The Ghean script

This is a supplement to the description of Ghean on https://lemizh.conlang.org/lemeng/history.html.

Sequences of moræ were written from left to right, lines of text from top to bottom.

Vowel letters

Short and long vowels and diphthongs were written as follows.

Alternative glyphs for \bar{o} or \bar{o} were \bigcirc

Consonant letters

$$p > t \land T \lor q <$$

 $f \supset s \land sh \lor x \subset$

Consonant letters within a mora were combined in various ways, often by concatenating or overlapping symbols or reducing the number of strokes.

Modifiers

- **none** (default layout): consonant cluster written below vowel
- **nasal** (*): consonant cluster written below vowel, but smaller
- **trilled** (*r*): consonant cluster written after (i.e. to the right of) vowel
- **voiced** (*): consonant cluster written above vowel
- **lateral** (1): consonant cluster written above vowel, but smaller
- **breathy voiced** (f): like the default, with a short rising stroke / in the consonant cluster
- **implosive** (): like the default, with a small cross × in the consonant cluster

In trilled, voiced and lateral moræ with a zero vowel, the position of the vowel was marked with a dot. For the other modifiers, just the consonant cluster was written.

Tone

- **low tone** (à): a dot below the mora
- **neutral tone** (*a* \bar{a}): unmarked
- **mid-high tone** (a \acute{a}): a dot above the mora
- **high tone** (*â*): two dots above the mora

Moræ with a zero vowel always had neutral tone; the dot served a different purpose in these (see above).

Examples

