

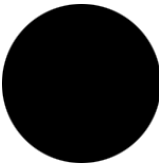



CLASSIFICATION OF LETTERS AND SOUNDS – FIVE (5) GROUPS

1. MOOING ;
2. OPEN SOUNDS (BASIC) ;
3. COMPRESSED SOUNDS ;
4. STOP SOUNDS ;
5. SHORT SOUNDS .

IN THE TEXT BELOW, ALL THE SOUNDS ARE DESCRIBED USING THE EXAMPLES FROM ENGLISH AND OTHER LANGUAGES, AND ALSO USING THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (SHORTLY CALLED AS **I.P.A.**).

1. MOOING

(M) [m] [ṃ]	(N) [n] [ṇ]
	






1.1. SOUND «M» CAN BE HEARD IN THE WORDS «ME», «MY», «MOUTH», «MOUSE».

I.P.A. ANALOGUES – [**m**] AND [**ṃ**].

1.2. SOUND «N» CAN BE HEARD IN THE WORDS «NO», «NIGHT», «NOTE», «NICE».

I.P.A. ANALOGUES – [**n**] AND [**ṇ**].

2. OPEN SOUNDS (BASIC)

(Ә) [ɛ]	(O) [o]	(A) [a] [ʌ]	(U) [u]	(I) [i]
				

«OPEN SOUNDS» ARE SOUNDS WHICH DO NOT MEET MUCH RESISTANCE OF THE TONGUE, TEETH OR LIPS OF THE PERSON WHO IS PRONOUNCING THESE SOUNDS, AND SOUNDS WHICH GO FREELY (EASILY) THROUGH THE SPEAKER'S VOCAL APPARATUS.

2.1. SOUND «Ә» CAN BE HEARD IN THE WORDS «DAD», «DEAD», «BAD», «FAT».

I.P.A. ANALOGUE – [ɛ].

2.2. SOUND «O» CAN BE HEARD IN THE WORDS «DOT», «NOT», «CAUGHT», «SPOT».

I.P.A. ANALOGUE – [o].

2.3. SOUND «A» CAN BE HEARD IN THE WORDS «MARK», «DARK», «PARK», «START».

I.P.A. ANALOGUES – [a] AND [ʌ].

2.4. SOUND «U» CAN BE HEARD IN THE WORDS «PUT», «MOOD», «GOOD», «FOOD».





I.P.A. ANALOGUE – [u].




2.5. SOUND «I» CAN BE HEARD IN THE WORDS «DIG», «PIT», «GIVE», «SIT».

I.P.A. ANALOGUE – [i].

COMPARING TO THE OLD LANGUAGES, SUCH AS GREEK OR LATIN, IN THE MODERN LANGUAGES ALL THESE LETTERS AND THEIR SOUNDS HAVE BEEN MODIFIED TOO MUCH AND HAVE LOST THEIR ORIGINAL PRONOUNCIATION.

3. COMPRESSED SOUNDS

(F) [f]	(S) [s]	(SH) [ʃ] [ʂ]	(TH) [θ] [ð]
			

(GH) [ɣ] [ħ]	(R) [ɹ] [ɻ] [ʁ]	(H) [x] [ħ] [ħ]
	[ʀ] [ʁ]	[ç] [χ]
		

«COMPRESSED SOUNDS» ARE SUCH SOUNDS THAT ARE PRONOUNCED BY THE SPEAKER WHEN MAKING A COMPLICATED FORM OR A COMBINATION OF POSITIONS OF THE SPEAKER'S VOCAL APPARATUS PARTS (TONGUE, TEETH, LIPS, MOUTH AND SO ON). WHEN SUCH SOUNDS ARE BEING MADE, THE AIR FLOW FROM AND INSIDE THE SPEAKER'S MOUTH HAS EITHER A VORTEX, A COMPRESSION, A DISTORTION, AN OSCILLATION OR A VIBRATION.

3.1. SOUND «F» CAN BE HEARD IN THE WORDS «FOR», «FAR», «FEE», «FIVE».

I.P.A. ANALOGUE – [f].

