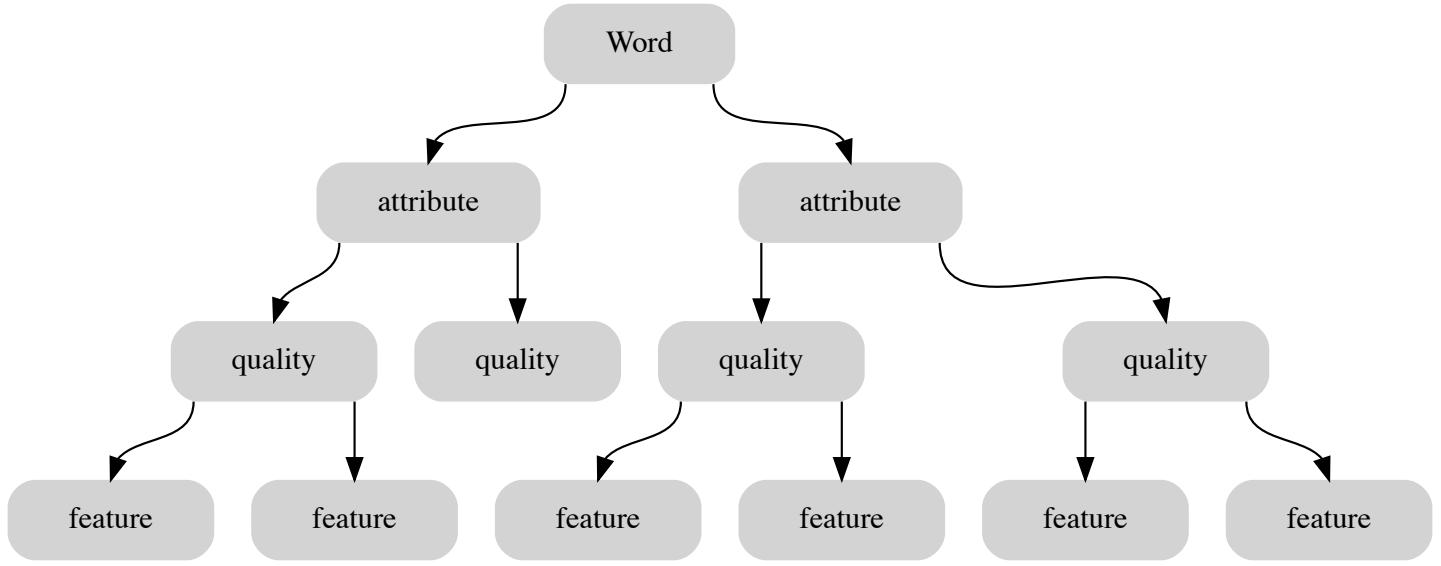
Definition

This is the placeholder for definition of terms such as god, the god, a god, a god of, the god of attributes, features, qualities, entity, inheritance, encapsulation

Table 2 Definitions

ગ્રંથ	Transliteration	Translation
Attr	Man	Man
મનુષ્ય		Men

Mathematics note



```
Harry
└─ Bill
└─ Jane
    └─ Diane
        └─ Mary
    └─ Mark
```

Alphabet

this is the index page for alphabet

add table of contents

tone

Intonation is the rise and fall of the voice in speaking. It is the accuracy of pitch in playing or singing, or on stringed instrument such as a tamtam.

We distinguish two categories of tones: elevated and elongated. Elevation of tone is either low or high ;its elongation is either descending or ascending.

As for types of elevated tones: their combination corresponds to a wave. the same applies to elongation.

The decibel of the tones corresponds to its magnitude on a wave.

its vertical magnitude corresponds to its height and the horizontal corresponds to its width. that is to say that elongation corresponds to width of the wave and elevation to the its heigh. therefore any other tone is a combination of the proportions of the wave height and width. please see mathematical explanation for further details.

