

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

The logosyllabary **Omyatloko** for the **Kala** conlang.

Created by Carl Buck

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𐄇 𐄈 𐄉 𐄊 𐄋
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A pangram of all syllable vowel markers, and at least one consonant each.

“What gives any particular element of language its role in the language is not its superficial physical properties but, rather, the relationships it enters into with the other elements of the language.” (Sampson, pg 12)

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Introduction

The “**omyatloko**” (*syllable carving*) script is primarily meant to be an epigraphic system, but a handwritten version is possible, and there is a “text” version as well.

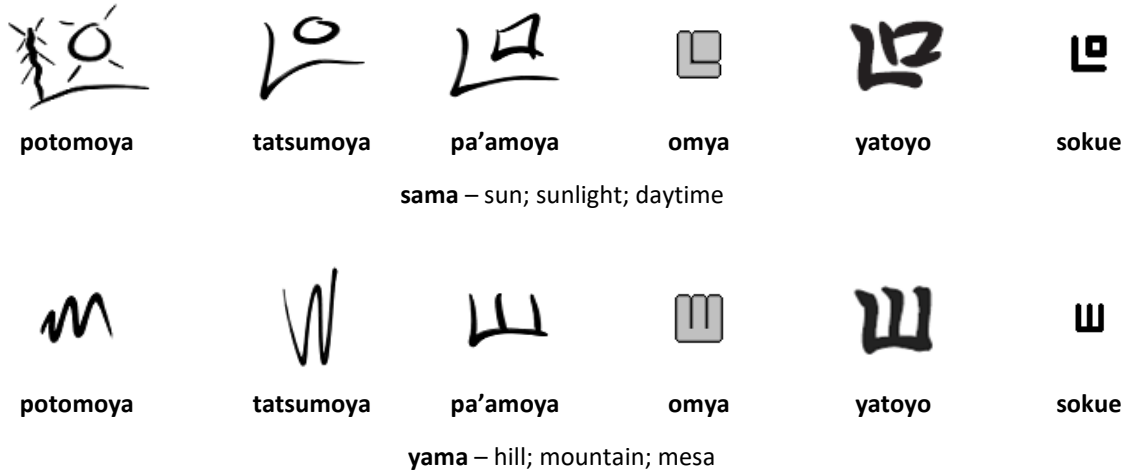
It is designed to be reminiscent of Mayan glyphs, Cuneiform, Japanese Kanji, or Chinese Hanzi. Along with the obvious natural language inspirations, several constructed scripts have motivated the creation of Omyatloko; [Pseudoglyphs](#), [Kamakawi](#), [Tepat](#), and [Sitelen](#). The glyphs are logosyllabic, combining about a thousand logograms (which represent whole words) and 220 syllabograms (which represent syllables).

This guide is meant to provide the reader with an understanding of how this system is used to write **Kala**. It also serves as potential inspiration for others to create similar works, or even more intricate systems. This writing system began in earnest in 2014 but had various predecessors and is could easily be considered a multi-decade aspiration. This script and its development have required hundreds of hours of reading, sketching, designing, redesigning, and consideration of not just orthography, but semantics, lexicography, diachrony, among numerous other aspects.

It is my sincere hope that folks not only appreciate this work but feel motivated by it to endeavor on their own projects with the same dedication.

Evolution of Glyphs

This is a fictitious development that was reverse engineered from the handwritten version.



The six stages of development can be described as follows; **potomoya** (*picture-writing*) is the earliest form, the pictographic and/or ideographic stage, written mostly on pottery or occasionally painted on dwellings or livestock to mark ownership. The **tatsumoya** (*glyph-writing*) is more logographic, and begins to lose pictographic elements, while retaining circular and rounded elements. Still used on handcrafts for decoration, more glyphs and wider semantic range is included in this stage.







The **pa'amoya** (*orderly-writing*) stage loses all curves and circles while still being less rigid than the **omya** (*carved*) stage. This stage begins the use on parchment, and further additions of glyphs, both with wider meanings, but also refined usage to better reflect nuance and grammar.







The **omya** stage was carved, mainly into wooden slabs for historical record keeping, but also into stone facades to mark ownership and denote importance of buildings. The **yatoyo** (*handwritten*) stage is still in use and has included multiple developments, such as the inclusion of [ekalo](#), and the addition of contextual readings. The **sokue** stage is a font-like text used in printed materials and follows the same usage patterns and rules as **yatoyo**.







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Examples of evolution

The following pages display a few more examples to show overall patterns:

					
potomoya	tatsumoya	pa'amoya	omya	yatoyo	sokue
ama (-ma) – time; period; moment					

					
potomoya	tatsumoya	pa'amoya	omya	yatoyo	sokue
uma – horse; equine					

					
potomoya	tatsumoya	pa'amoya	omya	yatoyo	sokue
noka – beak; bill; mouth					

					
potomoya	tatsumoya	pa'amoya	omya	yatoyo	sokue
punka – fruit; fruit tree					

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potomoya



tatsumoya



pa'amoya



omya



yatoyo



sokue

otla – bird; avian



potomoya



tatsumoya



pa'amoya



omya



yatoyo



sokue

maua (-hua) – flower; blossom; bud



potomoya



tatsumoya



pa'amoya



omya



yatoyo



sokue

maku – sleep; rest



potomoya



tatsumoya



pa'amoya



omya



yatoyo



sokue

uaso – drinking glass (cup); jug; pot; vessel

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potomoya



tatsumoya



pa'amoya



omya



yatoyo



sokue

maya – fluid; water; be wet



potomoya



tatsumoya



pa'amoya



omya



yatoyo



sokue

tsoya (-tso) – center; middle; mid-; half



potomoya



tatsumoya



pa'amoya



omya



yatoyo



sokue

muku – blade; weapon; arms; knife



potomoya



tatsumoya



pa'amoya



omya



yatoyo

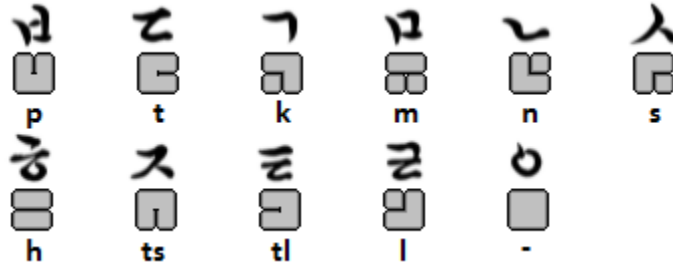


sokue

tsaka – house; residence; reside

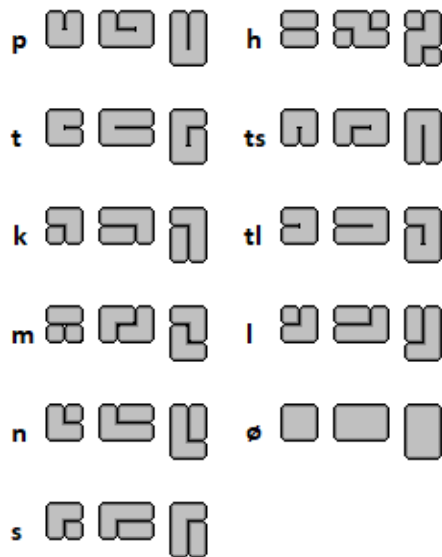
Syllabograms

The base consonant glyphs were directly inspired by Hangul.



Consonants

Each consonant has three forms. The form used depends on the vowel added when making the syllable glyph. (∅ = null consonant) These are arranged in the **pataka** order, explained [below](#).



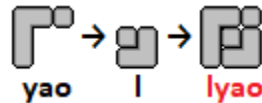
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Vowels

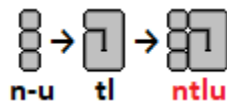
Vowel markers are designed to convey articulation of vowels, as well as palatalization or labialization. Consonantal pre-nasalization and diphthongs are also indicated. The blue squares in the chart below indicate the position of the consonant glyphs.

a	ua	ya	n-a
e	ue	ye	n-e
i	ai	yao	n-i
o	ao	yo	n-o
u	uai	-	n-u

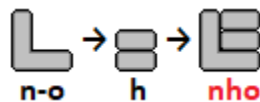
Based on the 20 vowel markers, and the 11 consonant components, there are 220 possible syllabograms, however, 81 of these are disallowed based on **Kala** phonotactics. A few good examples are “**lyao**”, “**ntlu**”, and “**nho**”.



The vowel combination [jaɔ] and the consonant [l]; the syllable “**lyao**” does not occur in Kala, and the glyph is used for “**oye**”, meaning ‘restrict; restrain’.



The vowel radical for a pre-nasalized consonant followed by the vowel [u] is placed to the left of the consonant component, in this case [tl]. The syllable “**ntlu**” does not occur anywhere in Kala, so the glyph is used for the word “**nyoma**”, meaning ‘rice’. It can be interpreted as a “*hand cupping grains of rice*”, so it becomes pictographic.



The vowel [n-o] and the consonant [h]; the syllable “**nho**” does not occur in **Kala**, so the glyph is used as an ideogram for the word “**atsi**”, meaning ‘angle’.

