





## THE «M€» ALPHABET

### CLASSIFICATION OF LETTERS AND SOUNDS FIVE ( 5 ) GROUPS

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

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

#### 1. MOOING .

(M) [m] [ɱ]	(N) [n] [ɳ]
	

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

**I.P.A.** ANALOGUES – [m] AND [ɱ].

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

**I.P.A.** ANALOGUES – [n] AND [ɳ].






## 2. OPEN SOUNDS .

OPEN SOUNDS GROUP CONSISTS OF TWO SUB-GROUPS :

2.1. BASIC OPEN SOUNDS ;

2.2. SOFT OPEN SOUNDS .

### 2.1. BASIC OPEN SOUNDS .

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

BASIC 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.

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

**I.P.A.** ANALOGUES – [a] AND [ʌ].

2.1.2. SOUND «E» CAN BE HEARD IN THE WORDS «GET», «EVER», «MEH», «HAT».

**I.P.A.** ANALOGUES – [ɛ] AND [æ].

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

**I.P.A.** ANALOGUE – [i].

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

**I.P.A.** ANALOGUE – [o].

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



**I.P.A.** ANALOGUE – [u].

THESE OPEN SOUNDS ARE BASIC SOUNDS THAT CAN BE MADE AND ARE THE SOUNDS

WHICH PEOPLE MOST OFTEN USE. ON PLANET «EARTH» OPEN SOUNDS HAVE BEEN SAVED IN LANGUAGES OF SOME SMALL ISLANDS ACROSS OCEANS AND FINNISH LANGUAGE.

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.

## 2.2. SOFT OPEN SOUNDS .

(Ö) [œ]	(Ü) [y]
	

SOFT OPEN SOUNDS ARE KNOWN AS UMLAUT SOUNDS IN GERMAN LANGUAGE. SOFT SOUNDS ARE A MIXTURE OF AN «I» BASIC SOUND WITH VARIOUS OTHER BASIC OPEN SOUNDS. SO, «Ö» IS «IO», «Ü» IS «IU».

2.2.1. SOUND «Ö» CAN BE HEARD IN GERMAN LANGUAGE IN SUCH WORDS AS «ÖFFNEN», «MÖCHTEN», «MÖGEN», «ÖSTERREICH».

**I.P.A.** ANALOGUES – [œ].

2.2.2. SOUND «Ü» CAN BE HEARD IN GERMAN LANGUAGE IN SUCH WORDS AS «MÜNCHEN», «ÜBER», «SÜDEN», «GLÜCKLICH».

**I.P.A.** ANALOGUE – [y].

## 3. COMPRESSED SOUNDS .





«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.


COMPRESSED SOUNDS CONSIST OF TWO SUB-GROUPS :

3.1. LIGHT COMPRESSED SOUNDS ;

3.2. HEAVY COMPRESSED SOUNDS .

### 3.1. LIGHT COMPRESSED SOUNDS .

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

(H) [x] [h] [ħ]
[ç] [χ]


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

I.P.A. ANALOGUE – [f].

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

I.P.A. ANALOGUE – [s].

3.1.3 SOUND «SH» CAN BE HEARD IN THE WORDS «SHIP», «SHOWER», «SHY», «SHOUT». IT IS SIMILAR TO RUSSIAN «Ш» IN «ЩАБЕЛЬ» AND JAPANESE «SH» IN «SUSHI».

I.P.A. ANALOGUES – [ʃ] AND [ʂ].





3.1.4. SOUND «TH-L» (LIGHT «TH») CAN BE HEARD IN THE WORDS «THINK», «BOTH», «BATH», «TOOTH», «MOUTH».



I.P.A. ANALOGUE – [θ].

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

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

### 3.2. HEAVY COMPRESSED SOUNDS .

(V) [v]	(Z) [z]	(ZH) [ʒ]	(TH-H) [ð]
			

(GH) [ɣ] [ħ]	(R) [ɹ] [ɻ] [ʁ]
	

3.2.1. SOUND «V» CAN BE HEARD IN THE WORDS «VIBE», «VOTE», «CAVE».

I.P.A. ANALOGUE – [v].

3.2.2. SOUND «Z» CAN BE HEARD IN THE WORDS «ZOMBIE», «ZOO», «ZODIAC».

I.P.A. ANALOGUE – [z].