Mandenkan distinguishes four tones: high and low, ascending and descending. From these four are all others tones produced

Tone and **intonation** are both aspects of how we use pitch in speech, but they serve different purposes and are used in different linguistic contexts. Here's a breakdown of each:

Tone

- **Definition:** Tone refers to the use of pitch to distinguish word meaning.
- **Usage:** In **tonal languages** (e.g., Mandarin, Thai, Yoruba), tone is an essential part of a word's identity. The same sequence of sounds can have different meanings depending on the pitch or pitch pattern used.
- **Example:** In Mandarin, the syllable "ma" can mean different things depending on the tone used:
 - **mā** (high level tone) = "mother"
 - **má** (rising tone) = "hemp"
 - **mǎ** (falling-rising tone) = "horse"
 - **mà** (falling tone) = "scold"

Intonation

- **Definition:** Intonation refers to the variation of pitch across a sentence or phrase, used to convey meaning or emotion, or to signal the type of sentence (e.g., question, statement, command).

- **Usage:** Intonation occurs in **non-tonal languages** (e.g., English) and can change the nuance or intention behind a sentence, but it doesn't change the literal meaning of individual words.
- **Example:** In English, you can say the same words with different intonations:
 - "You're coming." (statement, falling intonation)
 - "You're coming?" (question, rising intonation)
 - "You're *coming!*" (emphasis, expressive intonation)

Key Differences:

- **Tone** affects individual words and their meanings.
- **Intonation** affects the overall meaning or mood of a sentence, without changing the dictionary meaning of the words.

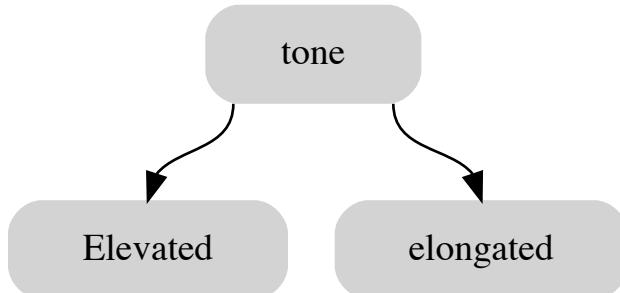
Tonal languages have both **tone** and **intonation**, while non-tonal languages like English rely primarily on **intonation**.

Number

alphabet's tone in mathematics

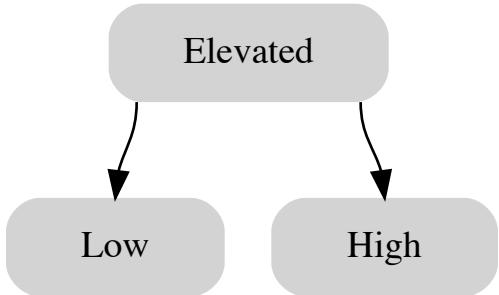
types of tone:

