

# ᐃᓄᓂᓕᓂᓕ

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ماندعنكان

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ԴԱՅԻԱՄԻՆԻՄ

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 ils 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 tribes and mankind. I invoke the benevolent spirits of  
my ancestors and the jinns for muse and Guidance for a sleep  
that strays from ils 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

ᐅᐅᐅ	Transliteration	Translation
ᐅᐅ	Man	Man
ᐅᐅᐅ		Men
ᐅᐅ	den	Child
ᐅᐅ		rererere
ᐅᐅ	ᐅᐅ	Voice
ᐅᐅᐅ		Voices
ᐅᐅᐅᐅ		Child of Man
ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ		Child of Men
ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ		Children of Man
ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ		Children of Men
ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ		The Children of Men
ᐅᐅ	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ	rererere
ᐅᐅ	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ	rererere
ᐅᐅ	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ	rererere
ᐅᐅ	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ	rererere
ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ	Mandingdo	
ᐅᐅ	Father	
ᐅᐅ ᐅᐅᐅ	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

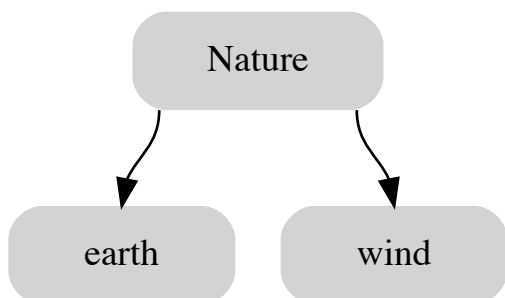
knowlege is to see, to hear, to smell and touch

## 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

# 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 ourself 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

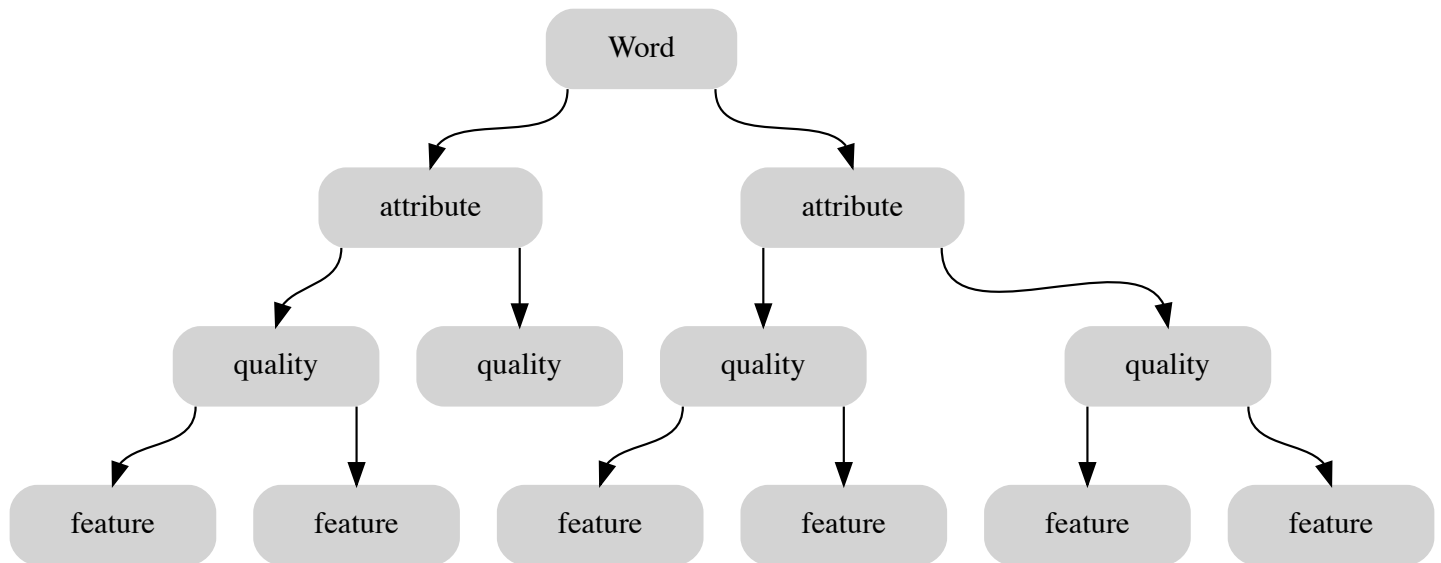
This is the placeholder for definition of therms such god, the god, a god, a god of, the god of attributes, feature,qualities,entity, inheritence,encapsulation

Table 2 Definitions

אֱלֹהִים	Transliteration	Translation
Attr	Man	Man
אֱלֹהִים		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.

