

EUPOMNISKRIPT

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Ἰντροδᾶκῃῃ • Introduction

Ἐὰτ ἰΖ Ἐυρομνἰσκρἰπτ?

Ἐυρομνἰσκρἰπτ ἰΖ ἠ σκρἰπτ δᾶζᾶἰnd τἰ ἰunἰφᾶἰ
δᾶ μᾶἰϰᾶρ ρᾶἰτἰἰ sἰstᾶmz ἰuzd ἰntἰ ἠ sἰἡγᾶλ
ᾶnd mᾶρ kᾶnsἰstᾶnt φᾶorm Ḅᾶἰ mᾶρμἰἡ δᾶ
κᾶρᾶκτᾶρz ᾶἄ δᾶ Ρᾶmᾶn, Γρἰκ ᾶnd Σἰρἰλἰκ
ᾶλφᾶἄἄts τἰγεδᾶρ.

What is Euromniskript?

Euromniskript is a script designed to unify the major writing systems used into a single and more consistent form by merging the characters of the Roman, Greek and Cyrillic alphabets together.

ΓΛΙΦΣ • Glyphs

Euromniskript λετάρζ hæβ βοθ απέρ ænd
 λοάρκεις φορμζ μαστ æζ δει du in Jurοπιέν
 λæηwάμζ. Ιϥ λæηwάμ wιλ juζ ə sάβσετ αβ δə
 λιστ шон бəло ακορδιη tu its on niδz, βατ шud
 στιλ μεικ δə αδάρ κεράκτəρζ əβειλəβəλ φορəη
 wəρdz. Δə ορδər αβ δə ΓΛΙΦΣ ΓΙΒəη hiρ iz
 στρικτιλ φορ κəηβινjəηs. Ιϥ λæηwάμ wιλ hæβ
 its on παρτικjυλər sort ορδər φορ λετάρζ
 ακορδιη tu δə κορəλειшəηz wιθ δə εκsιστιη
 σκριπτ juzd. Sam saundz αρ κριειτəd juziη
 δαιəκριτικəλ μαρκιηz wιϥ μει ορ μει πατ βι
 κəησιδərδ λετάρζ δəπενδιη απαν δερ φανκшəη
 wιθιν δə λæηwάμ.

Euromniskript letters have both uppercase and lowercase forms just as they do in European languages. Each language will use a subset of the list shown below according to its own needs, but should still make the other characters available for writing foreign words. The order of the glyphs given here is strictly for convenience. Each language will have its own particular sort order for letters according to the correlations with the existing script used. Some sounds are created using diacritical markings which may or may not be considered "letters" depending upon their function within the language.

ΒΕΙΣΙΚ ΣΙΜΒΟΛΖ

Basic Symbols

Upper	Lower	Usage	Examples	Notes
A	α	Roughly equivalent to the usage of A in most European languages represent sounds like the a in f<u>a</u>ther or the u in c<u>u</u>t .	φαδər = father	
Æ	æ	Represent sounds like the a in c<u>a</u>t .	κæτ = cat	
Б	б	Equivalent to B as generally used in most European languages.	βæτ = bat	
D	d	Equivalent to D as generally used in most European languages.	dɪd = deed	
Δ	δ	Like the voiced TH (ex: th<u>a</u>t) in English, or like the Greek Δ.	δατ = that	
Θ	θ	Like the unvoiced TH in English (ex: th<u>u</u>ck), or like the Greek Θ.	θικ = thick	
E	ε	Roughly equivalent to the usage of E in most European languages represent sounds like the e in s<u>e</u>t .	σετ = set	