We distinguish two types of tone: Elevated and elongated



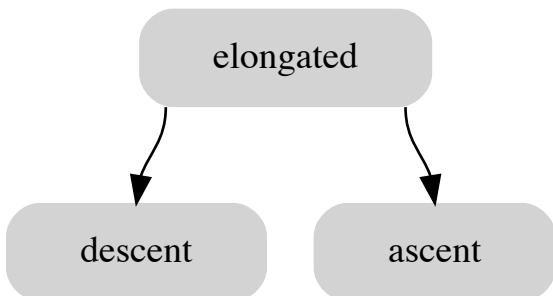
Elevated tone

Elevated tone is divided into two categories: low and high

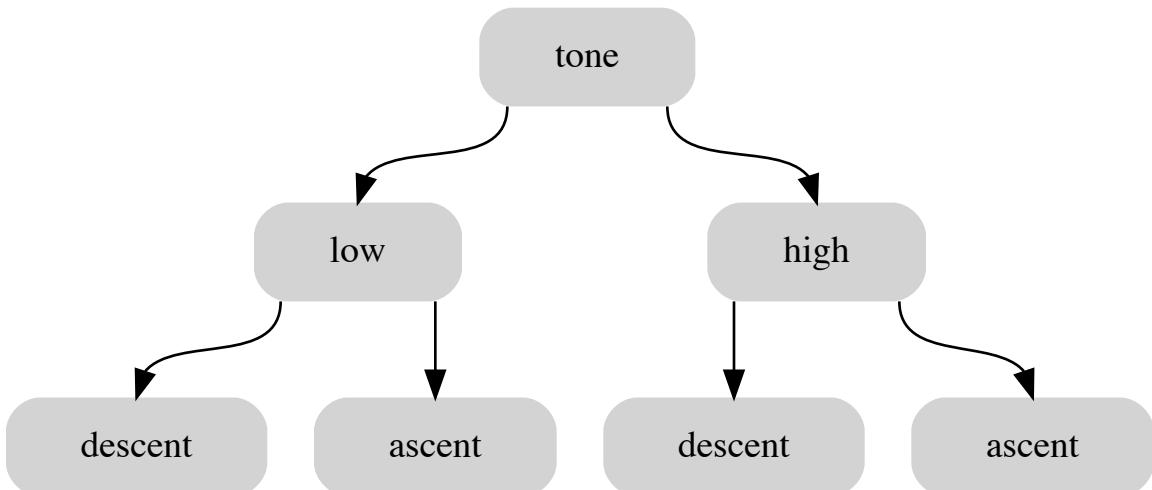


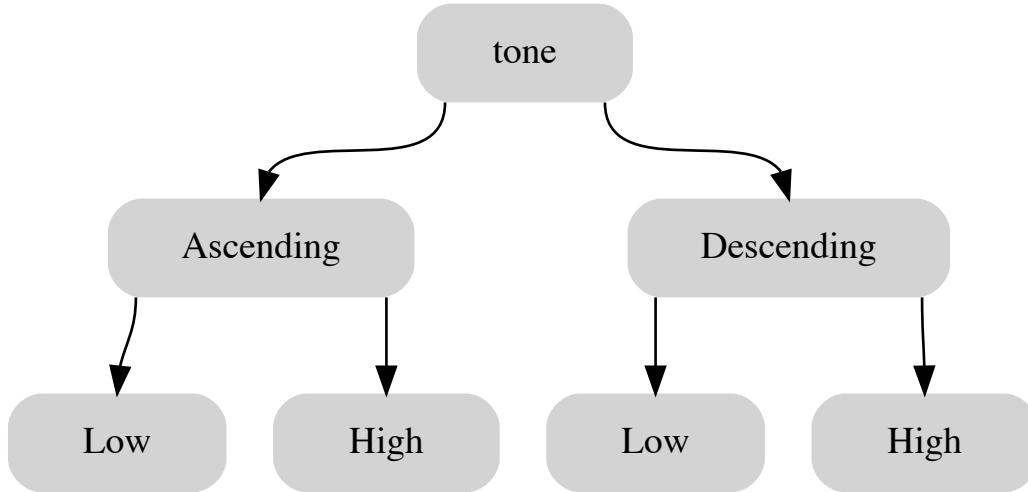
Elongated tone

Elongated tone is divided into two categories: Descent and Ascent



Intonation corresponds to the combination of elevated and elongated tones. It is a combination of low and high elevated tones and descending and ascending elongated tones. It corresponds to a wave of variable frequencies.





intonation is the fall and rise of the voice in speaking.

```
Cell In[8], line 1
```

```
$ y = a + b x $  
^
```

```
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

Probability

```
A B C  
A B D  
A C B  
A C D  
A D B  
A D C  
B A C  
B A D  
B C A  
B C D  
B D A  
B D C  
C A B  
C A D  
C B A  
C B D  
C D A  
C D B  
D A B  
D A C  
D B A  
D B C  
D C A  
D C B
```