Logograms

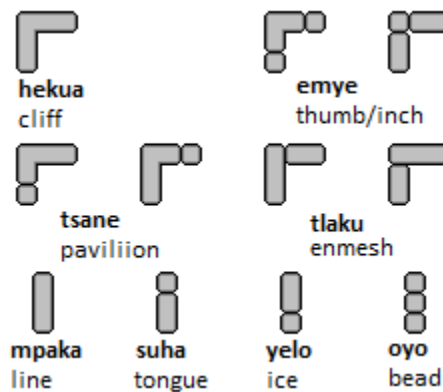
While the syllabogram signs are *phonograms*, whose meaning is determined by pronunciation, independent of visual characteristics, the logograms, by contrast, are dependent on meaning and whose sounds may alter based on usage.

Radicals

Kala logograms can be pictographic, or ideographic. In the context of logograms, vowel markers are considered radicals, and consonants become components. Radicals, unlike the semantic radicals of Hanzi or Kanji, are most often only visual references, however, can occasionally indicate some semantic information. Components are sometimes associated with pictographic forms they may resemble.

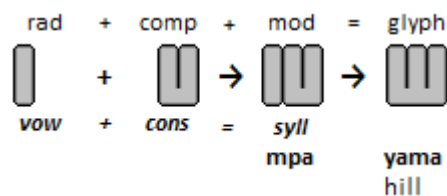


Each of these positional radicals can appear in various ways, and each variation is based on its appearance:



The categorization of glyphs by radical is most often based on the syllabogram that each glyph is derived from. It is similar to the radical categories of Japanese, such as *hen*, *tsukuri*, *ashi*, *tare*, *nyō*, etc.

The basic formula for glyph formation is;



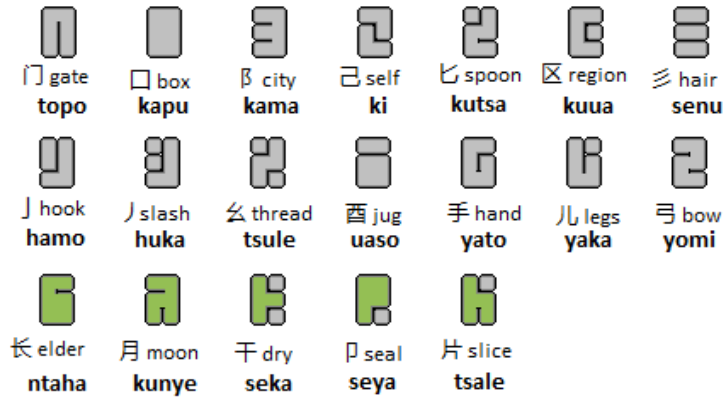
(This means that “**yama**” falls in the “**gate**” component category, modified by the “**nta**” position radical)

Or; radical + component (+ modification) = glyph | **vowel + consonant = syllable**

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Components

The components for many logograms are borrowed, loosely, from various Mayan glyphs, as well as CJKV ideographic radicals and components. The image below shows the 14 primary components used. Those in green were used in a previous version and may or may not be found in a few glyphs.



Reading of Glyphs

Due to the similarity of glyphs across components and the limited number of variations, glyphs are read from top to bottom, or left to right, depending on formation, in order to collate, categorize, and annotate. The glyphs tend to be classified by the full version of the component before the half-size version. Examples follow.



Here we see **muata** “*manners; be polite; politeness*” being categorized with the **hamo** component and the **nya** positional radical rather than the **senu** component and the **mpo** positional radical. This is based on the reading order of ‘top to bottom before left to right’.



The composition of some glyphs leaves open the possibility that it can be categorized in one of several ways. The above could be a combination of the **hamo** and **topo** components, or a modified version of the phonotactically disallowed syllables **lua** or **tye**. Based on the ‘TBLR’ reading order, it would be collated under the **hamo** component.

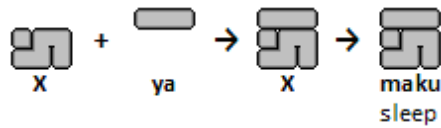
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Examples

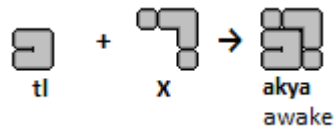
Here are some examples:



This example has the consonant [k] with the vowel [o] making the syllable “ko”, but when altered slightly, it makes the ideograph “**tanka**”, or ‘*eagle*’. This means that the “**tanka**” glyph has the “**ohi**” radical as that corresponds to the vowel [o].



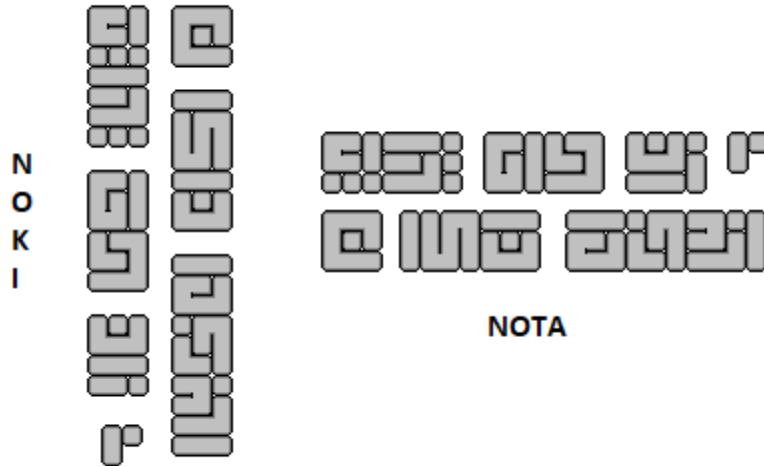
This is an example of a component lacking an inherent phonetic value. Though, when the “**nya**” radical is placed above it, it resembles a person with a blanket over them, thus, the meaning “*sleep*”.



This glyph features the consonantal component “**tl**” but a radical that has no corresponding vowel.

Writing Direction

Omyatloko glyphs are written in vertical (“noki”) columns from top-to-bottom, and left-to-right. They can also be written in horizontal (“nota”) lines.



umanalo tayo tlanan tsa'o nahe yenhaka amopayek

/uma'na:lo 'ta:jo 'tʰa:nan 'tsa:ʔo 'na:hɛ jena'ha:ka amo'pa:jek/

uma-na-lo ta-yo tlan-a-n tsa'o nahe ye-naha-ka amo-pa-ye-k

horse-FEM-PL 2sg.GEN people-ACC six into DIST-stream-AUG carry-ABIL-PST-NEG

Your mares were unable to carry the six people into that river over there.

Glyph types

All glyph types are used in the above example.

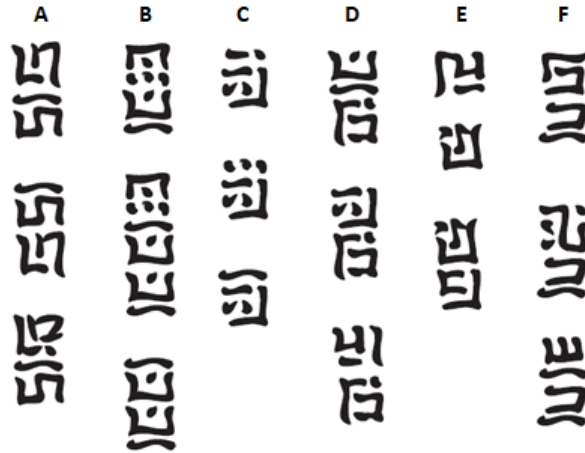


■ affix (half-glyph) ■ number ■ affixed reading

■ syllable ■ logogram

Contextual Reading

Many of the glyphs serve multiple roles, meaning they have full use as a noun, verb, or both, but they may also be used as particles and/or affixes. This is called **yontile** “*context* (circumstance reading)”. The primary meaning, or reading, is called **otomyena** “*surface sound*”, and the reading when affixed, **otoleka** “*attached sound*”. What follows are a few examples of this.