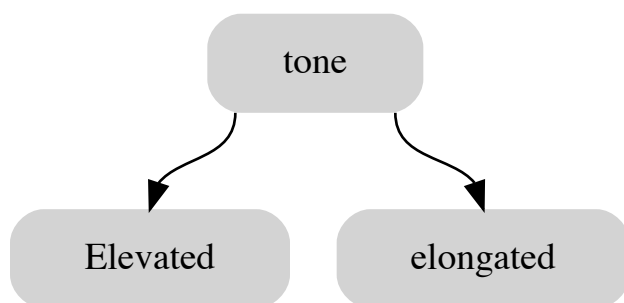
Tonal languages have both **tone** and **intonation**, while non-tonal languages like English rely primarily on **intonation**.

## Number

## alphabet's tone in mathematics

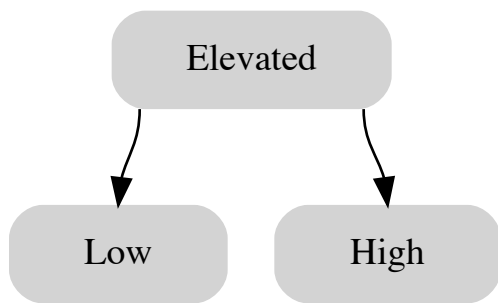
types of tone:

We distinguish two types of tone: Elevated and elongated



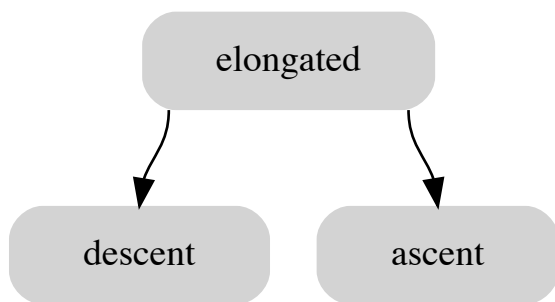
### Elevated tone

Elevated tone is divided into two categories: low and high

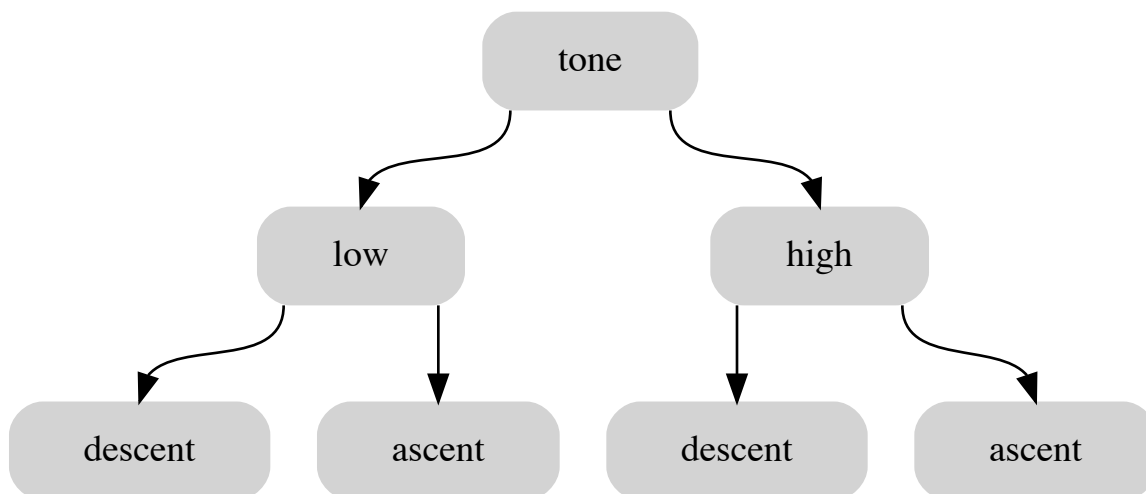


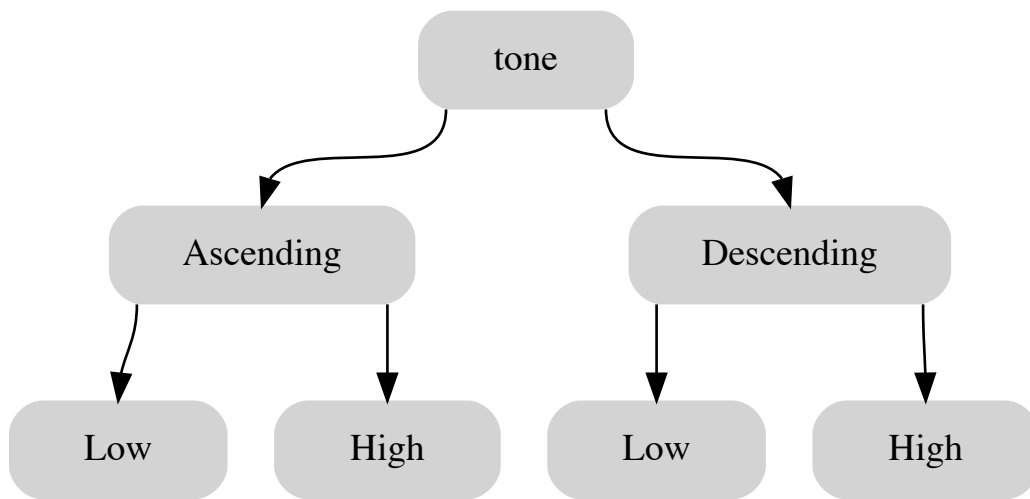
## Elongated tone

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.

## 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.])

$$\cos(\left(y \right)) + 1]$$

Given that tone can be 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.

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

$${}_n P_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

6

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.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

## ᐃᐃᐃᐃ

Enko alphabet , called ᐃᐃᐃᐃ (yiriwa) , has seven vowels. This sounds are the universal vowels 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*

ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ	ᐃ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---



Vowel	Sound
ɪ	0:00
o	0:00
ʏ	0:00
ʌ	0:00
ʊ	0:00
ɔ	0:00
ɤ	0:00

## 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.

Vowel	Sound
ɪ	0:00
o	0:00
ʏ	0:00
ʌ	0:00
u	0:00
ɔ	0:00
ɤ	0:00

Table 4 nko consonant2

G	Z	V	KH
ḡ	ḑ	ṽ	ḱ

# Number

Table 5 nko Number

0	1	ḡ	ḑ	ṽ	ḱ	ḡ	ḑ	ṽ	ḱ
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 6 nko consonant

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

## Character 𐌲

### 𐌲𐌱𐌲𐌳𐌴𐌵𐌶𐌷𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌻𐌼𐌽

The nasal character, 𐌲, 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 nostral 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. 𐌲

## 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 7 nko Number

𐌲	𐌲	𐌲
---	---	---

Table 8 nko punctuation equivalence in english

⣿	⣿	⣿
asterisk	exclamation	comma

## Grammar

this is the index page for grammar

## add table of contents

## Noun

The noun, ⣿, is the foundation of grammar for it is the designation of every partical of speech. by it, do we distinguish between people and elements of nature.

Kante distinguishes two types of nouns: The Proper, ⣿, and Common noun, ⣿.

The pronunciation of a name is either known or unknow. We say that it is proper if know, ⣿, and improper if unknow, ⣿.

The final tone is serene, ⣿, if proper, and is either abrupt, ⣿, or serene if improper.

The Name is a proper noun: that is to say, it is know. The pronoun is an improper noun for it unknow.

## pronoun

this is the index page for pronoun

## personal

this is the page for personal pronoun

# Possessive

The suffix ɓ indicates physical possession. it is equivalent to b.

ɓ indicates the plural.

Table 9 nko vowels

ɓ	ɓ	ɓ	ɓ
---	---	---	---

# adjective

this is the index page for adjective

# table of content

this is the page for intermediate adjective

# attachable

this is the page for attachable adjective

# unattachable

this is the page for unattachable adjective

# intermediate

this is the page for intermediate adjective

# predicate

this is the page for predicate

# verb

this is the page for verb

# particle

this is the page for particle

# interrogation

this is the page for interrogation

# adverb

this is the page for adverb

audio visual

Vowel	Sound
I	0:00
o	0:00
Y	0:00
ʌ	0:00
u	0:00
ɔ	0:00
ɔ̃	0:00

vowels

Table 10 nko vowels

ü	ö
E	U