```
array( [ 720., 5040.] )
```

```
30
```

$$\cos(y) + 1$$

Given that tone can be either either high or low, Where high refers to the absolute maximum and low refers to the absolute minimum. Assume that low and high intonations do not varies. that is to say, if x_1, x_2 respectively refer to the intensity of low and high tone, x_1 and x_2 are constant. that is we can speak in either a continuous high tone or at a continuous low tone. Therefore to mix the tone requires a combination.

Permutation without repetition

The permutations without repetition of tones high, low and wavy along with elongated ,descending, and ascending gives using formula.

$$y = a + b \times r$$

$$\frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

6

Cell In[9], line 1
This results in six unique intonations.
^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax

The permutation with repetition gives:

0.0

The combination gives

The combination of 6 and 2 is
15

Statistics

<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/how-can-scipy-be-used-to-calculate-the-permutations-and-combination-values-in-python>

https://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy/reference/generated/scipy.stats.permutation_test.html

<https://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy/reference/generated/scipy.special.perm.html>

<https://github.com/Probability-Statistics-Jupyter-Notebook/probability-statistics-notebook>

Geometry

alphabet's tone chemistry

alphabet's tone computer science

alphabet's tone in physics

alphabet's tone in biology

letter

Letter is the grain of speech, the root. it consists of vowels, nasalizers and numbers. the consonant is not a letter for it consists of one, two, or three successive letters. in nko script consonants are the basis of grammar.

Similar to hebrew and arabic, a letter is always capitalized: upper and lower cases are absent. in calligraphy all are of uniform dimension but this uniformity is irrelevant in penmanship.

The vowel is a letter utterable on a continuous note on the vocal track. it is produced with open mouth, allowing air to freely flow outwardly with minimal constriction of the vocal chords. they have the following properties: continuous ascent and descent, elongation and nasalization. they can be voiced in either high or low tone.

high and short tones are the tones in nko. neutral, intermediate, tone is a combination, a sinusoidal wave.

vowel

ɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ

Enko alphabet , called ɿɿɿɿɿɿɿ (yiriwa) , has seven vowels. These sounds are the universal vowel sounds, the sound of the rain, the drum and of all that is. A vowel is a sound of the speech

produced without any constriction of the vocal tract. Such a sound is produced by the free flow of air from the stomach to the open mouth. The tongue remains suspended in the mouth while producing such a sound. That is to say: a vowel is produced by allowing the free flow of sound waves, which are produced by air, from the stomach to the mouth. The nasopharynx remains unconstricted with little resistance in the throat. These are the sweetest sounds of nature. Some languages distinguishes between short and long vowels. This differentiation is due to the duration of the air producing the vowel's sound in the during enunciation

Table 3 nko vowels

I	o	Y	ʌ	u	ɔ	Ω
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

```
-----
ImportError                                     Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[1], line 5
      3 import pandas as pd
      4 from IPython.display import HTML
----> 5 from kukukan import player
      7 df = pd.DataFrame({
      8     'Vowel': ['I',
      9                 'o',
     (...)]
     26     ]
     27 })
     29 # df = df.style.set_table_styles(
     30 #     [ {'selector': 'td', 'props': [ ('text-align', 'center')]}]
     31 # )
```

ImportError: cannot import name 'player' from 'kukukan' (/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3

Consonant

A consonant is a type of speech sound that is produced by obstructing or constricting the airflow in some way through the vocal tract. This obstruction can occur at various places in the mouth, such as the lips, teeth, or the roof of the mouth. Consonants contrast with vowels, which are produced with an open vocal tract and without significant obstruction.

Table 4 nko consonant

F	θ	b	ŋ	tʃ	m	t	ʈ	ɖ	ɳ	ɸ	ɳ̥	ɸ̥	h	χ	χ̥	ɻ	ɻ̥	ɺ	ɺ̥	ɻ̥̥	ɸ̥̥
---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	---	---	----	---	----	---	----	-----	-----

```

ImportError                                     Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[1], line 5
    3 import pandas as pd
    4 from IPython.display import HTML
--> 5 from kukukan import player
    7 df = pd.DataFrame({
    8     'Vowel': ['F',
    9                 'E',
   10             (...),
   11                 50
   12             ])
   13         51 })
   14         54 HTML(df.to_html(escape=False, index=False))

```

`ImportError: cannot import name 'player' from 'kukukan' (/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3`

Table 5 nko consonant2

G	Z	V	KH
ჸ	ڦ	ڻ	ڙ

Number

Table 6 nko Number

0	1	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 7 nko consonant

0	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

Character ↵

The nasal character, ɳ , is used to pronounce vowels from the nostril. It can be understood as being the letter n produced from the nose. The sounds n, can be produced either through inspiration, expiration or respiration. Expiration refers to inhaling air through the nostril's cavities; It is the inward flow of air through the nose. Expiration is refers to the exhaling air through the nostril cavities; it corresponds to the outward flow of air through the nose. And respiration is the middle ground; it is the normal flow of air.ɳ

Character T

The character T, is used to transcribe the sound N. this sounds is produced by the effect of preceding nasal or non-nasal consonants.

Punctuation

The character T, is used to transcribe the sound N. this sounds is produced by the effect of preceding nasal or non-nasal consonants.

Table 8 nko Number

Table 9 nko punctuation equivalence in english

	:	:
asterisk	exclamation	comma

Grammar

Name

The name, **አድራሻ**, identifies an entity. Said entity maybe a person, a place or an element.

a given name maybe be proper or improper.

There are two types of nouns: Proper, **አድራሻ**, and common, **ይንምሬም**.

In english, The proper nouns is preceded by the definite article "The". It refers to a known and unique entity.

The common noun is preceded by indefinite artciles a and an. It is a reference to a type of the common noun.

An individual is subset of an entity. It has either some or all of the attributes of referred entity.

Examples: The God, The Sun, The Water, The EARTH

A common noun is a subset of a proper noun. It a represents a unspecified proper noun and its first letter is not capitalized. This implies that there are multiple person with varying attributes of said individual. Example: god,sun,moon,water,earth and heaven, a good, a moon, an oven an item an individual.