A1) **opua + tsoya > opuatso** meaning “*half-finished*”

A2) **tsoya + opua > tsoyapua** meaning “(has been) *halved*”

A3) **kunye + tsoya > kunyetso** meaning “*half-moon*”

B1) **kama + tlana > kamako** meaning “*villager; town-folk*”

B2) **kama + taha + tlana > kamahatlo** meaning “*urbanite; city-folk*”

B3) **taha + tlana > tahako** meaning “*large person*”

C1) **i-** (proximal) + **mo** (place; location) > **hina** meaning “*this place; here*”

C2) **ua-** (medial) + **mo** (place; location) > **uana** meaning “*that place; there (by you)*”

C3) **ye-** (distal) + **mo** (place; location) > **yemua** meaning “*that place; over there*”

D1) **tlana + ula > kola** meaning “*someone*”

D2) **mo + ula > mola** meaning “*somewhere*”

D3) **noma + ula > nola** meaning “*something*”

E1) **muya ka** meaning “(what are you) *doing?*”

E2) **kanyo + to > kanyoto** meaning “*interrogative*”

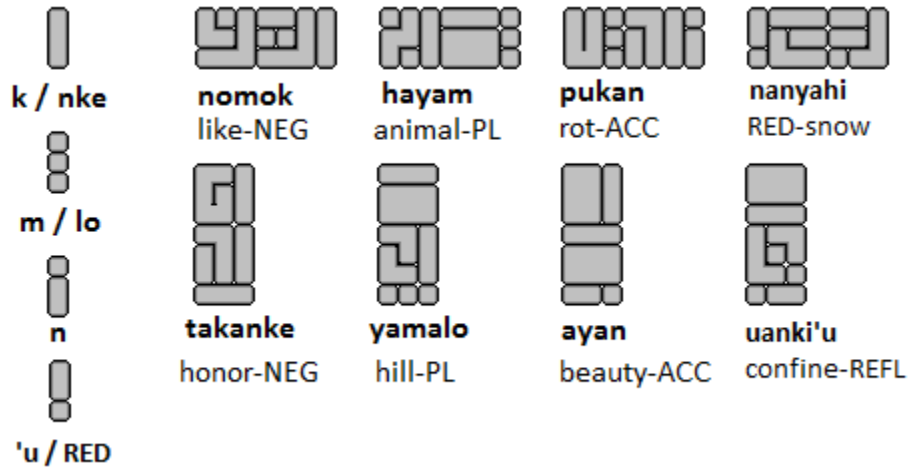
F1) **uaka + kutsu > ukatsu** meaning “*beef*”

F2) **mano + kutsu > manotsu** meaning “*poultry*”

F3) **masa + kutsu > masatsu** meaning “*venison*”

Other Symbols

Plurals, reduplication (or iteration), negatives, and accusatives are marked with suffixed symbols that do not constitute full glyphs. These are referred to as “**ekalo**”. In the **noki** direction they are appended to the bottoms of glyphs, and in the **nota** they are added to the right of the glyph.



Deixis

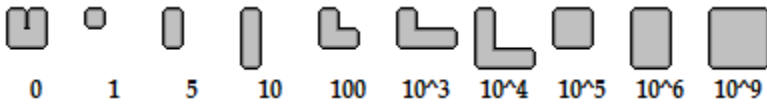
Deixis is marked with similar symbols that do not constitute full glyphs. They are prefixed to glyphs, on top in the vertical and initially in the horizontal directions.



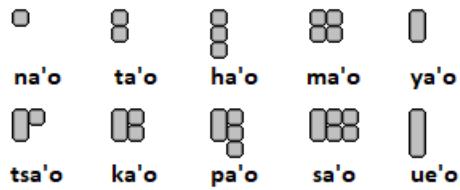
In the above sample, **tsaka** (meaning “house”) is rendered with each prefix. The top is the vertical method, and the bottom is the horizontal.

Numeral Glyphs

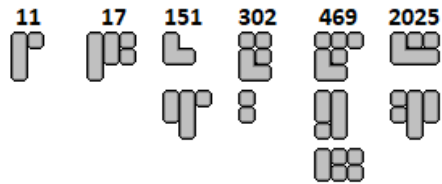
Numbers are formed from basic value glyphs arranged to convey large amounts.



One through Ten



Higher Numbers



Handwritten Numerals



Calligraphic Poetry

natsiuanke, or “grid poetry” developed as an homage to both the strict syllable count rules of Japanese [Haiku](#), Chinese [Chengyu](#); four-character idioms, and the typical two-column arrangement of [Mayan glyphs](#). It should be noted that in the context of **natsiuanke**, what constitutes a “glyph” includes all grammatical and or phonetic markers, known as the [ekalo](#).

Standard Form

The standard form **natsiuanke** is arranged in a nine-glyph 3x3 matrix, mirroring the 3x3 dot matrix that forms the glyphs themselves.



aye yamahue naha kontomu ma otlā ila

/ˈa:je jaˈma:hʷε ˈna:ha koˈnto:mu ma ˈo:tʃa ˈi:la/

past mountain-LOC river flow-INCH and bird fly

On the mountain the river began to flow, and the bird flew.



nahi nyepalomua mase naye mauan petsa kuhi

/ˈna:hi nepaˈlo:mʷa ˈma:je ˈna:je ˈma:wɑn ˈpe:tʃa ˈku:hi/

girl cloud-PL-COM dance while flower-ACC be.delicate grasp

The girl dances with the clouds while grasping a delicate flower.

Extended Form

The extended form functions exactly as the standard but allows for a 4x4 grid of glyphs.



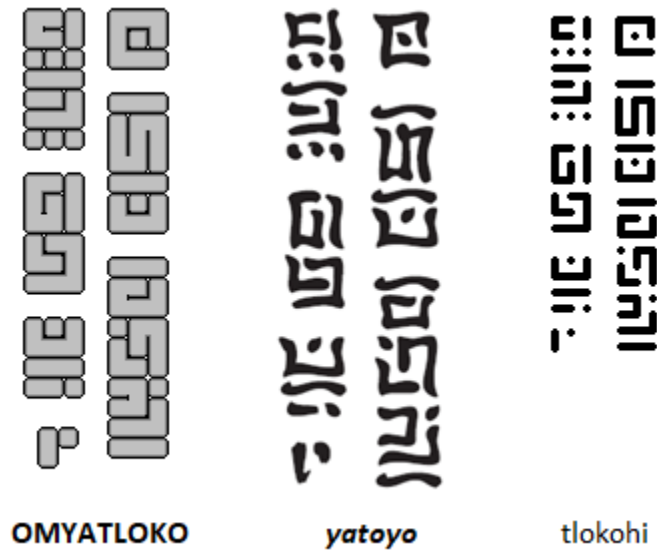
kamakom molinte nya punka tsame te sohokuetan pue kunye uayamu talatli
/ka'ma:kom mo'li:"tɛ na 'pu:ʔka t̥sa:mɛ tɛ soho'kʷe:tan pʷɛ 'ku:ɲɛ wa'ja:mu ta'la:t̥ti/
village-AG-PL forest-ABL for fruit gather of harvest-spring-ACC after moon ascend-INCH come-FUT
The villagers will return from the forest for the fruit gathering of the spring harvest after the moon begins to rise.



na'am selan muka ma tolon yasayo kipomua nya omoto sahyatle anya
1pl.EXCL waterfall-ACC face.toward and path-ACC wind.GEN hope-COM for think-way correct-REL watch
We face toward the waterfall watching hopefully for how to think what is correct by the wind.

Writing Styles

“Omyatloko” is primarily meant as a decorative epigraphic script. However, I have developed two other styles that are based on the primary script. The handwritten style of “omyatloko”, called “yatoyo” utilizes the logograms, and does use the “ekalo”, but can often consist of only syllables. The textual (font-like) style, like the monumental, uses all glyphs consistently and can be referred to as “tlokohi” or “small syllable”.



umanalo tayo tlanan tsa'o nahe yenhaka amopayek

/uma'na:lo 'ta:jo tʰa:nan tsa:ʔo 'na:hɛ jena'ha:ka amo'pa:jek/

uma-na-lo ta-yo tlan-a-n tsa'o nahe ye-naha-ka amo-pa-ye-k

horse-FEM-PL 2sg.GEN people-ACC six into DIST-stream-AUG carry-ABIL-PST-NEG

Your mares were unable to carry the six people into that river over there.

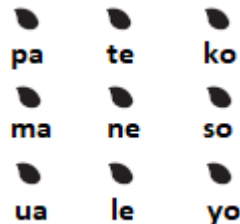
Brush Stroke Order

The basic principles for writing “**yatoyo**” are simple, namely that writing characters should be economical, with the fewest hand movements to write the most strokes possible. This promotes writing speed, accuracy, and readability. This idea is particularly important since as learners progress, characters often get more complex. Hence, stroke order aids learning and memorization.

General Guidelines:

write from top to bottom, and left to right
horizontal before vertical
outside before center (unless otherwise indicated)
dots and minor strokes last

Because each glyph uses all nine points in a 3×3 grid, each point is named to define and explain stroke order; this is called “**yatopa’a**”:



A few examples:



kuatla – *pa-te-ne : ma-ne : ma-ua-yo : ko-yo*
maua – *pa-ua-yo : te-ne-so : ko*
yama – *pa-ua-yo : te-le : ko-yo*
anya – *pa-ua : pa-ko : le-yo : so-yo : ne*

In these examples you can see that each point is not pronounced or listed as it may not be a juncture or stopping point for the brush. However, each point is covered by the brushstroke. A colon “:” marks a raise of the pen/brush.

