

**Arestada of the
Committee for the Use of the Talossan Language
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Proposal A2014.1: Concerning the Determination of Regular Stress

The rule applied to determine stress on unstressmarked polysyllabic words and accompanying notes is modified to become:

If any syllable of a word contains a stress-marked vowel, then that is the syllable that is stressed. Otherwise, the syllable to be stressed is determined by applying this Rule of Stress:

Stress falls on the syllable containing the final vowel that is either marked with an umlaut (**ä**, **ö**, or **ü**) or followed by a consonant, after ignoring word-terminal **s** and the word endings **-en(s)**, **-ent(s)**, **-er(s)**, **-esch(en)**, **-eu(x)**, **-ica(s)**, **-ic(i)**, **-(esch)laiset(s)**, **-lor**, **-mint(s)**, **-p(h)äts**, and **-sqab(s)** (if the word ends with one of these). For the purposes of this rule, an **i** or **u** that immediately follows any vowel, and an **e** that immediately follows an **a**, are treated as consonants.

NOTES:

1. In words like **mici** (= 'crumbs'), **troica** (= 'trio'), and **ricas** (= 'windrows'), in which the stress rule fails to identify a stressed syllable, stress falls on the first syllable.
2. The optional final-syllable stress on a verb conjugated into the third-person singular future tense form is not marked. For instance, we write **lirarha** (= he/she/it will read), even though a speaker may stress the final syllable. [The final-syllable stress on the irregular verb conjugations **ischà** (= 'he/she/it will go/come'), **säperà** (= 'he/she/it will know'), and **serà** (= 'he/she/it will be') is not optional, and is marked.]
3. The words **azul** (= 'greetings'), **acest** (= 'this, that'), **vidarh** (= 'to see'), and **embù** (= 'both') may optionally be stressed on their first syllable.
4. In abbreviations where omitted letters are indicated by an apostrophe, stress is determined by the word's original spelling. Thus, **éu lament'** (= 'I am sorry') is stressed on the **e**, and **treslais't** (= 'third') is stressed on the **e**.

Proposal A2014.2: Concerning the Combination *ui/uj*

Unless written as **uj**, when this diphthong begins a word or follows **c'h, g, q,** or **s,** it is pronounced [wi]. When taking irregular stress in such cases, it is stressmarked as **uí**.

In other situations (including whenever written as **uj**), **ui** is pronounced [uj]. When stressmarked in these positions, the diphthong is marked **úi** (or **új**).

In all other diphthongs where a vowel follows **u,** the **u** is pronounced [w].

WITHOUT STRESSMARK	WITH STRESSMARK	PRONUNCIATION
uí or wí	uí or wí or wì	Unless written as uj , when this diphthong begins a word or follows c'h, g, q, or s, it is pronounced as /wi/ as in English <i>week</i> . When taking irregular stress in such cases, it is stressmarked as uí (or wí).
or uj	or úi or ùi or új or ùj	In other situations (including whenever written as uj), ui is pronounced /uj/ as in French <i>grenouille</i> and Spanish <i>muy</i> . When stressmarked in these positions, the diphthong is marked úi (or új).
uy or wy	uV or wV	Unstressed in this combination, the letter u forms a vowel combination and is pronounced /w/, very much like the English consonant <i>w</i> . So ua sounds like the <i>wa</i> in English waffle, uai like <i>wi</i> in English <i>wide</i> , ue like the <i>wa</i> in English <i>wade</i> or the <i>we</i> in English <i>wet</i> (or somewhere in-between), and so on. These polyphthongs may be seen using w in place of u , typically when following another vowel. Unlike u , when between two vowels, the letter w never combines with a preceding vowel, and always with the following vowel.

*Here, **y** represents the non-stressmarked form of any vocalic (except for **i** and **u** and any vowel combination that begins with **i** or **u**) and **V** represents the stressmarked form of **y**.*

Proposal A2014.3: Concerning Consonant Mutation and Modification

Historically, specific consonant sounds that begin a word (when that consonant leads into a vowel) changed in certain circumstances. Once uniformly reflected in writing, this consonant mutation was deprecated by the *Arestada* of April 1992 and is retained (and written) only written in specific cases.