```
-----  
TypeError                                         Traceback (most recent call last)  
Cell In[1], line 9  
      4 from IPython.display import HTML  
      5 from kukukan import image,sound  
      7 df = pd.DataFrame({  
      8     'Entity': [  
----> 9         image.player(1,"entity","general",900,900)  
     10         ],  
     11 })  
     13 HTML(df.to_html(escape=False,index=False))  
  
TypeError: player() takes 3 positional arguments but 5 were given
```

Proper noun

A **proper noun** is the specific name of a person, place, organization, or sometimes a thing. It always starts with a capital letter, regardless of where it appears in a sentence. Proper nouns refer to unique entities, unlike common nouns, which refer to general things.

Examples of proper nouns:

- **Names:** Sarah, John, Michael
- **Places:** Paris, Mount Everest, the Nile River
- **Organizations:** Google, United Nations, Microsoft
- **Titles:** The Great Gatsby, Time Magazine

In contrast, **common nouns** are generic names (e.g., "city," "river," "company").

A proper noun refers to a unique entity.

Common noun

A common noun refers to a general thing.

pronoun

this is the index page for pronoun

personal

this is the page for personal pronoun

Possessive

The suffix **lb** indicates physical possession. it is equivalent to b.

lf indicates the plural.

Table 10 nko vowels

bɔ	bɔy	bɔl	bɔ
----	-----	-----	----

adjective

An **adjective** is a part of speech that describes, identifies, or quantifies a noun or pronoun. Adjectives add detail and can provide information about various characteristics such as color, size, shape, quantity, and more. Here are some key points about adjectives:

Types of Adjectives:

1. Descriptive Adjectives: Describe qualities or features.

- **Examples:** beautiful, tall, blue
- **Sentence:** "The **blue** sky is beautiful."

2. Quantitative Adjectives: Indicate quantity or amount.

- **Examples:** some, many, few, several
- **Sentence:** "I have **three** apples."

3. Demonstrative Adjectives: Point to specific things.

- **Examples:** this, that, these, those
- **Sentence:** "**This** book is interesting."

4. Possessive Adjectives: Show ownership.

- **Examples:** my, your, his, her, our, their
- **Sentence:** "That is **her** car."

5. Interrogative Adjectives: Used to ask questions.

- **Examples:** which, what, whose
- **Sentence:** "**Which** dress do you prefer?"

6. Comparative and Superlative Adjectives: Used to compare two or more nouns.

- **Comparative:** taller, smarter (used to compare two items)
- **Superlative:** tallest, smartest (used to indicate the highest degree among three or more items)

- **Sentence:** "She is **taller** than her brother." / "He is the **smartest** student in the class."

Placement in Sentences:

- Adjectives usually appear before the noun they modify: "a **bright** star."
- They can also follow a linking verb: "The sky is **blue**."

Summary

Adjectives are essential for adding detail and clarity to sentences, helping to create a more vivid and informative description of nouns.

table of content

this is the page for intermediate adjective

attachable

this is the page for attachable adjective

verbal attachable