3.2. SOUND «S» CAN BE HEARD IN THE WORDS «SEE», «SITE», «SO», «SAY».

I.P.A. ANALOGUE – [s].

3.3. SOUND «SH» CAN BE HEARD IN THE WORDS «SHIP», «SHOWER», «SHY», «SHOUT».

I.P.A. ANALOGUES – [ʃ] AND [ʂ].

3.4. SOUND «TH» IS SOMETHING BETWEEN [θ] AND [ð] WHICH CAN BE HEARD IN THE WORDS «TOOTH» [θ], «MOUTH» [θ], «WITH» [ð], «THIS» [ð], «THAT» [ð].

I.P.A. ANALOGUES – [θ] AND [ð].

3.5. SOUND «GH» CAN BE HEARD IN THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE WORDS «ДВИГАТЬ», «БОГАТЫЙ», «ВЫГОДА». IT IS SOMETHING BETWEEN THE «G» IN «GOOD» AND «H» IN «HIGH».

I.P.A. ANALOGUES – [ɣ] AND [ħ].

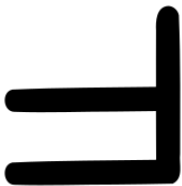

3.6. SOUND «R» CAN BE HEARD IN THE WORDS «ROOM», «RIGHT», «ROUND», «RED». IT MAY ALSO BE SIMILAR TO THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE «R» IN FRENCH LANGUAGE.

I.P.A. ANALOGUES – [ʀ], [ʁ], [ʁ̥], [ʁ̥̥] AND [ʁ̥̥̥].

3.7. SOUND «H» CAN BE HEARD IN WORDS «HELLO», «HIGH», «HEY», «HELEN».

I.P.A. ANALOGUES – [x], [h], [h̥], [ç] AND [χ].

4. STOP SOUNDS

(P) [p]	(T) [t] [t̥]
	

«STOP SOUNDS» ARE THE SOUNDS WHICH PARTIALLY OT FULLY STOP THE AIR FLOW FROM OR INSIDE THE SPEAKER'S MOUTH.



4.1. SOUND «P» CAN BE HEARD IN WORDS «PAY», «PURE», «PATH», «PART».

I.P.A. ANALOGUE – [p].

4.2. SOUND «T» CAN BE HEARD IN WORDS «TABLE», «TEA», «TYPE», «TUBE».

I.P.A. ANALOGUES – [t] AND [t̥].

5. SHORT SOUNDS

(Y) [j̣] [j̥] [ʏ]	(W) [w]
	

5.1. SOUND «Y» CAN BE HEARD IN WORDS «YEAR», «YANKEE», «TOY», «BOY».

I.P.A. ANALOGUE – [j̣], [j̥] AND [ʏ].

5.2. SOUND «W» CAN BE HEARD IN WORDS «WHEN», «WILLY», «WHY», «WATER», «WAY».

I.P.A. ANALOGUE – [w].

THE MEANING OF THE SYMBOLS

THE CIRCLE IN THE OPEN SOUNDS SYMBOLS MEANS THE OPENNESS.

THE MORE THE CIRCLE IS PAINTED INSIDE – THE MORE CLOSED THE SOUND IS. THAT IS WHY «M» SOUND IS FULLY PAINTED INSIDE – THE MOUTH OF THE SPEAKER IS CLOSED, AND THE VIBRATION AND AIR FLOW EXIST ONLY INSIDE THE SPEAKER'S VOCAL APPARATUS.

THE SHAPES OF LINES IN OPEN SOUNDS SHOW THE POSITION OF CHEEKS AND LIPS AT THE MOMENT OF THE PRONOUNCIATION OF THE SOUND. THE CENTRAL DOT IN THE «U» SOUND MEANS THE LIPS STUCK TOGETHER AS A TUBE. VERTICAL LINE IN «A» SHOWS VERTICAL OPENNESS OF THE MOUTH. THE CIRCLE IN «O» MEANS ROUNDED LIPS. «Ə» IS A WIDE OPEN SOUND, THAT IS WHY THE CIRCLE HAS NO LINES INSIDE IT. «I» SOUND REQUIRES HARD AND WIDE HORIZONTAL MOUTH MOVEMENT, THAT IS THE REASON FOR THE HORIZONTAL LINE INSIDE THE CIRCLE.