Example



aye | seko nahapuanihue kuetso ma sahen nya to halinko | ampa o tsolan anya | o tsola te mutahue nahan sahe teya | kye tsola nke nye na muya yo tena kute ma ena nuesitli | seko tsolan koso ke uala na muyatli yo nantao nuesi | po tsola omopua ma nkata | po seko mutan te tsola uaya ma tsola yokomu | ehe nahan sahetsonko seko elo kute | naye silalon hoyo tsemanko seko ka'e tsola kaue ma o kye nye muyaye ka...ima ta nuesi | seko kye na'i tlanipak...itla katan nayo

it was | scorpion river-bank-LOC stroll and across-ACC for way wonder-PROG | sudden 3s.ANIM fox-ACC see | 3s.ANIM fox of back-LOC river-ACC across request | was-said fox no because 1s do then 2s-P.1s sting and P.1s drown-FUT | scorpion fox-ACC assure TOP verily 1s do-FUT then both.of.us drown | so fox think-PFV and agree | so scorpion back-ACC of fox ascend and fox swim-INCH | but river-ACC across-half-PROG scorpion P.3s bite | during vein-PL-ACC 3s.ANIM.GEN overflow-PROG scorpion toward fox look.at and 3s was.said because do-PST Q now 2s drown | scorpion was.said 1s.REFL cease-ABIL-NEG this essence-ACC 1s.GEN

"A scorpion was walking along the bank of a river, wondering how to get to the other side. Suddenly he saw a fox. He asked the fox to take him on his back across the river. The fox said, "No, if I do that, you'll sting me, and I'll drown." The scorpion assured him, "If I did that, we'd both drown." So, the fox thought about it and finally agreed. So, the scorpion climbed up on his back, and the fox began to swim. But halfway across the river, the scorpion stung him. As the poison filled his veins, the fox turned to the scorpion and said, "why did you do that? Now you'll drown too." "I couldn't help it," said the scorpion. "It's my nature.""

Glyph Dictionary

The glyphs are listed below in the “handwritten” style, by [component](#), then positional [radical](#), finally, by **pataka** order, explained below. Syllables in red, like **(tyo)**, indicate the glyph is formed from a phonotactically disallowed syllable.

Example:

← glyph

ula / -la ← reading / alt

(tlyao) ← syllable

any;

indefinite; ← English

some~

Collating Order

The “**pataka**”, or collating sequence (alphabetical order) is based on the order established in the **Naua** script.

Consonants	p	t	k	m	n	s	h	ts	tl	l
Vowels	a	e	i	o	u	ua	ue	ya	ye	yo

Based on this order, **ma** would come before **ha**, etc. Prenasalized syllables are ordered after their non-prenasalized counterparts, i.e., **mpa** comes after **pyo** but before **ta**. To see the collating sequence in action, look through the lexicon. This order can be vocalized as “*pa, ta, ka, ma, na, nya, sa, ha, tsa, tla, ua, la, ya, a*”, this aids in memorization and organization.

The Fourteen Primary Components

topo	kapu	kama	ki	kutsa	kuua	senu
hamo	huka	tsule	uaso	yato	yaka	yomi

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

Topo (gate)

门 𠂇 𠂈

MYO

𠂇	𠂈	𠂉	𠂊	𠂋	𠂌	𠂍	𠂎
pale	poke	pyaka	pyoki / -pyo	mpika	ta	taka	tako
sell; sale; market	obscure; blur; mix- up	tiger	disease; be ill; be sick	pitch; sap; resin	you (2sg)	honor; esteem; respect	be content; satisfied
𠂏	𠂐	𠂑	𠂒	𠂓	𠂔	𠂕	𠂖
tali	kemu (<i>tsyao</i>)	kipo	kinte	kimu	kihu	kitsi	kosi
temple; shrine	experience; undergo	aspire; hope; wish	invert; upside- down	duty; responsibility	weather; climate	texture; grain	formal; official
𠂗	𠂘	𠂙	𠂚	𠂛	𠂜	𠂝	𠂞
kotsi / -tsi	kutle	nkelo	nkohe (<i>tyao</i>)	mune	mutla (<i>tlyo</i>)	mu'e	nipo
evidence; proof; prove	saltpeter; potassium nitrate	hinder; obstruct	fossil resin; amber	chest; breast	absolute; unconditional	rhombus; diamond	compel; force

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

𐌲

simo

pit; abyss

𐌵

haki

true; real

𐌶

hyotsi

flint stone

𐌷

tsaka
(**tsyo**)

house;
home

𐌸

tse'e

across;
through

𐌹

tsela

philosophic
theory

𐌺

tsuki / ki-

next; in
order;
sequence

𐌻

tsuya

main;
primary

𐌼

tlonku

keel; water
wheel

𐌽

apa

closed;
shut

𐌾

atli / -tli

future

𐌿

unya

know;
understand

𐍀

ula / -la
(**tlyao**)

any;
indefinite;
some~

𐍁

yosu

moss;
lichen

𐍂

yotsa
(**tyo**)

cheek; face

NTA

𐍃

pata
(**ntsa**)

tile; brick

𐍄

tenta
(**ntsu**)

curtain;
partition;
screen

𐍅

nkilo
(**ntse**)

bright;
resonant;
distinct

𐍆

misa

road; path

𐍇

muapa

set apart;
appropriate

𐍈

naha

river;
stream

𐍉

suta

reside;
dwell;
settle

𐍊

hama

defend;
protect































𐍋

yama

mountain;
hill












Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

MPO















							
paho	peta	pelo	pyona	tapo	tili	tiya	toka
dock; pier; wharf	map; cartography	advance; improve	brittle; fragile	shoulder; branch	stain; sully; tarnish	bread	tone; speech mode
							
toma	tomo	kanue	kumu / - mua	nkoyo	motsi	naye	huata (ntlo)
deplete; exhaust	offer; supply; provide	canvas (sailing; painting)	include; inclusion	lamb; sheep	bag; pouch; sack	during; while	shelf; stair
							
tsalo	tla	tlomi	api	apy (ntsi)	ahu	ilo	olo
clear; transparent	it (3sg.INAN)	fascinate; captivate	unroll; unravel	be clean; neat; pure	dam; weir; dike	cave; cavern	patrol; make rounds
							
ueha / -ue	yapo (ntso)	yate	yana	yano (ntli)	yesi		
want; desire	build; erect; assemble	leave behind; abandon	yellow	avoid; shun; evade	jade; emerald		

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

NYA























							
kana / -kan (-t)	kasu	katsue (tye)	misu (tl)	nyoto	sato (tlye)	sahi / -si	homa (tya)
lead; chief; leader	lend; borrow	owner; master; host	copper	scribble; jot; write quickly	sense; perceive	color; shade	message; notify
							
hyoka	tsila	ata (tlya) (be) name(d)					
attack; strike	lips; mouth						

TSUA

							
tanua	tono (tuai)	kayo	kiyo / kyo	kutsu / - tsu (tlua)	muka	muana (tua)	hyome (tlue)
discuss; talk	emote; feel; emotions	lose; misplace	fast; rapid; quick	flesh; meat	facing; towards sb/st	ocean; sea	surface; topside
							
tsata (tue)	tlaye	ano	aso (tluai)	enko	yale		
council; committee	according to; based on	again; iteration; layer	grill; roast	tin; pewter	door lock; key		

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

PAO







							
puha lung	tesue encourage; motivate; support	kuta fence; wall	nkihua lengthy in duration	nkoha shake; shrug (body)	manki tungsten; wolfram	monto torso; trunk	muanya gap; hole; ditch
							
muesa institution; agency	niyo be contained; content	nyema century	nyolo ant; insect	sanka delta [geography]	sela waterfall; cascade	huala important	tsipe basic; fundamental; elementary
							
tsuta backward; reverse	tle'e around; encircling; surrounding	tlolo cool / warm	akya awake	aoya deep blue	etle prolong; defer; stall		

AKE

							
poyo rich; abundant; wealthy	topo gate; door	meli bow	hekua cliff; rockface	huye deep; profound	tsenka orange	tsiyo corridor; hallway	aka move slightly; drive
							
amue / - mue absence; be absent							

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

OHI

							
taso	kolo	nkanu	nkasu	nkola	mala / -mpo	noma	saha
stable; steady; firm	notch; concave	short (in height or length)	intrude; to charge in	choose; decide	bad; unfavorable	thing; object	history; annals
							
tsiua	tlohi	tloua	tloya	apua	amya	atsu	aye / -ye
lake; pond	salmon; trout	dew (moisture on plants)	discover; find	song; sing	like; fond of (people)	thick; solid	past
							
umpa	uma	uatsi					
hinge; pivot; fulcrum	horse; equine	fish; piscine					

Kapu (box)

□ 𠃉 𠃊

𠃉

poto
(n-u)

photo;
image

𠃊

pyota

cube;
block; be
square

𠃋

kaha

paper;
page

𠃌

kunye
(n-i)

moon;
lunar

𠃍

moya
(n-e)

write;
symbol

𠃎

mula / -mu

begin; start

𠃏

natsa

paint; draw

𠃐

santo

trunk;
chest

𠃑

sama
(n-o)

sun; solar;
(star)

𠃒

sanyo

era (19
years)

𠃓

senu (sen-)

hair; fur

𠃔

huatso

midnight

𠃕

atsa
(X)

disc; wheel

𠃖

omya
(n-a)

engrave;
carve

𠃗

yomua

morning;
dawn

𠃘

yona

book; scroll

𠃙

yohua
night;
darkness

𠃚

yotso
noon; midday

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

Kama (city)

𐌲 𐌸

NTA

𐌲

pahe

against;
touching

𐌸

tona

tuna;
flounder

𐌸

kanti

deceive;
cheat

𐌲

kina

mammal

𐌲

meua

accomplish;
achieve

𐌲

hika

wait;
pause; halt

𐌲

tsasu

cursive
writing

𐌲

tsenye

sediment;
deposit
(geology)