```

-----
ImportError                                     Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[1], line 5
      3 import pandas as pd
      4 from IPython.display import HTML
----> 5 from kukukan import player
      7 df = pd.DataFrame({
      8     'nko verb': ['ub',
      9                 'o',
     10                 ...]
     11             ]
     12         })
     13     HTML(df.to_html(escape=False, index=False))

```

ImportError: cannot import name 'player' from 'kukukan' (/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3

unattachable

this is the page for unattachable adjective

intermediate

this is the page for intermediate adjective

	name	nko	pronounciation	nko pronouncition
0	Honestly			
1	Fastly			
2	Slowly			

predicate

this is the page for predicate

verb

this is the page for verb

Conjunction

Conjunctions are words that connect clauses, phrases, or words. There are three main types of conjunctions:

1. Coordinating Conjunctions

These connect words, phrases, or independent clauses of equal importance. The most common coordinating conjunctions are:

- For

- And
- Nor
- But
- Or
- Yet
- So

A common way to remember them is by the acronym **FANBOYS**.

Example: "I wanted to go for a walk, **but** it started raining."

2. Subordinating Conjunctions

These connect an independent clause with a dependent clause, indicating a relationship such as time, reason, condition, or contrast. Some common subordinating conjunctions include:

- Although
- Because
- Since
- Unless
- While
- When
- If

Example: "I will go to the party **if** I finish my homework."

3. Correlative Conjunctions

These work in pairs to connect equivalent elements in a sentence. Common correlative conjunctions include:

- Either...or
- Neither...nor
- Not only...but also
- Both...and

- Whether...or

Example: "You can have **either** tea **or** coffee."

Each type of conjunction plays a unique role in connecting ideas and providing clarity in writing and speech.

Coordination

Subordination

Correlation

Summary

```
-----  
ImportError                                     Traceback (most recent call last)  
Cell In[1], line 5  
      3 import pandas as pd  
      4 from IPython.display import HTML  
----> 5 from kukukan import player  
      7 df = pd.DataFrame({  
      8     'Vowel': [  
      9         'Up',  
     (...)  
     27     ]  
     28 })  
     30 # df = df.style.set_table_styles(  
     31 #     [ {'selector': 'td', 'props': [ ('text-align', 'center')]}]  
     32 # )  
  