«GH» AND «H» HAVE A VORTEX. THE SIZE OF THE VORTEX'S SPIRAL SHOWS THE POWER OF VORTEX AIR FLOW: «H» IS WEAKER THAN «GH».

THE VERTICAL LINE IN STOP SOUNDS MEANS THE STOP OF THE AIR FLOW.

PHYLOSOPHY

THE MAIN AIM OF THIS PHONETIC ALPHABET IS A TRUE AND UN-SPOILED RECORDING AND TRANSFER OF THE SINGING SOUNDS OF PEOPLE.

MODERN LANGUAGES OF THE PRESENT DAY, EVEN THOSE LANGUAGES WHICH ARE WIDELY USED IN THE WORLD, HAVE BECOME VERY DISTORTED AND DIFFERENT FROM THEIR ORIGINS. IN MOST MODERN “TONGUES” THE WORDS ARE OFTEN BEING READ NOT AS THEY ARE WRITTEN – THE SAME LETTER HAS DIFFERENT SOUND IN DIFFERENT WORDS. THE EVIDENT EXAMPLE IS THE FIRST LATIN LETTER «A» – IT IS PRONOUNCED NOT AS IT USED TO BE PRONOUNCED IN THE PAST TIME.

THE MAIN IDEA OF THE «MƏ» ALPHABET IS ENCLOSED IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS:

1. ONE LETTER = ONE SOUND. { A = A }

ONE LETTER IS READ AS IT IS WRITTEN, ONE LETTER HAS ONLY ONE SOUND, WITH NO EXCEPTIONS FROM THIS RULE.

2. SIMILAR LETTERS ≈ SIMILAR SOUNDS. { O ≈ Ö }



THOSE LETTERS WHICH HAVE SIMILAR SOUND HAVE SIMILAR INSCRIPTION.






3. ASSOCIATIVE LOGICS. { □ Δ O }





THE VISUAL IMAGE OF EACH LETTER IS MADE TO REMIND THE FORM AND POSITION OF THE SPEAKER'S VOCAL APPARATUS. THIS IDEA REMINDS ANCIENT HIEROGLYPHS OF THE MAYA, EGYPT AND OTHER CIVILIZATIONS.




ONE FACT THAT ATTRACTS ATTENTION IS THE SHAPE OF TWO LETTERS AND THE WAY TO MAKE TWO SOUNDS – «M» AND «Ə». THESE TWO SOUNDS ARE THE OPPOSITES OF ONE ANOTHER. THE «M» SOUND IS A FULLY CLOSED SOUND (MOUTH IS CLOSED), AND «Ə» SOUND IS A WIDE OPEN SOUND (MOUTH IS WIDE OPEN). THESE TWO SOUNDS REMIND OF THE OLD IDEA OF «YIN – YANG», «1 – 0», «ON – OFF», «BLACK – WHITE» AND EVEN THE ANCIENT MANTRA «OM». THAT WAS THE REASON TO GIVE THIS PHONETIC ALPHABET THE NAME OF «MƏ».

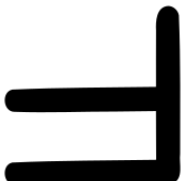

SYMBOLS.



(M) [m] [ṃ]	(N) [n] [ṇ]
	

(᠑) [ɛ]	(O) [o]	(A) [a] [ʌ]	(U) [u]	(᠒) [i]
				

(F) [f]	(S) [s]	(SH) [ʃ] [ʂ]	(TH) [θ] [ṯ]
			

(GH) [ɣ] [ḡ]	(R) [ɹ] [ɻ] [ʁ] [ʀ]	(H) [x] [ħ] [ḫ] [ç] [χ]
		

(P) [p]	(T) [t] [ṭ]
	

(Y) [j] [ɟ] [ʝ]	(W) [w]
	

THE END OF THE FILE.

