

APPENDIX B

Cyanese Translation Process & Matrix

Here is the system I have developed to translate any English word or phrase into my own spoken and written language of Cyanese. I had explored this as part of my 'Thought Experiment' in Semester 1 and I wanted to expand upon it further. The idea for this way of working was conceived when I was composing my 'Total Serialism' music. I reasoned that the processes used in that method of writing could similarly be applied to words and spelling, so together with experimentation and a bit of trial and error, I devised the method below to construct the words of my own language.

Consonants				Vowels	
B	C21	C0	C-21	A	V0
C	C22	C1	C-20	E	V1
D	C23	C2	C-19	I	V2
F	C24	C3	C-18	O	V3
G	C25	C4	C-17	U	V4
H	C26	C5	C-16		
J	C27	C6	C-15		
K	C28	C7	C-14		
L	C29	C8	C-13		
M	C30	C9	C-12		
N	C31	C10	C-11		
P	C32	C11	C-10		
Q	C33	C12	C-9		
R	C34	C13	C-8		
S	C35	C14	C-7		
T	C36	C15	C-6		
V	C37	C16	C-5		
W	C38	C17	C-4		
X	C39	C18	C-3		
Y	C40	C19	C-2		
Z	C41	C20	C-1		

Table A

I have split the letters of the alphabet into 2 types (consonants and vowels) and numbered them in the table above: To translate any English word into my own language, please apply the following method:

- Taking the first letter of the English word, we start the translation process on its corresponding number in the above table (*Table A*). For example, the word 'HUNGRY' begins on C5 (for the letter H). The word 'OLDER' begins on V3 (for the letter O).
- We will use the word 'HUNGRY' for our first translation.
- First, using the matrix below (*Table D*), locate the first consonant H on the left-hand vertical column. Next, locate the second consonant along the top or bottom horizontal rows (which is the letter N in the word 'HUNGRY')
- Follow the row across and the column up/down until they intersect. This gives us the letter B as our new second consonant, which will replace N. Therefore, the word 'HUNGRY' has now become 'HUBGRY'.
- Next, using the matrix, we do the same for the interval between next pair of consonants of this changed word. For example, the interval between the B and G in 'HUBGRY'.
- Locate the first consonant B on the on the left-hand vertical column. Next, locate the second consonant G along the top or bottom horizontal rows. Follow the row across and the column up/down until they intersect
- This gives us the letter W (which now replaces the second consonant G). The word has now been changed to 'HUBWRY'.
- This process is then repeated for the interval between the next pair of consonants in 'HUBWRY'. (First consonant W and second consonant R). Remember, the first consonant in the new pair is always located on the left-

hand vertical column on the matrix, while the second consonant is along the top or bottom horizontal rows.

- This gives us the letter B, which replaces the R
- Word now becomes 'HUBWBY'
- Now for the interval between the next consonant pair of 'HUBWBY', which is B and Y.
- New letter is D, which replaces the Y.
- Word is now 'HUBWBD'. This means we have now inverted all consonants in the word.
- Now we follow the same process with the vowels using the vowels table (but in this case there is only one vowel, so that remains unchanged).
- After all changes, our word at present is 'HUBWBD'
- Now reverse the whole word so that it becomes 'DBWBUH' ** (see further rules below)

Consonants and vowels follow this method separately for every word being translated. You can start on either the vowels first or the consonants, but ALWAYS start on the FIRST letter of each type to follow the process.

So, in the example of the word 'OLDER', this would change as follows:

- On the matrix, the consonant pair of L (vertical) & D (horizontal) gives us the letter S
- S replaces the D, so word now becomes 'OLSER'
- In the next consonant pair, S (vertical) to R (horizontal) gives us the letter T
- T replaces the R, so word now becomes 'OLSET'

- All consonants have now been inverted, so next we move onto the vowels
- Vowel one O (vertical) to vowel two E (horizontal) gives us the letter A
- A replaces the E, so letter now becomes 'OSLAT'
- Whole word inverted is now 'OSLAT'
- Lastly, the word is now reversed to become 'TASLO'
- Therefore, 'OLDER' in my language is 'TASLO'

In addition to the above method, there are also a few other rules:

* If an English word only consists of one letter (e.g. 'A' or 'I') or one vowel and one consonant only (e.g. 'IS' or 'TO') then the vowels are replaced as follows:

Table B

WAS	BECOMES
A	I
E	U
I	A
O	E
U	O

- For example, 'IS' becomes 'AS' – which then becomes 'SA' when inverted.
- 'TO' becomes 'TE' which when inverted becomes 'ET'

** If any words when changed (and after inversion) have a pair of clashing consonants together (e.g., DB or WB), then these can be resolved by placing the following vowels between them:

FIRST CONSONANT IN CLASHING PAIR	VOWEL TO FOLLOW TO RESOLVE CLASH
B (C0)	U (V4)
C (C1)	U (V4)
D (C2)	U (V4)
F (C3)	U (V4)
G (C4)	O (V3)
H (C5)	O (V3)
J (C6)	O (V3)
K (C7)	O (V3)
L (C8)	I (V2)
M (C9)	I (V2)
N (C10)	I (V2)
P (C11)	I (V2)
Q (C12)	E (V1)
R (C13)	E (V1)
S (C14)	E (V1)
T (C15)	E (V1)
V (C16)	A (V0)
W (C17)	A (V0)
X (C18)	A (V0)
Y (C19)	A (V0)
Z (C20)	A (V0)

Table C

So, in our earlier example of the word 'HUNGRY' being changed to 'DBWBUH', with this rule above the word now becomes 'DUBWABUH'.

Therefore, the word 'HUNGRY' in my language is 'DUBWABUH'

***** If a word is exactly the same after translation, then the 'transposition' method is used as follows:**

- Count the number of consonants in the word, then for each of these replace them with the letters that are that number of positions down from them in 'table a' (see above)
- Do the same for the vowels
- Example: the word 'MONEY' has 3 consonants and 2 vowels, so each consonant is replaced with the letters that are 3 positions along in the table.

It now becomes 'QOREC'. Next, the vowels are replaced with the letters that are 2 positions along in the table. It now becomes 'QAROC'

- So 'MONEY' becomes 'QAROC'
- **N.B. This method is only used when a word stays exactly the same after being put through the first translation method**

****** To denote possessives (e.g. Earth's), the letter 's' after the apostrophe is replaced by the letter 'i' (e.g. Earth'i)**

Table D

CYANSESE TRANSLATION MATRIX - Consonants

		B	C	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X	Y	Z	
↑ F I R S T C O N S O N A N T ↓	B		Z	Y	X	W	V	T	S	R	Q	P	N	M	L	K	J	H	G	F	D	C	
	C	D		B	Z	Y	X	W	V	T	S	R	Q	P	N	M	L	K	J	H	G	F	
	D	G	F		C	B	Z	Y	X	W	V	T	S	R	Q	P	N	M	L	K	J	H	
	F	J	H	G		D	C	B	Z	Y	X	W	V	T	S	R	Q	P	N	M	L	K	
	G	L	K	J	H		F	D	C	B	Z	Y	X	W	V	T	S	R	Q	P	N	M	
	H	N	M	L	K	J		G	F	D	C	B	Z	Y	X	W	V	T	S	R	Q	P	
	J	Q	P	N	M	L	K		H	G	F	D	C	B	Z	Y	X	W	V	T	S	R	
	K	S	R	Q	P	N	M	L		J	H	G	F	D	C	B	Z	Y	X	W	V	T	
	L	V	T	S	R	Q	P	N	M		K	J	H	G	F	D	C	B	Z	Y	X	W	
	M	X	W	V	T	S	R	Q	P	N		L	K	J	H	G	F	D	C	B	Z	Y	
	N	Z	Y	X	W	V	T	S	R	Q	P		M	L	K	J	H	G	F	D	C	B	
	P	C	B	Z	Y	X	W	V	T	S	R	Q		N	M	L	K	J	H	G	F	D	
	Q	F	D	C	B	Z	Y	X	W	V	T	S	R		P	N	M	L	K	J	H	G	
	R	H	G	F	D	C	B	Z	Y	X	W	V	T	S		Q	P	N	M	L	K	J	
	S	K	J	H	G	F	D	C	B	Z	Y	X	W	V	T		R	Q	P	N	M	L	
	T	M	L	K	J	H	G	F	D	C	B	Z	Y	X	W	V		S	R	Q	P	N	
	V	P	N	M	L	K	J	H	G	F	D	C	B	Z	Y	X	W		T	S	R	Q	
	W	R	Q	P	N	M	L	K	J	H	G	F	D	C	B	Z	Y	X		V	T	S	
	X	T	S	R	Q	P	N	M	L	K	J	H	G	F	D	C	B	Z	Y		W	V	
	Y	W	V	T	S	R	Q	P	N	M	L	K	J	H	G	F	D	C	B	Z		X	
	Z	Y	X	W	V	T	S	R	Q	P	N	M	L	K	J	H	G	F	D	C	B		Z
			B	C	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X	Y	Z

← SECOND CONSONANT →

CYANSESE TRANSLATION MATRIX - Vowels

		A	E	I	O	U
FIRST VOWEL	A		U	O	I	E
	E	I		A	U	O
	I	U	O		E	A
	O	E	A	U		I
	U	O	I	E	A	
		A	E	I	O	U
		SECOND VOWEL				