







































ᠨᠰᠢᠪᠢᠷᠢ ᠨᠢᠪᠢᠷᠢ ᠨᠢᠪᠢᠷᠢ ᠨᠢᠪᠢᠷᠢ nsibiri.blogspot.com

















✕ Ákágú: òdide usòrò nke asụsụ Ịgbò shí nsibiri || nsibiri alphabet






 p /p/	 b /b/	 g /g/	 d /d/	 r /r/	 t /t/
					
 k /k/	 f /f/	 h* /h/	 w /w/	 y /j/	 m /m/
					
 n /n/	 l /l/	 v /v/	 j /dʒ/	 z /z/	 s /s/
					












^ 'áká ọsọ' nọ na okpuru || ^ 'áká ọsọ' (quickhand) is underneath

mkpurụ ákágú ne enweghị áká ọsọ || akagu without quickhand letters (diagraphs)

 gb /gb/	 gw /gʷ/	 ch /tʃ/	 kp /kp/	 kw /kʷ/	 mm /əm/	 nn /ən/
 nw /nʷ/	 ny /ɲ/	 sh /ʃ/	 x /z/	 gh /ɣ/	 hnw /ŋw/	 ñ /ɲ/

ngòmi jiri /a/ || example of diacritics using /a/

 á /aː/	 à /aː/	 â /aː/	 ḁ /aː/	 ā /aː/
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 a /a/	 e /ɛ/	 u /u/	 i /i/	 o /o/
				
 (aa) /aː/	 (ee) /eː/	 (uu) /uː/	 (ii) /iː/	 (oo) /oː/

*àkpàtì òkpòntụ zịrị nà ó nwẹrẹ ólú ne jeghalí || grey boxes indicate tonality

ogidi ákágú || akagu ligatures

 hny /ɲj/	 ea /ɛ/	 ie /iɛ/
 uo /uɔ/	 ao /aːw/	 io /jɔ/
 ue /uɛ/	 eu /ɛ/	 ae /æ/

previous consonant to show that the particular assimilating vowel has been modified with the assimilated as well as taking the assimilated letter out of the concentration of the main line of writing.



Diacritics are used to show the intonation of a word. The marks used in akagu include the upward sloping line on the left side of the letter which indicates a high tone; the opposite is the downward sloping line on the letter which is on the right side of the letter which indicates a low tone. The upward facing 45° angle on the right indicates a high nasal tone, the downward is low nasal, and the 125° right facing angle is a mid or normal nasal tone. The markers can be used with any of the letters in the chart that is in a grey box.

III

There are also the vowels shown on the lower side of the chart that feature two bars at the top. These are long vowels, and for the ‘o’, there is a sperate character indicating the long ‘o’ vowel. The long vowel are vowels held for more than one beat such as the ‘oo’ in ‘moor’. These characters can have two diacritics on them, the rising line, and the dipping line.



Quick-hand akagu (under the main characters) are akagu specifically to be used with the Igbo language, while the larger characters shown above the quick-hand akagu is used for non-grammatical words like exclamations, noises, and other sounds not related to specific words; it is also used for non-Igbo languages. The two were made in order for Igbo and non-Igbo

words to be easily distinguishable. One of the key differences is that the quick hand doesn't feature bars at the ends of its tips.



The ligatures work just like other ligatures; they are two letters with two different sounds in the combined as the same letter, the difference in akagu is that they are vertical. They are used only with quick-hand, or Igbo akagu. The ligatures are for the ease of reading by reducing the amount of letters the user has to skim over. They are simply two letters that should be read as the two letters, the difference is that they have been compressed into a smaller space. The ligatures are learnt because they are combined to form specific sounds that would not be easily identifiable if not taught. These sounds are not represented by any single letter in akagu.

の 𐛆𐛇 𐛈𐛉 𐛊𐛋 𐛌𐛍 𐛎𐛏 𐛐𐛑 𐛒𐛓 𐛔𐛕 𐛖𐛗 𐛘𐛙 𐛚𐛛。



の 𐛆𐛇。