ImportError: cannot import name 'player' from 'kukukan' (/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3
```

Interrogation

	name	nko	pronounciation	nko pronouncition
0	Who			
1	Whom			
2	Why			
3	Where			
4	Which			
5	How			
6	Is it not			
7	How Much			

adverb & Prepositions

ادوار و پردازه

The terms "**here**," "**in**," "**near**," "**ahead**," and "**back**" are classified as **adverbs of place** or **prepositions**, depending on their use in a sentence.

1. Adverbs of Place:

When these words describe the location of an action or indicate where something is, they function as adverbs of place.

- **Examples:**

- "She is **here**."
- "He is standing **near**."

2. Prepositions:

When these words indicate relationships between nouns or pronouns and other words in a sentence, they function as prepositions.

- **Examples:**

- "The book is **in** the bag."
- "They are moving **ahead**."

Summary:

- **Adverbs of Place:** Describe where an action occurs (e.g., "here," "near").
- **Prepositions:** Show relationships regarding location or direction (e.g., "in," "ahead," "back").

The context in which these words are used determines whether they act as adverbs or prepositions.

Adverbs can be categorized into several types based on the kind of information they provide. Here are the main types of adverbs:

1. Adverbs of Manner

These adverbs describe how an action is performed.

- **Examples:** quickly, slowly, beautifully, carefully
- **Sentence:** "She danced **gracefully**."

2. Adverbs of Time

These adverbs indicate when an action takes place.

- **Examples:** now, later, yesterday, tomorrow
- **Sentence:** "We will meet **tomorrow**."

3. Adverbs of Place

These adverbs describe where an action occurs.

- **Examples:** here, there, everywhere, nearby
- **Sentence:** "He is sitting **there**."

4. Adverbs of Frequency

These adverbs indicate how often an action occurs.

- **Examples:** always, often, sometimes, never
- **Sentence:** "I **often** go for a run."

5. Adverbs of Degree

These adverbs describe the intensity or degree of an action, an adjective, or another adverb.

- **Examples:** very, quite, too, extremely
- **Sentence:** "She is **very** talented."

6. Adverbs of Purpose

These adverbs explain the reason or purpose of an action.

- **Examples:** so that, in order to, for this reason
- **Sentence:** "He studied hard **to** pass the exam."

Summary

Adverbs enhance sentences by providing additional information about how, when, where, why, or to what extent actions occur. Each type of adverb serves a unique function in clarifying the meaning of a sentence.

Prepositions can be categorized into several types based on their function and the relationships they express. Here are the main types of prepositions:

1. Prepositions of Place

These prepositions indicate the location of something.

- **Examples:** in, on, at, under, between, near
- **Sentence:** "The book is **on** the table."

2. Prepositions of Time

These prepositions express time relationships.

- **Examples:** before, after, during, at, in, on
- **Sentence:** "We will meet **at** noon."

3. Prepositions of Direction or Movement

These prepositions indicate direction or movement from one place to another.

- **Examples:** to, into, onto, through, across
- **Sentence:** "She walked **to** the store."

4. Prepositions of Manner

These prepositions describe how an action is performed.

- **Examples:** by, with, like
- **Sentence:** "He traveled **by** train."

5. Prepositions of Cause or Reason

These prepositions express a cause or reason for something.

- **Examples:** because of, due to, for
- **Sentence:** "The match was canceled **because of** the rain."

6. Prepositions of Instrument

These prepositions indicate the instrument used to perform an action.

- **Examples:** by, with

- **Sentence:** "She wrote the letter **with** a pen."

Summary

Prepositions are crucial for expressing relationships between nouns (or pronouns) and other words in a sentence. Understanding the different types helps clarify the connections in your writing and speech.

Interjection

Affix

In linguistics and word formation, suffixes, prefixes, interfixes, and postfixes are types of affixes that modify the meaning of a base word or root. Here's a breakdown of each:

1. Prefix:

- A prefix is an affix added to the **beginning** of a word.
- It changes the meaning of the base word.

Example:

- **un-** (meaning "not") + **happy** → **unhappy** (meaning "not happy")
- **pre-** (meaning "before") + **historic** → **prehistoric** (meaning "before history")

2. Suffix:

- A suffix is an affix added to the **end** of a word.