𐌲

tsikue

habit;
custom;
tradition

𐌸

tleyo

province;
territory

𐌸

uanyo

bay; gulf

𐌸

yakue

sapphire

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

NYA

pa'u
tree bark;
outer
covering

ponka
appreciate;
enjoy

tenyo
paradise

kitsa
dark
(ly/ness)

kopi
bridge;
crosspiece

kuhua
meet (ing)

moli
forest; trees

nota
be
horizontal;
lie

noki
vertical;
erect;
upright

notli
inn;
tavern;
hotel

heua
air; sky;
oxygen

hono
port;
harbor

tsiko
oven;
furnace;
stove

umo
unity; unify

uahya
tribe;
ethnicity

yanu
melancholy;
dismay

onte
will;
determination

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

TSUA



panta
marsh;
swamp;
wetland



patli
birch;
poplar



poti
goat; ram



mpato
fortress;
fortification



kipu
mood;
mental
state



koma
conceal;
hide away



nkolo
are/acre
(area)



masa
deer; elk;
cervidae



nesa
system;
organization



tsonka
public;
common



tsusu
focus;
concentrate



uampu
cone; awl;
bore



empi
chalk;
limestone;
lye



enya
mirror;
reflect



itlo
be equal;
same

AKE



pyolo
business;
office



mpina
euphony



mpuku
complex;
complicated



toua
arbitrate;
mediate



kyanko
kohl; grey
mineral



nokye
agriculture;
cultivate



seye
dowry;
trousseau



hyoko
bulb;
bulbous;
bloated



tletso
prism;
prismatic
lens



oto
noise; sound



yomu
read;
count;
study

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

Ki (self)

己 己

NTA

𠄎

tama

be good;
well;
proper

𠄏

temu

nurture;
raise;
foster

𠄐

totso

eavesdrop;
monitor

𠄑

ntaha
(nma)

ancestor;
elder

𠄒

kuyo
(nme)

intrinsic;
inherent

𠄓

nkahi

shellfish;
mollusks

𠄔

nkila

blink;
glance

𠄕

mita

dog; canine

𠄖

na

I; me (1sg)

𠄗

saka

gender

𠄘

semye

explain;
comment

𠄙

tsa'a / utla

beaver /
otter

𠄚

tsenyo

oval;
ellipse

𠄛

tsuali

thunder;
rumble

𠄜

tlela

bathe;
wash

𠄝

yempu
(nmu)

handle;
deal with

NYA

𠄞

pito

navel; belly
button

𠄟

ntelo

interact;
interplay

𠄠

kale

scout;
explore;
investigate

𠄡

kunta

army;
military

𠄢

muele

direction

𠄣

myoso

component;
element

𠄤

nata / nta

relative;
kin

𠄥

silo

soft;
puerile

𠄦

soku

attribute

𠄧

tsaku

idea;
thought

𠄨

tlaka / -ta

man; male

𠄩

omo

think;
consider;
ponder














𠄪

yote














help; assist

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

TSUA

							
toue mist; smoke; vapor	ketsa / -ke doubt; suspicion	kume / - me cancel; undo	maka music; tune	hatsa luck; fate	amye / - mpe be alone; sole	inti self- restraint; discipline	ike gene; quality
							
ihua scold; shout at; rebuke	oma roar; cry; howl	ume artificial; man-made	uapya insult; ridicule	yoha / -yo have; posses			

AKE

							
puaka forehead; skull	tanka eagle; falcon; hawk	tonye automatic; involuntary	ntaka energy; fortitude	kata essence; nature	kyosa copulate; fornicate	mane prohibit; forbid; ban	nyaue exterior; outside
							
sana health; hygiene	tsanto meditation	inka still; calm	uku number; count	uenyo decade; period			

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

Kutsa (spoon)




























NTA

penko study intensively	pyasa custom; convention	pyotsi tail/caudal fin/feathers	toki convex; bulge	kinu lapis lazuli; azure	nkota maple; sycamore	nkosa late summer (serotinal)	manyo size; height
nasa birth; born	natsu summer	nyahe by means of; via	sapo light; easy; soft	sepu mill (stone)	hami pregnancy; carry a child	hyanta grandparent	tsampu iodine
tsatle crane; egret	ame axe; hatchet	ana brain; head	uepya age (361 years)				

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

NYA

							
pinya	piyo	pyoho	tipua	topue	tolu	ntopa	kapa
diligence; hard work	bee; wasp	flea; mite; tick	fall; drop	undertow; be dragged down	entice; tempt	break through; puncture	enough; sufficient
							
kema	kupa	kutsa	ku'u	kuaha / -ua	maku	maha	milo
work; labor; task	die; be dead; death	spoon; ladle	cereal; grain	study; science; - ology	sleep; rest	more; add; increase	bubble; foam; suds
							
moku	napyo	nyatsa	seka	sueho	tseme	ueto	yaua
pillow; rest one's head	wine; spirits	expose; reveal	dry; sharp	surf; crashing waves	drawer; tier; tray	stellar system; galaxy	answer; reply
							
yetsa							
cry; weep; tear							

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

TSUA

pila
crush;
grind

pumpa
be lazy;
idle

tepye
beat;
knead;
pulse

tela
cut; slice;
chop

nta'i
baby;
infant

ntela
sever;
separate

kuha
cook;
prepare
food

kyanki
refrain;
abstain;
avert

nkampo
segment;
partition

mase
dance;
flicker

matsua
hint of
flavor;
taste

minta
specimen;
sample

mosi
whetstone;
millstone

neme
assume
responsibility

notsa
horseback;
mounted

sane
sheath;
encase

sitsa
heat; be
hot

holo
dig;
excavate;
scoop out

huetsi
compass;
determine
direction

tsinka
be at a
negative
angle

tsula
celebration;
festival

tlomya
crawl;
creep

tloho
lag;
retrogress

yenta
smelt;
refine

empa
run; flee

ehue

AKE

pyampu
bridge of
nose

tatsu
glyph;
logogram

topu
jump;
bounce

kosa
scythe;
sickle;
mow

ma'e
(in) front;
before

natla
self-
important;
arrogant

nisa
compare;
contrast;
ratio

nyotlo
nut; seed;
embryo

sikyo
womb;
uterus

sina
status;
station

sile
bell; signal

hoku
bulge;
knob;
protrude

huke
chaff; grain
husk

tsuna
join;
connect

eki
post horse;
relay
station

uente
bismuth

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

Kuaa (region)

𠄎 𠄏

NTA

𠄎	𠄏	𠄐	𠄑	𠄒	𠄓	𠄔	𠄕
puta	take	timu	keto	ketla	kuelo	masu	myena
be wrong; false	scenery; landscape	east	migrate; mobile; portable	red	gorge; strait; ravine	countryside	extent; surface

𠄖	𠄗	𠄘	𠄙	𠄚	𠄛	𠄜
nikua	nosa	sala / -sa	sika	soyo	tse'e / -tse	ule
wind; coil; wrap	subject; theme; topic	room; chamber	sip; savor	be abstract; abstraction	seem; appear as	affect; act on

NYA


















𠄝	𠄞	𠄟	𠄠	𠄡	𠄢	𠄣	𠄤
poye	pyo'o	tapa	tani	taha / -ha	kipa	kinya	kompā
ally; alliance	multiple; square	roof; lid; top	valley; ravine; gully	big; large; grand	gums; inner mouth	silver; coins	fungi; mold

𠄥	𠄦	𠄧	𠄨	𠄩	𠄪	𠄫	𠄬
nkomo	mina	munua	nomye	hate	hasa	hasua	yekua
storehouse; warehouse	south	culture; civilization	product; commodity	develop; make use of	private; personal	edge; brink; margin	cabinet; wardrobe














𠄭	𠄮
yeno	yoma
complete; full	day (light)

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

TSUA

































							
pasi bronze; brass	puama [pama] dusk; evening	tipu seabed; lowest part	kama / -ku city; town	kaya / -ku earth; world	kenta capital (city)	kita north	kuma bear; ursine
							
kyalo gem; jewel	nahe inside; within	niha / -ni good; pleasant; regular	siue leaf; herb; petal	hano pitch a camp	hanya nation; state; country	tlana / ko / -tlo person; individual	anto oath; swear
							
utse exclude; ignore							

AKE
































							
peha penetrate; puncture	kapyia receive; accept	kali slope; incline	kohe plateau; bluff; mesa	kuaa region; district	kyohu / - hu be drastic; extreme; aggressive	mali fictitious; fake; virtual	moyo heart; core
							
muhi environment; ecology	nisi west	nyeli (elila) pink; rose	salo press; push down	huepu apex; summit	tlipi tie; bind; fasten	yola rely/depend on	

Senu (hair)