For some speakers, the mutation system has been generalised into a tendency to modify some word-initial consonant sounds according to the historical consonant mutations, and similar to the softening that has become the standard pronunciation of **d** between vowels as /ð/. This modification in pronunciation by these speakers is not normally reflected in writing, except perhaps to explicitly indicate the pronunciation of such speakers in dialogue.

The Committee hereby resolves and recommends that in formal text, consonant mutation (or the similar modification in word-initial pronunciation, by some speakers) only be written in:

1. object pronouns following prepositions (for example, **per dtu** = 'for you' and **da thu** = 'of you'),
2. possessive pronouns following the feminine definite article (for example, **la tsía** = 'his/hers/its, of a feminine possession'),
3. the specific words and phrases that appear listed with mutation apparent in the official *Treisour* maintained by the Committee. These include specific constructions involving short words (as in **la mha** = 'the hand', **à mhíus** = 'at least', and **la phü** = 'the most'), and certain words that formed through either the addition of a prefix that caused mutation in the root word (such as **zemimhoct** = 'hint') or the collapse of a phrase that included mutation (such as **salamhenxh** = 'dining room').

Proposal A2014.4: Concerning Irregularity in Pronunciation and Stressmarking of Numbers

The Committee resolves and takes note of the following points concerning number words in Talossan:

1. While it would be proper to mark the irregular stress in **qátor** (= 'four'), **séifet** (= 'seven'), **bísquinc** (= 'ten'), **úndaveint** (= 'nineteen'), and **púsund** (= 'thousand'), and in the suffixed forms of those words (such as **séifetlaisets** = 'sevenths'), these words are usually seen written without such a mark. That is, as **qator**, **seifet**, **bisquinc**, **undaveintlaiset**, **pusundlaisets**, and so forth, which are simply considered to have irregular stress.
2. In the words **simca** (= 'five') and **simeinçe** (= 'fifty'), and in the ordinal forms thereof, the first **i** is often heard pronounced as /i/, like the vowel in the English word **bit**. This provision countermands (as a correction) the irregular pronunciation for those words which had been mistakenly given in the Arestada of 12 December 2007 (in which the vowel was specified as being irregularly pronounced as /y/, the sound of Talossan **ü**).
3. The words **vuit** (= 'eight'), **vuidesch** (= 'eighteen'), **vuieinçe** (= 'eighty'), and the ordinal and other forms built from these words (such as **vuitéu** and **vuitlaiset** = 'eighth' and **vuitet** = 'octet') are irregularly pronounced in that the **ui** diphthong is heard as /wi/, as in the Talossan word **guizua** (= 'guide').
4. Words that represent a collection of a specific number of four or more (people, etc., such as a musical ensemble) are created by suffixing **-et** (or, when the collection consists only of feminine members, **-eta**) to the root of the ordinal form of the word that ends with **-éu** (or, when feminine, **-éa**). For example, the proper terms for a collection of four and of five members are **quartet(a)** and **quintet(a)**, and not, as had been implied by prior materials, ***qátoret(a)** and ***simchet(a)**. (The terms for groups of fewer than four members remain **soleu** or **sola**, **duet** or **dueta**, and **troica**, which does not decline for gender.)
5. In other words that are formed through the addition of a suffix to a number-word, the root of the ordinal form of the number that ends with **-éu** (or, when feminine, **-éa**) may be used as the root of the suffixed word (as in point 4 of this resolution) in preference to using the cardinal form of the number as that root. For example, **nonaina** (= 'group of nine'), **seiftofobia** (= 'fear of the number seven'), and **quintarac'h** (= 'naturally occurring quintet').