3.2.3 SOUND «ZH» CAN BE HEARD IN FRENCH LANGUAGE WORDS «JE», «JASMIN», «GÉRARD», «GIRAFE». THIS SOUND CAN ALSO BE FOUND IN SUCH ENGLISH WORDS AS «ILLUSION», «DELUSION», «CASUAL».

I.P.A. ANALOGUE – [ʒ].

3.2.4. SOUND «TH-H» (HEAVY «TH») CAN BE HEARD IN THE WORDS «THOUGH», «THUS», «THEN», «WITH», «THIS», «THAT».

I.P.A. ANALOGUE – [ð].



3.2.5. THE FRICATIVE SOUND «GH» CAN BE HEARD IN THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE WORDS «ГОРОД», «БАГАТИЙ», «ВИГОДА». IT IS SOMETHING BETWEEN THE «G» IN «GOOD» AND «H» IN «HIGH». APART FROM THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE THIS FRICATIVE SOUND IS ALSO USED IN SUCH LANGUAGES AS CZECH, DANISH, HUNGARIAN, SLOVAK AND OTHERS.

**I.P.A.** ANALOGUES – [ɣ] AND [ħ].

3.2.6. SOUND «R» CAN BE HEARD IN THE WORDS «ROOM», «RIGHT», «ROUND», «RED». IT CAN ALSO BE SIMILAR TO THE «R» IN FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.

**I.P.A.** ANALOGUES – [ɹ], [ʀ], [ʁ] AND [ʁ̥].

#### 4. SHORT SOUNDS .

(Y) [j̥] [j̝] [ɪ]	(W) [w̥]
	

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





**I.P.A.** ANALOGUE – [j̥], [j̝] AND [ɪ].

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

**I.P.A.** ANALOGUE – [w̥].

SHORT SOUNDS ARE SIMPLY AND LITERALLY SHORTENED MODIFIED VERSIONS OF THEIR FULL OPEN SOUND VERSIONS, WHICH ARE THEIR ORIGINS. VISUALLY, SYMBOLS OF SHORT SOUNDS REMIND THEIR NORMAL SOUNDS. THE SHORT MODIFIED «I», OR THE «Y», IS THE «I» SOUND SYMBOL WITHOUT ITS BIG CIRCLE AND WITH THE HORIZONTAL LINE SHORTENED. THE SHORT MODIFIED «U», OR THE «W», IS THE «U» SOUND SYMBOL WITHOUT ITS BIG CIRCLE. ABSENCE OF THE BIG CIRCLE SHOWS THAT THESE SOUNDS ARE NOT TRULY OPEN SOUNDS, INSTEAD THEY ARE A MODIFICATION OF THOSE SOUNDS.

## 5. STOP SOUNDS .

(K) [k]	(P) [p]	(T) [t] [t̥]	(L) [l] [ɭ]
			

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

5.1. SOUND «K» CAN BE HEARD IN WORDS «KEY», «CURIOSITY», «QUAKE».

I.P.A. ANALOGUE – [k].

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

I.P.A. ANALOGUE – [p].

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

I.P.A. ANALOGUES – [t] AND [t̥].

5.4. SOUND «L» CAN BE HEARD IN WORDS «LEMON», «LEAP», «LISTEN».

ONLY THE SOFT VERSION OF THE «L» IS USED.

THE HARD VERSION OF THIS SOUND IS NOT USED.

I.P.A. ANALOGUES – [l] AND [ɭ].

THE «L» SOUND EXISTS IN THE ALPHABET ONLY FOR PURPOSES OF COMPATIBILITY WITH SOME LANGUAGES. IT IS A FUNNY FACT THAT THE «L» SOUND DOES NOT EXIST IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE AT ALL. ONE OF THE MOST WISE NATIONS ON THE PLANET JUST OMITTS THIS SOUND AND THERE IS A REASON FOR THAT. MOREOVER, ANOTHER WISE NATION OF GERMANS DOES NOT USE THE HARD VARIANT OF THIS «L» SOUND. THE «L» SOUND IN “DEUTSCHE SPRACHE” IS VERY SOFT. MANY PEOPLE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM PRONOUNCE THE HARD «L» AS «W», IF YOU LISTEN ATTENTIVELY. ALL THIS IS DUE TO THIS «L» SOUND BEING THE MOST DIFFICULT SOUND TO PRODUCE. IN ADDITION, THE HARD «L» SOUND MAKES ALMOST NO NOTICEABLE EFFECT WHEN SINGING IT LOUD. ALL THIS MAKES THE HARD VARIANT OF THE «L» USELESS.