Upper	Lower	Usage	Examples	Notes
Φ	φ	Equivalent to <i>F</i> as generally used in most European languages.	φαιφ = fife	
Γ	γ	Equivalent to the "hard" <i>G</i> as generally used in most European languages, pronounced like the g in go .	γερ = get	
Ƒ	ƒ	Used for the sound of the Greek <i>Γ</i> (gamma), or the Dutch or Danish <i>G</i> sound.		No use in English, except for names and foreign words.
Η	η	Equivalent to <i>H</i> in English, German and Scandinavian languages.	ηαι = high ηαι = how	
Ι	ι	Roughly equivalent to the usage of <i>I</i> in most European languages represent sounds like the i in mach<u>i</u>ne or s<u>i</u>t , or like ee in fe<u>e</u>t .	μῆιιν = high σιτ = sit φιτ = feet	Notice the lowercase letter has no dot.
Ј	ј	As used in most central or Eastern European languages. Like y in y<u>e</u>s . Used in Russian and other Slavic language to mark "soft" (palatized) consonants.	јес = yes	Notice the lowercase letter has no dot.
Κ	κ	Equivalent to <i>K</i> , <i>Q</i> or "hard" <i>C</i> as generally used in most European languages.	κᾶτ = cat	
Λ	λ	Equivalent to <i>L</i> as generally used in most European languages.	λιλᾶκ = lilac	
Μ	μ	Equivalent to <i>M</i> as generally used in most European languages.	μᾶτ = mat	
Ν	ν	Equivalent to <i>N</i> as generally used in most European languages.	νερ = net	
Ɔ	ɳ	Used like the NG found in English and other Germanic languages.	σιη = sing βᾶηκ = bank	
Ο	ο	Roughly equivalent to the usage of <i>O</i> in most European languages represent sounds like the o in no<u>t</u>e .	νοτ = note	
Π	π	Equivalent to <i>P</i> as generally used in most European languages.	πιτ = pit	

Upper	Lower	Usage	Examples	Notes
P	ρ	Equivalent to R as generally used in most European languages so it can be used to cover any of the rhotic sounds.	ρæηκ = rank	
S	S	Equivalent to the unvoiced S as generally used in most European languages.	σιστəρ = sister	
T	τ	Equivalent to T as generally used in most European languages.	τæηκ = tank	
U	υ	Equivalent to U as generally used in most European languages. Like the sounds of oo in loot or foot .	λυτ = lut φυτ = foot	
B	B	Equivalent to V as generally used in most European languages.	βαιβρειτ = vibrate	
W	w	Equivalent to W as used in English.	wετ = wet	
X	x	Equivalent to German CH , the H of most Slavic languages, or the J in Spanish.		No use in English, except for names and foreign words.
Ц	ц	Equivalent to German or Italian Z , <i>or</i> the C as used in most Slavic languages.		No use in English, except for names and foreign words.
Ч	ч	Equivalent to English or Spanish CH , Italian "soft" C or the Ч as used in the Cyrillic alphabet.	чæηs = chance φεч = fetch	
Ш	ш	Equivalent to English SH , German SCH or French CH .	шорτ = short φш = fish	
Y	y	Equivalent to the Y as it is used in Polish or like the Russian И .		No use in English, except for names and foreign words.
Ў	ў	Equivalent to English or Italian "soft" G as in gene , or the English J .	ўηη = gene	
Ж	ж	Equivalent to the French or Portuguese J . The same sound that occurs in English words like si in visi<u>o</u>n	βижəη = vision	

Upper	Lower	Usage	Examples	Notes
Ā	ā	Like French <i>AN</i> or <i>EN</i> , or Polish <i>Ą</i> .	(Fra) āφā = enfant (Pol) πρād = prąd	
Ē	ē	Like French <i>IN</i> , or Polish <i>Ę</i> .	(Fra) ē = in (Pol) πēd = pęd	
Ī	ī	Like Portuguese <i>IM</i> or <i>IN</i> .	(Por) sīku = cinco	
Ō	ō	Like French <i>ON</i> or Portuguese <i>OM</i> .	(Fra) ōō = bon (Por) ōō = bom	
Ū	ū	Like Portuguese <i>UM</i> or <i>UN</i> .	(Por) ū = um	