Proposal A2014.5: Concerning Stressmarking of Umlauted Vowels

The Committee resolves and takes note of the following:

The 34 words where a vowel with an umlaut takes irregular stress are generally not seen stressmarked. However, when one wishes to indicate explicit stress (as for example in learning materials), the correct stress-marking method for such vowels (ä, ö, ü) is the addition of an acute or grave accent above the umlaut (á/à, ó/ò, ú/ù). However, such vowels are often not explicitly marked in practice.

The following lists all 34 words which would contain a stressmarked umlauted vowel (with the stressed vowel explicitly marked):

1. áflec'h (= 'venal')
2. asúndeton (= 'asyndeton')
3. cláxon (= 'siren (claxon)')
4. crúsalis (= 'chrysalis')
5. Cúclades (= 'Cyclades')
6. Cúclops (= 'Cyclops')
7. dúlspec'ht (= 'occult')
8. flúgel (= 'wing [of theatre, building]')
9. fúslac'ht (= 'fussy')
10. gúltec'h (= 'valid [temporarily]')
11. gúmnosperm (= 'gymnosperm')
12. húvell (= 'lowly (of low rank)')
13. láxhir (= 'strong')
14. lúmagnhac'ht (= 'limerick')
15. lústic'h (= 'rollicking')
16. sa múchet come (= 'as much as')
17. múschcel (= 'moss')
18. nù (= 'nude')
19. osúrac'h (= 'phlox')
20. prúving (= 'test')
21. rasúc'htec'h (= 'vindictive')
22. rücfúring (= 'repatriation')
23. sándwitsch (= 'sandwich')
24. sáparh (= 'to know [facts]')
25. sátin (= 'satin')
26. (foto)súnþesis (= '(photo)synthesis')
27. süsáadmin (= 'system administrator')
28. trúmac'h (= 'communicable [disease]')
29. túpin (= 'pot [for glue, etc.]')
30. úntrac'ht (= 'harmony')
31. úpsilon (= 'the letter Y')
32. vrúsanen (= 'bronchial tube')
33. xúlofon (= 'xylophone')
34. zespáts (= 'since')

Proposal A2014.6: Concerning the Word-Ending *-ind*

The Committee resolves as follows:

1. Irregular pronunciation of **-ind** in the word-endings **-ind**, **-inds**, **-indmint**, and **-indamint** is mandated by Resolution 9.1 of the Arestada of 12 December 2007. In all words in which any of those word-endings is suffixed in any other way, the ending is respelled such that **-ind** becomes **-ant** in the resulting suffixed word, to ensure preservation of the irregular pronunciation in the resulting word, with the exception of the word **sovinda** (= 'heiress'). Furthermore, any graphemes that had existed in the original word to indicate the pronunciation of a consonant **c** (as /k/) that had immediately preceded the ending are removed in the resulting suffixed word; for example, **üscarh** (= 'to dry') > **üs·chind** (= 'drying') > **üscantadoira** (= 'dryer [drying machine]'); **lengind** (= 'lazy') > **lengantità** (= 'laziness').
2. Resolution 9.1 of the Arestada of 12 December 2007 concerning Exceptional Pronunciation of the Word-Ending **-ind** is clarified by making explicit that the initial vowel sound (/a/) of the word-ending will combine, if possible, into a polyphthong with any vowel that immediately precedes it. That is, **tiind** (= 'tying [a game]') is pronounced in a single syllable, as if spelled ***tiant**, and not in two syllables as ***tiant** would be.
3. As a correction to item 7a of the *Pienamaintsch* of 12 December 2007, the word respelled therein as **aliquands** (= 'a few, not many') is to be spelled **aliquinds..**
4. In accordance with provision 1 of this proposal, the word **sovinda** (= 'heiress', the declined feminine form of **sovind** = 'heir', which has as its origin the present participle form of the verb **sovarh** = 'to follow') is respelled as **sovanta**.
5. The truncated phrase **à vheind'** (= 'for sale') and all other truncated words ending with **-ind** are exempt from the provisions of Resolution 9.1 of the Arestada of 12 December 2007 (that is, the final **-ind** in such words is not irregularly pronounced); in orthography, the use of an apostrophe at the conclusion of these words serves as a written indication of this exemption.