彡 彡 彡

							
panki hemp; cannabis	pana rain	patla field; pasture	petsa delicate; tender	puana ghost; deity	pyonka be parallel	mpahe integrate; synthesize	mpiku glue; gum; rubber
							
tepu fish scales	kamya stun; shock; bewilder	keue permanent; constant	kimyo strange; unusual	kiso base; foundation	kisua root of plant	kotso earthen- ware	kunya arise; form; appear
							
kusa bird (that flies)	kuenu pinch; clutch; wring	nkeni visit; guest; patronize	mahe between; among	metle knuckle; joint	nato straight; direct	natli palm tree	nipyu louse; vermin
							
noto compassion; kindness	nyase eyelashes	seta be flat; smooth; silk	sitla meadow; sod	soho crops; harvest	sua be heavy; weighty	hale rudder; helm; vane	heme tremble; shiver; vibrate

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

							
heyā / -he (nhi)	hyeko	tseko	tsilo	tsompa	tsonta	tsukya	tsuli
need; require	balance; equilibrium	charcoal; coal; carbon	naked; bare; exposed	worship; pray	adolescent	lap; cycle; complete	currant; gooseberry
							
tlamo	tlika	tlihya	tloha	uahi	uali	ua'e	ueye
poplar; willow tree	family; kin	beard; moustache	grass; weeds	arbitrary; random	list; chart; diagram	above; over	situated; lie; positioned
							
yasue	yali	yele	yoka	yomo	yono	yoso	anu
cheap; low cost	forgive; pardon	pedestal; stand	deck; floor; story	right (side)	drama; play; theater	left (side)	hear; ear
							
atsi / tsi- (nho)	enta	esa	ito	o	okyo	usa	
angle; corner	record; note	cushion; mat; pad	tree; wood	she; he (3sg.ANIM)	clearing; glade	stripe; streak	

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

Hamo (hook)

𐌆 𐌇 𐌈

MYO

𐌆

pasua
(syo)

expand;
swell;
spread

𐌇

pese

gland;
small organ

𐌈

pusu

shake;
shock;
vibrate

𐌉

kalo

replace;
substitute

𐌊

kihyo

commerce;
trade

𐌋

kusu

push
[away];
press

𐌌

kyo'a

be quiet;
silence

𐌍

neko

cat; feline

𐌆

tsuana
(syao)

accept;
endure w/
patience

𐌇

anya
(lyo)

see; look;
watch; eye

𐌈

oye
(lyao)

restrain;
restrict;
bind

𐌉

uale

raw/source
material



















𐌊

yetsu

factual;
fact; real























Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

NTA













							
mpeli	tatsi (nse)	ntahi (nlu)	muta	myeka	myonta / - myo (nla)	sahye	hakyo / -kyo (nle)
wilderness; uncultivated; wild	stand; set up; establish	child; offspring	back; spine	neck; voice	allow; permit	stand side by side	school; college
							
hamo (nsu)	tsu'u	tlahu (nne)	uenta / ue-	uesi	yaka (nna)	yoti	anye
hook; barb; check mark	cork; plug	reach; attain	aunt/uncle	function; role	leg; limb; appendage	play; game; sport	lower back, waist
							
ahi / -hi (nsa)	aya (nnu)						
small; little	beauty						

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

MPO






















							
peti flightless bird	petso abdomen; belly	pinto swallow whole	tapua rectangle; square-like	kapyo gull; seagull	ki'i shriek; chirp	kupe arthropod; tick	nkapi kiss; embrace
							
nkaho stem; stalk	maua / - hua (nno) flower; plant	munta change; transform	seua (nso) care for; nurse	sohi / -so (nsi) species; type	tsoye sit with feet hanging	tlipu hang; be suspended	uesa coerce; intimidate; flank
							
uehyo (nni) be available	amy made; comprised; consist (of/from)	emya happen; occur	ipy tusk; horn; fang	ika (nli) age; generation	umye (nlo) electric [al/ity]		

NYA

							
kupy / -pye (lye) much; exceed; excessive	metla flute; whistle	me'a (-l) neat; even; level	muata manners; politeness	muate early; prior	naka / -na (lya) woman; female	noya happiness; be happy	sata (sya) govern; administer
							
tsanko ape; primate	tsiya (sye) freedom; liberty	tsumpa buy; purchase	onyo (-s) learn; study				

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

TSUA
























							
pyasu	mpana	tetsa	teyo	kato	kala / -tla	kaue	kito (lue)
trajectory; mean; diameter	wide; broad	implicate; involve	call on; find; look for [sb]	two story building	language; talk; speak; say	chin; jaw	subsist; survive
							
kyoma	kyohi	matse	muku (lua)	myana	naho (luai)	nyasa	sima
barren place; desert	refuse; reject	mix; blend	knife; blade; sword	variation; vary	rule; order; grammar	gratitude; thank	seat; chair; sit
							
hola	eua	ima	itsa	uaka			
cloth; towel	fin [of a fish]	now; yet	love; affection	ox; bull; bovine			

PAO

							
puka	tosa	katsua	kihua	namya	nyete	nyela	hiki
be corrupt; decay; rot	waste; squander	slip; slide; slippery	clear; fine weather	belong; be in proper place	open; start; turn on	arrowhead; projectile	brief; soon
							
tseta	tlapa	yamu	yetso	eka			
intersect; cross	musical horn	trapezium; trapezoid	boar; (wild) hog	affix; adhere			






















Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

AKE

							
puku / -pu clothing; attire	puani beach; coast; shore	tahe below; under	ntopi cliché; stereotype	mela endure; last	motso wave; undulation	sayo month (calendar)	sinto be deep; depth
							
sinka lion; beast	sotla foot; heel	suha mouth; tongue	hamu ash; bit by bit	honu turtle; tortoise	tlatsa fire; flame	tletsa column; beam	tlipya pound (mass)
							
tliya effect; efficacy	uaso cup; jug; vessel	ya'a medicine; drug; cure	youa weak; feeble	inya hunger; desirous of food	opua / - pua finish; complete; end	umpu / - mpu (lu) shape; form	

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

OHI

							
penua	tamya	ntahue	ntahya	katlo	keua	keya	kiti
continent; island	copy; duplicate	nibbling	grandchild	take risk; hazard	abandon; discard	gram; ounce (mass)	accelerate; expedite
							
konte	niua	nomo	sempo	soko	huta	tsopo	tlali
convey; distribute	garden; yard	like; fond of (thing)	plan; scheme; abacus	rescue; pluck from danger	bury; interred	prefer; preference	defeat; overpower
							
tlenyo	tlonki	eti	omyo	oyo			
millennium	solvent; solution	case; instance	perspective; view; opinion	bead; pearl			

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

Huka (slash)

NTA

mpunu
unbent;
straight

toku
resolve;
solve;
settle

kanka
corn; maize

kuali
drill; bore;
dig into

kyoli
interval;
length

makya
meddle;
interfere;
tamper

netsa
advantage

niki
persist in;
insist on

tsanta
usurp;
overstep

tseku
early spring
(prevernal)

tlenu
log; timber;
plank

enka
narrow;
thin

otsi
comply
(with);
obey

uaho
miss; feel
absence

yape
exercise

yotli
gourd;
melon;
squash

NYA

panya
rodent [rat;
hamster,
etc]

pela
cancel;
~lation

takue
demand;
request

tano
describe;
depict

tisi
bulk;
volume

tokue
puncture;
pierce

**toho /
-ho**
assert;
claim

koye
be
deliberate;
on purpose

kutla
be lumpy;
rock pile

kyaho
practice;
train; drill

kyompi
fine dust;
powder

noka
beak;
mouth

tsane
pavilion;
gazebo

tsale
splinter;
shard

uetsa
balance;
offset




























akai / -kai
deep red

opa
danger;
peril

**oya
(nmo)**
black































Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

TSUA

							
puna dirt; soil	tana fight; battle	tele shave; scrape; peel	tipa fit; suit; align	tonta permafrost; tundra	ntaku sibling	kahu furniture	kinyo intervene; involve
							
kompo seaweed	kota details; particulars	kuasi ore; mineral	muhe be sad; grief	myaku heartbeat; pulse	nala illuminate; light	neku winter (hibernal)	nopi pile; stack
							
senko fleece; wool; woolen	sonto quartz; topaz	hani range; scope	hyeka sand; beach	tsulo row; line; series	ampu nose; smell	opya symptom; indication	ohi decrease; subtract; less (than)
							
yatsi bite; chew; tooth	yetu authority; power	yeku circulate; distribute					

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

AKE
























							
tapya	teki	tipe	tiha / ti-	tomi	kanke	kanu	kaye
follow; accompany	enemy; combatant	be counterfeit; fake; forge	multiply (math.); multiplication; multi-	trait; feature	rigid; stiff	guitar; violin	until; up to
							
kiha	kihya	koto	komo	kono (nmi)	kotle	kuanu	kyehu
tall; long	source; origin	drum beat; rhythm	barn; stall; pen	gray; stone	pine/fir tree	bush; shrub	leisure; take a break
							
kyonko	kyoso	mano	matsu	meta	nyahi	suma	hiku
flavor; spice; season	compete; competition; match	fowl; poultry; chicken	victory; win; triumph	meter (length)	white; snow	window; portal	eaves; ledge or brim
							
huka	tsaya / -tsa	tsitli	uenti	yema	etsa		
slash (w/ a blade)	damn; cursed	farm; ranch	fade; wither; wilt	both; each	degree; rate		

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

Tsule (thread)






