## MEANING OF THE SYMBOLS .

THE CIRCLE IN THE OPEN SOUND 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. «E» 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. SOFT OPEN SOUNDS ARE A MIXTURE OF BASIC OPEN SOUNDS WITH A PARTIAL HORIZONTAL LINE OF THE «I» SOUND.

«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 WHICH IS THE REASON WHY SUCH STOP SOUNDS CAN NOT BE USED IN SINGING. THE VERTICAL LINE IN A STOP SOUND SYMBOL IS AT THE LEFT SIDE OF THE SYMBOL SHOWING THAT THESE SOUNDS BEGIN WITH THE AIR FLOW STOP AND CONTINUE WITH A SLIGHT MOTION WHICH IS DRAWN TO THE RIGHT SIDE FROM THE VERTICAL LINE.

THE BOTTOM PART OF THE COMPRESSED SOUND SYMBOLS SHOWS THEIR “WEIGHT”.

IF THE BOTTOM PART IS CLEAR OR EMPTY, THEN THE SOUND IS LIGHT.

IF THE BOTTOM PART HAS A DASH, A HORIZONTAL LINE ATTACHED TO THE MAIN PART OF THE SYMBOL, THEN THE SOUND IS HEAVY.

A SIMILAR LOGICS IS USED IN SOME OTHER LANGUAGES. FOR EXAMPLE, THE LIGHT VERSION OF THE «F» SOUND IN GERMAN LANGUAGE IS INSCRIBED AS “V” WHILE THE HARD VERSION IS A DOUBLE OF THAT “V” WHICH LOOKS LIKE “W”, TWO “V”-S IN A ROW.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE IS THE LATIN LETTER “B”, WHICH IS A DUPLICATED ARC OF THE SINGLE-ARCED “P” LETTER. THE SAME EFFECT IS USED IN THE ELVIAN LANGUAGES CREATED BY JOHN TOLKIEN. THE «MC» ALPHABET TRIES TO USE A “HEAVY WEIGHT” DASH AT THE BOTTOM TO SHOW THE SAME EFFECT.



## PHYLOSOPHY .

THE PHYLOSOPHY OF THIS ALPHABET IS QUITE SIMPLE BUT IT IS ALSO VERY POWERFUL. IF A COMPLICATED THING CAN NOT BE DESCRIBED WITH SIMPLE THINGS – THEN IT IS NOT A GOOD THING. THE TRUTH IS OFTEN SIMPLE. THE MAIN AIM OF THIS PHONETIC ALPHABET IS A TRUE AND UN-SPOILED RECORDING AND TRANSFER OF THE SINGING SOUNDS OF PEOPLE. IF A WORD CAN NOT BE TURNED INTO A SONG – THEN IT IS NOT A GOOD WORD.

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 NAME OF THIS ALPHABET CONSISTS OF TWO SYMBOLS WHICH WERE DESCRIBED EARLIER. THE FIRST SYMBOL OF TWO IS «M» AND MEANS FULL CLOSURE. THE SECOND AND THE LAST SYMBOL OF TWO IS «Є» AND MEANS FULL OPENING.

THE MAIN IDEA OF THE «MC» 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.

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

### POST SCRIPTUM .

A CURIOUS READER SHOULD ALREADY HAVE QUESTIONED HIM- OR HERSELF – WHAT ABOUT COMPOSITE SOUNDS LIKE «CH» AND «ZZ» ? EVERYTHING IS SIMPLE. COMPOSITE SOUNDS MAY BE PRODUCED BY A COMBINATION OF SIMPLE SOUNDS.

THE SOUND «CH» AS IN «CHARLIE», «CHILDREN» AND «CHOCOLATE»  
CAN BE MADE USING TWO LETTERS – «T» AND «SH».

THE SOUND «ZZ» AS IN «PIZZA», «MITSUBISHI» AND GERMAN WORD «ZEIT»  
CAN BE MADE USING TWO LETTERS – «T» AND «S».

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THE «ME» ALPHABET.  
END OF THE FILE.

