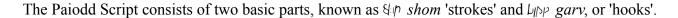
An Explanation of the Paiodd Script



There are three *shom*:

- ปุญชา calpshom 'downstroke', here:

The calpshom indicates low vowels or labial consonants, the lowest area of the mouth and the farthest forward, respectively.

- ษ: แนง suitshom 'midstroke', here: /

The suitshom indicates central vowels and alveolar/dental consonants, a middle position in the mouth, from top to bottom for vowels, and front to back for consonants.

- in 8 in onshom 'high stroke', here:

The onshom indicates high vowels and velar consonants, the highest and farthest back sounds in Paiodd.

The garv consists of two kinds:

The atgarv usually indicate stop consonants, though the signs for nasals and the approximates /w/ and /j/ are also formed from them.

- with highly doulgarbb 'bent hook': (< 2)

The doulgary indicate more sonorant sounds, including fricatives, rhotics, and laterals.

There are two directions in which garv can be attached to shom:

- plisu名:listly biltcuilir 'left': しくてく

Biltcuilir garv indicate voiceless consonants.

- กษส://// rescuilir 'right': ป 2 า ว

Rescuilir garv indicate voiced consonants.

Finally there are also two directions to which the garv may open:

-: P(x) = P(x) + P(x) on suplar 'up-facing': C(x) = C(x)

Onsupíar garv indicate less-sonorant sounds.

- nip:||s\forall:|u||s nebulsupiar 'down-facing': (<) >

Nebulsupiar garv indicate more sonorant sounds.

Thus, calpshom with onsupiar and biltcuilir atgarbb indicates the voiceless bilabial stop, /p/:

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