么𠂇

NTA

							
pakyo	punka	mpiko	tika (nhu)	ntaua	ntaue	ntaya (nha)	kapo
storm; violent event	fruit (tree)	condor; vulture	cane; rattan; vine	derogatory; negative	cousin	spouse; partner	relationship; connection
							
keho	kueta	nketa	mahi	sau	sila	hipa	hinto
alarm; alert	spring (vernal)	turquoise	needle [sewing]; thorn	damp; wet; humid	artery; vein	infiltrate; sneak into	rate; frequency
							
hyepo	tsamo	tlale (nhe)	tlo'o	yata	yenka	yone	
tune; calibrate	reef; coral; shoal	tulip; lilac	elephant	greet / farewell	pitch; tone	sludge; ooze; slime	






Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

NYA

							
pusa flutter; flap	taki coat; jacket; robe	tekyo dough; noodle; pasta	ketsu unruly; rude	kohue regret; repent; remorse	kuanka irrigate; wash with water	kyohua exchange; swap; trade	miya core; pit; stone
							
nampu fountain; spring	haua believe; trust	heta fell; chop down	tsate knot; entangle	tsahe in exchange for	tsosi silk (fabric & fiber)	tsunka bug; insect	tlila purple; violet
							
ahya potato; yam	a'i worm; insect	uatse (-h) correlate; correspond	yatsa bridle; reins; harness	yoko swim; wade			

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

TSUA

							
pyete be slimy; viscous	tenka fix; repair; mend	tina bend; fold; twist	kuetso stroll; amble	nkina steep incline	male display; exhibit	natsi poem; poetry	naua rope; tie; bind
							
satsa weave; knit	hitsua righteous; just	hoko trench; moat	tsato chaos; be messy	tseyo loose; loosen; relax	tsita remove; take away; withdraw	tsule thread; wire	ela / -la become; change into
							
impi ginger (fruit; tree; color)	ota bird; avian	ueko barter; bargain	uekya squirm; wiggle				

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

AKE

pato

duck

**payo / -
pyao**

crooked;
bent;
warped

tonya

collapse;
disintegrate

konu

ambition;
volunteer

netsi

screw;
helix; spiral

neya / -ne

should;
ought;
suggest

**noko / -
nko**

continue;
progress

numu

style;
pattern

sahya

correct;
proper

hini

reed; rush

tsaua

complexion;
appearance

tsemua

candle;
wax

tsene

lightning;
thunder

tsi

embroidery

tlaya / -ya

marry; in-
law

tlonye

flexible;
pragmatic

aki

autumn

epye

scrape;
scratch

yonka

lava;
magma

Uaso (jug)

酉白

𠂇

pula
cauldron;
kettle; pot

𠂈

mpeka
frog; toad

𠂉

tanu
plate; dish

𠂊

kapu
basket; box

𠂋

kapua
barrel;
cask; tun

𠂌

kati
old;
ancient

𠂍

kahyo
porcelain;
ceramic

𠂎

kope
grease; oil;
baste

𠂏

kote
divulge;
leak out

𠂐

kuena
staple
crop/food

𠂑

nkapa
alcohol;
liquor

𠂒

masi
door/window
frame

𠂓

matla
stew;
soup;
broth

𠂔

moka
flour;
wheat

𠂕

mona
safe;
secure;
safety

𠂖

nekua
cupboard;
pantry

𠂗

saya
peace;
stillness

𠂘

sena
liter
(volume)

𠂙

siye
adapt;
adjust

𠂚

soye
list; index

𠂛

suku / -su
shop;
market

𠂜

haku
vomit;
regurgitate

𠂝

hyali
dairy; milk

𠂞

hyota / -
hyo
juice;
lotion;
extract

𠂟

tsala
paste;
sauce

𠂠

tsa'i
tea

𠂡

tseua
longevity;
lifespan

𠂢

tseue
nail; spike;
screw

𠂣

tsupu
mead
[honey
wine]

𠂤

tlaku
enmesh;
wrap
around

𠂥

ampe
arrange

𠂦

asua
skin; hide;
fur

𠂧

ale
oats;
wheat;
barley

𠂨

ina
food; eat

𠂩

inu
drink;
beverage

𠂪

inua
diet; food
& drink

𠂫

uapo
basin; sink

𠂬

yempa
table; desk

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

Yato (hand)

手 𠄎

NTA

𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
peya / -pe	tanko (ntu)	tepe	tiku	kanyo (ka)	kena	kitla	kuhi
piece; part; bit	group; team	conceal; cover	pick-up; withdrawal	question; ask; question marker	circle; sphere	create; invent	grasp; clench; hold
𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
mayo / - nyo	meha	mitla	nyehue	nyoma (ntlu)	hita	tsame	tlahi
tool; instrument; device	hit; strike; slap	arrow; dart	cloudy; overcast	rice	throw; cast	gather; collect; accumulate	convenient; be easy
𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
ati (ntle)	ama / -ma (ntla)	ane	ete	ehya	uta	ualo	uayo
normal; plain	time; moment	care for; look after	writing utensil	complete; whole	deliver; submit	bring; fetch; get	set aside; separate
𠄎							
ya'e							
near; close							

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

NYA

							
poli	pyela	mpila	mpoho (-ts)	tala	kuate	maya	nalo
force; violence	share; together	ball; sphere	gift; offer; present	come; arrive; return	twin	water; fluid	laugh; smile
							
nohya	hana	hosola	tseka	amo	asa	emye	onta / o-
bundle; pack; wrap	emit; give off; send out	hold; keep	pull; draw near	carry	alive; live	thumb; big toe; inch	parent; adult
							
oli / -li	ute	uano	uasi	ueyo / -ue (tsya)	yaue (-p)	yeta (tsye)	yelo
each; every; apiece	arm	other thing; st else	take; get; acquire	intent; intention	use; employ	give; transfer	ice; freeze; hail
							
yoke							
load; lading							

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

TSUA



pyola
revolve;
rotate



tatli / tli-
pack;
group



teya / -te
propose;
request



tini
spiral;
whirlpool



tinua
form;
sturdy



tokya
inspect;
examine



kesa
calculate;
compute



**nkasa /
nka**
measure
(ment)



mana
strength;
force



mesa
example;
model



mohe
put; place;
install



natsua
release; let
go



nime
appoint;
designate



tsayo
vehicle;
cart;
carriage



tsele
iron; steel



tsuhu
candy;
dessert;
sweets



tlakua
cricket;
slug



yato
hand; palm


























asi
salt



ulo
crop
rotation

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

AKE

							
pali	pomo	tatlo	tila	ketle	kuli	kuya (tu)	kuye
be saved; spared	handle; knob	regain; get back	finger; toe; point	chain; linked	spirit; soul; vigor	green; foliage	catch; grab
							
mato	nkiye	nila (tlu)	nopa	nuti	saye	sehe	sota
touch; feel; access	vegetable	blue	pull; stretch (out)	well; mineshaft; pit	along (a line/path)	cargo; freight	scatter; sow
							
hapyo	tsiue	tsoma	tlepa	uamya	anyo	umua	
catch; seize; capture	elbow	tobacco	teach; educate; train	schedule; agenda	year (365 days)	ache; pain	

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

Yaka (leg)























儿 𠃉

NTA

𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉
pala / -pa can (be); able; potential	pota flee; run away	pyeta egg; ovum	tatso wander; roam; drift	tima bleed; blood	titsua swagger; wide stance	ntome preserve; conserve	keha body; anatomy
𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉
munya linger; loiter	sapa boot; shoe	sahe opposite; across	sekua trace; track; trail	hatla living thing (plant/animal)	henyo resist; oppose	tsompi advance; onward	tlako dither; hesitate
𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉		
tlola intersperse; wedge	tló'e zeitgeist; tide of thought	uasa skill; trade; craft	uala verily; truly; indeed	enyo exhibition; to perform	upya / -pya attempt; try		

































Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

NYA

							
pako fresh; new	pamyé whip; lash; flog	penka impulse; impetus	punu minute; moment	pueto be ready/willing do sth	tese endure; suffer	topa bed; mattress	tolo path; route
							
kona dress; skirt	nampa blouse; shirt; vest	nekya retaliate; revenge	soto speed; velocity	haya / -hya animal; beast	tsapa effort; endeavor; struggle	tsimpa lame; limp; hobble	tsitla adorn; decorate
							
tsopi retreat; withdraw; recede	tlato recite; chant; intone	tlehe honest; candid	emyo walk awkwardly	uani alligator; crocodile	uesto bone; skeleton		

































Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

TSUA

							
mpasu make do; get by	mpale overturn; capsize; flip	tinta act; play role of ~	ka'u sit cross- legged	keta behave; conduct	koho float; drift	masue be nimble; agile	moko lizard
							
mustu conflict; friction	nyemi cape; headland	nyopa poor; impoverished	nyoso squat; crouch	haka pants; trousers	homu stage; platform	huato move about; to and fro	hueko friend; companion
							
tsipa ephemeral; temporary	tsipue / - tsue late; delayed	tsoka bump; collide with; strike	tsute slip and fall; stumble	tsuama sandwich; wrap	tlaha leave; depart	tlahe confluence; convergence	tlimu blanket; rug
							
uata intestine; gut; bowel	uene ship; vessel; boat	yake pursue; chase	yaso / -sue prepare; ready	yasu buffalo; bison	yetsi chair; stool	yonu ethic; moral; virtue	onto trample; stamp; tread