- It often changes the word's form or grammatical function (like changing a verb to a noun or adjective).

Example:

- **-ness** (makes adjectives into nouns) + **happy** → **happiness** (meaning "the state of being happy")

- **-ly** (makes adjectives into adverbs) + **quick** → **quickly** (meaning "in a quick manner")

3. Interfix:

- An interfix is an affix inserted **between** two morphemes (word parts) in compound words.
- It is used to connect the elements in a compound word and often doesn't carry specific meaning by itself.

Example:

- In German, **Liebesbrief** (meaning "love letter") contains the interfix **-s-** between **Liebe** (love) and **Brief** (letter).
- In English, the **-o-** in **speedometer** (speed + meter) is sometimes considered an interfix.

4. Postfix:

- The term "postfix" is often used interchangeably with "suffix," but it can also refer to affixes that follow other morphemes in more complex ways.
- In programming and some linguistic contexts, "postfix" might refer to affixes that come **after an operation** or at the **end of a sequence**.

In natural languages, "postfix" isn't a separate common category and is often considered the same as a suffix.

Summary:

- **Prefix:** Comes at the beginning (e.g., *un-*happy).
- **Suffix:** Comes at the end (e.g., quick/y).
- **Interfix:** Connects parts in compound words (e.g., speedometer).
- **Postfix:** Usually treated the same as a suffix in linguistics (e.g., in programming languages, it can mean an operation after a variable).

These terms are mainly used to describe how words are structured and transformed in languages.

Prefix

ቤሮች

	name	nko	pronounciation	nko pronouncition
0	tun		Connect	
1	tunli			
2	tunni		Connection	
3	tunta		Connectable	
4	tunna			
5	tunma	Connector	(person)	
6	tunnen			
7	tuntoh			
8	tunra			
9	tundi			
10	faa			

Suffix

ቤሮዣ

	name	nko	pronounciation	nko pronouncition
0	tun		Connect	
1	tunli			
2	tunni		Connection	
3	tunta		Connectable	
4	tunna			
5	tunma		Connector (person)	
6	tunnen			
7	tuntoh			
8	tunra			
9	tundi			
10	faa			

Interfix

ւնված

time

	name	nko	pronounciation	nko pronouncition
0	Tommorow			
1	Maybe			
2	Next Day			
3	Monday			
4	Tuesday			
5	Wesday			
6	Thursday			
7	Friday			
8	Saturday			
9	Sunday			
10	Daytime			
11	Daylight			
12	Night			
13	Day			
14	Time			
15	Night time			
16	Morning			
17	Evening			
18	Afternoon			
19	Sunrise			
20	Sunset			
21	Month			
22	Year			
23	Date			

	name	nko	pronounciation	nko pronouncition
24	Now			
25	Right Now			
26	Age			
27	Century			
28	Decade			

time

month

karo to	nko sound	month name	month Sound
ዓንበስቲ	0:00	January	0:00
ለኋጊዬ	0:00	February	0:00
መስከ	0:00	March	0:00
የፅወስት	0:00	April	0:00
ኤስቴስ	0:00	May	0:00
ጠሚያዥ	0:00	June	0:00
ቅሬንቻ	0:00	July	0:00
ካኝነታ	0:00	August	0:00
የጊዜ	0:00	September	0:00
የጊዜ	0:00	October	0:00
ኤሌላ	0:00	November	0:00

animal

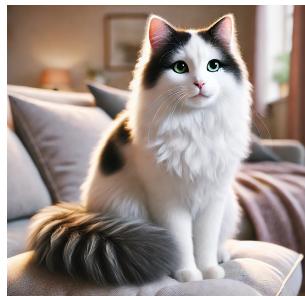
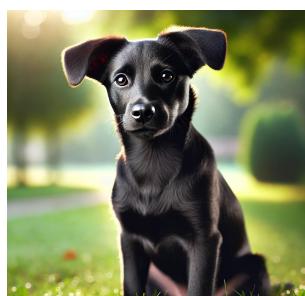
لُجْف

	ID	Name
0		Mosquito
1		Ant
2		Chameleon
3		Salamander

		Name
4		Bee
5		Mouse
6		Rat
7		Kangaroo
8		Snake

		Name
9		Dolphin
10		Fox
11		Frog
12		Pelican
13		Elephant

		Name
14		Pig
15		Vulture
16		Human
17		Flying snake
18		Pandas

		Name
19		Tiger
20		Cat
21		Dog
22		Squid
23		Octopus

		Name
24		Bed Bug
25		Praying Mantis
26		Monkey
27		Gorilla
28		Butterfly

		Name
29		Crododile
30		Antilope
31		Hippopotamus
32		Alligator
33		Fox

		Name
34		Eagle
35		Camel

War

ወር

ት	ቁ	ፊ	Name	Pronounciation
	ለኋላ	0:00	War	0:00
	ሙኬል	0:00	Gun	0:00
	ከተም	0:00	xxx	0:00

tool

Rank

ር	ቁ	ዕ	Name	Pronunciation
	ለደል	0:00	High King	0:00
	የተደል	0:00	Commander	0:00
	የንግድ	0:00	Clan Leager	0:00
	ሁክፈላፍ	0:00	Warhead	0:00
	ባቅራይለፍ	0:00	War Arm	0:00

Party

```
-----  
ImportError                                     Traceback (most recent call last)  
Cell In[1], line 5  
      3 import pandas as pd  
      4 from IPython.display import HTML  
----> 5 from kukukan import player, image  
      7 df = pd.DataFrame({  
      8     'ID': [  
      9         image.showHtml(1,"阡阡阡"),  
     (...)
     43     ]
     44 })
  47 HTML(df.to_html(escape=False,index=False))  
  
ImportError: cannot import name 'player' from 'kukukan' (/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3
```

situation

static

uniform

Body

```
-----  
ImportError  
Cell In[1], line 5  
    3 import pandas as pd  
    4 from IPython.display import HTML  
----> 5 from kukukan import player, image  
    7 df = pd.DataFrame({  
    8     '亾': [  
    9         image.showHtml(1,"yıyı")  
(...)  
   32     ]  
   33 })  
  36 HTML(df.to_html(escape=False,index=False))  
  
ImportError: cannot import name 'player' from 'kukukan' (/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3
```

vowels

Table 11 nko vowels

ü	ö
E	U