

Ts'íts'àsh Writing System

The Ts'íts'àsh language features an alphasyllabary that builds up syllabic glyphs by combining initial consonants with one or two vowel character's. The writing system itself is written differently from the romanization, in that it (a) doesn't include the accented characters that indicate tone, and (b) doesn't always use the exact same spelling. For this reason, spelling the language correctly will require more than simply knowing the romanization system.

The script itself looks like this:



Though there are a ton of unique combinations, there are only a handful of repeated elements that combine. Below is a series of grids listing each unique combination. In each grid, to get the character in question, type the sequence from the column on the left, followed by one of the terminations from the row on the top. The first item on the row on the left is a null, for when a word begins with a vowel. As an example, if you begin by finding the letter **K-** on the left, and follow it with the termination **-S** on the top, you will get the character returned to you on screen. (Note: The boxes shaded in gray below aren't possible.)

(C)V	-A	-I	-O	-U	-F	-S	-SH	-KH
Ø-								
B-								
D-								
F-								
K-								
K'-								
KH-								
P-								

The table above covers all simple syllables—that is, syllables with at most one consonant followed by at most one vowel. The full orthography supports all dual termination sequences, though, resulting in eight more tables. For the sake of completeness, those tables are included below. For more information (such as punctuation and numerals), **please skip ahead to page 9**. (Note: The cells shaded in orange below are identical to the related forms in the table above.)

(C)AV	-AA	-AI	-AO	-AU	-AF	-AS	-ASH	-AKH
SH-	ì	í	ó	ú	ö	ë	é	ë
T-	ì	í	ó	ú	ö	ë	é	ë
T'	ì	í	ó	ú	ö	ë	é	ë

(C)IV	-IA	-II	-IO	-IU	-IF	-IS	-ISH	-IKH
Ø-	ì	í	ó	ú	ö	ë	é	ë
B-	ì	í	ó	ú	ö	ë	é	ë
D-	ì	í	ó	ú	ö	ë	é	ë
F-	ì	í	ó	ú	ö	ë	é	ë
K-	ì	í	ó	ú	ö	ë	é	ë
K'-	ì	í	ó	ú	ö	ë	é	ë
KH-	ì	í	ó	ú	ö	ë	é	ë
P-	ì	í	ó	ú	ö	ë	é	ë
R-	ì	í	ó	ú	ö	ë	é	ë
S-	ì	í	ó	ú	ö	ë	é	ë
SH-	ì	í	ó	ú	ö	ë	é	ë
T-	ì	í	ó	ú	ö	ë	é	ë
T'	ì	í	ó	ú	ö	ë	é	ë

(C)OV	-OA	-OI	-OO	-OU	-OF	-OS	-OSH	-OKH
Ø-	ì	í	ó	ú	ö	ë	é	ë

(C)OV	-OA	-OI	-OO	-OU	-OF	-OS	-OSH	-OKH
B-	ì	í	ò	ó	ò	ò	ò	ò
D-	ì	í	ò	ó	ò	ò	ò	ò
F-	ì	í	ò	ó	ò	ò	ò	ò
K-	ì	í	ò	ó	ò	ò	ò	ò
K'-	ì	í	ò	ó	ò	ò	ò	ò
KH-	ì	í	ò	ó	ò	ò	ò	ò
P-	ì	í	ò	ó	ò	ò	ò	ò
R-	ì	í	ò	ó	ò	ò	ò	ò
S-	ì	í	ò	ó	ò	ò	ò	ò
SH-	ì	í	ò	ó	ò	ò	ò	ò
T-	ì	í	ò	ó	ò	ò	ò	ò
T'-	ì	í	ò	ó	ò	ò	ò	ò

(C)UV	-UA	-UI	-UO	-UU	-UF	-US	-USH	-UKH
Ø-	ì	í	ò	ó	ò	ò	ò	ò
B-	ì	í	ò	ó	ò	ò	ò	ò
D-	ì	í	ò	ó	ò	ò	ò	ò
F-	ì	í	ò	ó	ò	ò	ò	ò
K-	ì	í	ò	ó	ò	ò	ò	ò

(C)FV	-FA	-FI	-FO	-FU	-FF	-FS	-FSH	-FKH
SH-	শ	ষ	ঝ	ঘ	ঞ	ঢ	খ	ধ
T-	ত	ষ	ঝ	ঘ	ঞ	ঢ	খ	ধ
T'-	ত	ষ	ঝ	ঘ	ঞ	ঢ	খ	ধ

(C)KHK	-KHA	-KHI	-KHO	-KHU	-KHF	-KHS	-KHSH	-KHKH
K-	ꝑ	Ꝓ	ꝓ	Ꝕ	ꝕ	Ꝗ	ꝗ	Ꝙ
K'-	ꝑ	Ꝓ	ꝓ	Ꝕ	ꝕ	Ꝗ	ꝗ	Ꝙ
KH-	ꝑ	Ꝓ	ꝓ	Ꝕ	ꝕ	Ꝗ	ꝗ	Ꝙ
P-	ꝑ	Ꝓ	ꝓ	Ꝕ	ꝕ	Ꝗ	ꝗ	Ꝙ
R-	ꝑ	Ꝓ	ꝓ	Ꝕ	ꝕ	Ꝗ	ꝗ	Ꝙ
S-	ꝑ	Ꝓ	ꝓ	Ꝕ	ꝕ	Ꝗ	ꝗ	Ꝙ
SH-	ꝑ	Ꝓ	ꝓ	Ꝕ	ꝕ	Ꝗ	ꝗ	Ꝙ
T-	ꝑ	Ꝓ	ꝓ	Ꝕ	ꝕ	Ꝗ	ꝗ	Ꝙ
T'-	ꝑ	Ꝓ	ꝓ	Ꝕ	ꝕ	Ꝗ	ꝗ	Ꝙ

Ts'íts'àsh uses a base-10 number system. The numeral glyphs are shown below:

Roman	Ts'íts'àsh	Roman	Ts'íts'àsh	Roman	Ts'íts'àsh	Roman	Ts'íts'àsh
0	+	6	॥	20	ꝑ+	80	ꝝ+
1	—	7	॥	30	ꝑ+	90	ꝝ+
2	ꝑ	8	ꝝ	40	ꝑ+	100	—+
3	ꝑ	9	ꝝ	50	ꝑ+	101	—+
4	ꝑ	10	—+	60	॥+	200	ꝑ+
5	॥	11	—	70	॥+	1798	—॥ꝝ

The numbers were intended to be written left to right, but there's no reason they couldn't be written top to bottom, as below:

200	548	76	91	834
∨	匚	匚	×	匤
+	匚	匚	—	上
+	匤			匚

Ts'íts'àsh also has the following punctuation marks:

Roman	Ts'íts'àsh
Period/Question Mark/Exclamation	'
Comma/Hyphen	,
Colon/Semi-Colon/Quote	:
Currency Sign	*

In general, a sentence must begin and end with the ' mark . No distinction is made between questions and statements or exclamations. The , mark separates words and also separates the thousands column from the hundreds column in numbers. The : mark can be used to separate parts of a sentence in lieu of a full stop, and is also used to separate fractions of a number. That, combined with the currency sign *, can be used to indicate prices. For example, something that costs \$4,258.93 would be *匚'∨匚×上.