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

AKE

							
pena go about; busy oneself	mpaka border; line	mpekue go off track	teme impress; make an impression	te'e kick; trample; tread on	teua undertake; assume	tinto extend; reach	tihe be dense; viscous
							
kasa bamboo	konto flow; current	konka illegitimate	nkotsi march; parade	manka cold; cool	muaka dump; pour (out)	nama mature; grow	nya'e (nya) for; in order (to)
							
hisu department; division	hyotso elasticity; spring	tseye excited	tsomo walk on tiptoe	tsola fox; vulpes	tlima plow; till soil	tloma feather; plumage	anka hip; pelvis
							
anku / -nku mutual; reciprocate	oku owl	ola gold	utsa serve; service	uye now and then; occasionally	uaya ascend; climb	uetla upright drum	yala / -la go; walk

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

Yomi (bow)

弓已

NTA

𠄎

pisa

atrocidity;
savagery

𠄎

tasa

hunt; seek

𠄎

kinti

squirrel

𠄎

kisa

tear; rip;
split

𠄎

koli

tail;
extremity

𠄎

matso

brush
stroke; pen
mark

𠄎

nante

seldom;
rare

𠄎

satsi

recruit;
cast; enlist

𠄎

sikue

pig; pork;
swine

𠄎

si'i

crow;
raven

𠄎

tlanka

rank;
grade; level

𠄎

tlina

stop; halt;
cease

𠄎

anue

instruct;
tell;
command

𠄎

aha

melody;
tune

𠄎

otso

wolf;
lupine

𠄎

yomi

bow
(archery)

NYA

𠄎

peua

concede;
surrender

𠄎

pinta

tactful;
discreet

𠄎

tile

circumst-
ances;
situation

𠄎

katla

launch;
eject

𠄎

kinua

metallurgy;
metal
working

𠄎

ku'a

subdue; to
overthrow

𠄎

nkayo

week
(7 days)

𠄎

nkoma

raise; lift;
hoist

𠄎

naso
dragon;
lizard

𠄎

suele
lotus;
water lily

𠄎

tsoya / -tso
middle;
half

𠄎

tlatso
last; final

𠄎

anta
breathe;
inhale

𠄎

ila
fly; sail

𠄎




uane
trap; snare

𠄎

yasa
air; wind

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

TSUA

							
paha evil; coarse	putsi ambush; waylay	kinta be rampant; run wild	kohu fog; mist; steam	kupue curve; curved line	nkepa charge; sudden attack	malo brown	muaye soot; carbon black
							
muya / - mya do; make; cause	myeta / mye- season	neto saw; cut with ~	niya goal; reason	nomya action; activity	nyepa cloud; mist	tlitsi reasoning	ala wing (feathered appendage)

AKE

							
punta betray; rebel	mpula lamp; lantern	tanya damage; break	tonke trespass	tohu bean; pea	kamo entail; lead to; result in	kuatla reptile; snake	kuetla thresh; flail; thrash
							
kyali spear; lance	kyepe diagonal; zigzag	kyosu raid; invade	moha far; distant	hyonka miss; fail (to hit)	tsima hour; clock	esue fail; lose	yoli section; stage; phase

Tlokohi

The tlokohi syllables in one chart:

	p-	t-	k-	m-	n-	s-	h-	ts-	tl-	l-	-
-a	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
-ua	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
-ya	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
n-a	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
-e	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
-ue	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
-ye	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
n-e	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
-i	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
-ai	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
-yao	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
n-i	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
-o	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
-ao	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
-yo	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
n-o	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
-u	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
-uai	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
-		ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
n-u	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ

Syllables

The handwritten syllables for reference.

PA

pa

pe

pi

po

pu

pua

pue

pai

pao

puai

pya

pye

pyao

pyo

mpa

mpe

mpi

mpo

mpu

TA

ta

te

ti

to

tai

tao

nta

nte

nti

nto

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

KA

				
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku
				
kua	kue	kai	kao	kuai
				
kya	kye	kyao	kyo	-k
				
nka	nke	nki	nko	nku

MA

				
ma	me	mi	mo	mu
				
mua	mue	mai	mao	muai
				
mya	mye	myao	myo	-m

NA

				
na	ne	ni	no	nu
				
nua	nue	nai	nao	nuai
				
nya	nye	nyao	nyo	-n

SA

				
sa	se	si	so	su
				
sua	sue	sai	sao	suai

HA

				
ha	he	hi	ho	hu
				
hua	hue	hai	hao	huai
				
hya	hye	hyao	hyo	

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

TSA

tsa

tse

tsi

tso

tsu

tsua

tsue

tsai

tsao

tsuai

TLA

tla

tle

tli

tlo

tlai

tlao

LA

la

le

li

lo

lai

lao

A

a

e

i

o

u

ua

ue

ai

ao

uai

ya























ye

yao


























yo

Thematic Lists

Family




































							
ntaku / -ku sibling	ntaha ancestor; elder	ntahi / -hi (nlu) child; offspring	ntahue nibbling	ntahya grandchild	nta'i baby; infant	ntaue cousin	ntaya (nha) spouse; partner
							
konka illegitimate	nata / nta relative; kin	naka / -na (lya) woman; female	hueko friend; companion	hyanta grandparent	tsonta adolescent	tlaka / -ta man; male	tlana / ko / -tlo person; individual
							
tlaya / -ya marry; in- law	tlika family; kin	ata (tlya) (be) name(d)	onta / o- parent; adult	uahya tribe; ethnicity	uenta / ue- aunt/uncle		

In the below example, the **yatoyo** (*handwritten*) glyphs are syllables.

<i>tlaka / -ta</i>		<i>taya</i>		<i>hyanta / hya-</i>		<i>hyanahi</i>	
<i>ntaya / -ya</i>		husband		<i>naka / -na</i>			
<i>uenta / ue-</i>		<i>uena</i>				youngest grandmother	
<i>naka / -na</i>		aunt					
<i>ntaue / -ue</i>		<i>ntaueya</i>		<i>tlaka / -ta</i>		<i>takuha</i>	
<i>tlaya / -ya</i>		cousin-in-law		<i>ntaku / -ku</i>			
				<i>taha / -ha</i>			
				older brother			


Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

Food

							
punka	pyeta	tiya	tohu	kanka	kope	kuha	kutsu / - tsu (tlua)
fruit (tree)	egg; ovum	bread	bean; pea	corn; maize	grease; oil; baste	cook; prepare food	flesh; meat
							
kyonko	nkapa	nkiye	matsua	matla	moka	nyoma (ntlu)	nyotlo
flavor; spice; season	alcohol; liquor	vegetable	hint of flavor; taste	stew; soup; broth	flour; wheat	rice	nut; seed; embryo
							
sika	hyali	hyota / - hyo	tsala	tsa'i	tsupu	tsuhu	tsuli
sip; savor	dairy; milk	juice; lotion; extract	paste; sauce	tea	mead [honey wine]	candy; dessert; sweets	currant; gooseberry
							
tsuama	asi	aso (tluai)	ahya	ale	impi	ina	inu
sandwich; wrap	salt	grill; roast	potato; yam	oats; wheat; barley	ginger (fruit; tree; color)	food; eat	drink; beverage
							
inua	inya	yotli					
diet; food & drink	hunger; desirous of food	gourd; melon; squash					

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

Time

							
punu	tsima	yoma	yomua	yotso	puama [pama]	yohua	huatso
minute; moment	hour; clock	day (light)	morning; dawn	noon; midday	dusk; evening	night; darkness	midnight
							
nkayo	sayo	myeta / mye-	tseku	kueta	natsu	nkosa	aki
week (7 days)	month (calendar)	season	early spring (prevernal)	spring (vernal)	summer	late summer (serotinal)	autumn
							
neku	anyo	uenyo	sanyo	nyema	uepya	tlenyo	ama / -ma (ntla)
winter (hibernal)	year (365 days)	decade; period	era (19 years)	century	age (361 years)	millennium	time; moment
							
atli / -tli	aye / -ye	pako	kati	keue	tsipa	nkihua	hiki
future	past	fresh; new	old; ancient	permanent; constant	ephemeral; temporary	lengthy in duration	brief; soon
							
muate	tsipue / - tsue	nante	uye	uamya			
early; prior	late; delayed	seldom; rare	now and then; occasionally	schedule; agenda			

Omyatloko Logosyllabary for Kala

Color



ketla
red



kinya
silver; coins



kitsa
dark
(ly/ness)



kono
(nmi)
gray; stone



kuya
(tu)
green;
foliage



nketa
turquoise



malo
brown



nila
(tlu)
blue



nyahi
white;
snow



nyeli
(elila)
pink; rose



sahi / -si
color;
shade



tsalo
clear;
transparent



tsenka
orange



tliia
purple;
violet



akai / -kai
deep red



aoya
deep blue



ola
gold



oya
(nmo)
black



yana
yellow



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