

# el TREISOÛR del GLHEP TALOSSÁN

*The 1997 Talossan-English/English-Talossan Dictionary*

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## 1 PRÁIMHOCT

El cudësch qê voi tenetz à mhà isch 'n travál d'erudiçál, da lingüistiçeux, és över dtoct, d'amôr da Talossa. Dîn ça voi trovarhetz quaisevois tréinçe þúsund mocts. Ça sînt forçéux mocts. És nútfîmp ja pû da xhînts, pû da Talossáes, qi volent úçar acestilor mocts, qê à iñen öðreu momáintsch dîn la þistóriâ del Regipäts Talossán.

Acest år tent estescù 'n år tremënd pèr el glheþ Talossán. C'è dîn acest år qê el Talossán vrätsmînt treþauteva. Ça fût imré el prüm glheþ del Regipäts — dîn acest atx d'înmigraziun, la maxhorità dels xhînts oblia el fáct qê hi esteva 'n tîmp, quând qê si non úceva l'Angleascâ în Talossa — más txuscâ acestilor mesen trecüts, si pogñheva comptar sieu parléirs avetz viens dît. Nun el comptéir fost úçar la mà entiéir. Dels Talossáes tiennent úçescù el Talossán come lor aválitâ à comunicar cün l'iens à l'altreu. Os tiennent discuorat, comedat, agreat, zisputat, cúrsat, filosofiçat, és mismâ laþat dels mensátxen sür dals rëspunsadôirâs, *toct în Talossán*. El glheþ tent provescù, à phînt és àl fim, qê ça non isch solamînt ünâ grült coleziun dals mocts strôinscheux prîndats dels diviársen glheþen estrágñhs da circüm el mundeu, más qê c'è txà 'n glheþ vivînd és mac'htic, ün carpiên tréi capavál pèr el transdonançéu dals pensaziuns és dels sentementeux; acurat sâ capavál qê l'Angleascâ, el Françál, l'Espanôl, eda iñen altreu glheþ.

Másmînt ça mîmtenença viensâ ziferençù simpil más mült împîrtînt da toct i öðreux glheþen del mundeu: c'è ünícimînt és solamînt *Talossán*. C'è el soleu glheþ del mundeu entiéir qi încorpora la cúlurâ és el pînt da vhischtâ únici da Talossa. Acest glheþ *isch* Talossán în ün vej în qêt aucün altreu glheþ non pût estarë txamáis. És els xhînts qi se ladintschiçent, qi aprendent, parlent, és scrivent el Talossán, os zeviennent vrätsmînt Talossáes în ün vej în qêt aucüns altreux xhînts non povent estarë txamáis. Ça sembla, qê dels Talossáes començent finálmînt à realiçar acest. Os ziscovrent, qê el glheþ Talossán lor zona 'n experiençù ünícimînt Talossán dal vidâ, és ünâ aválitâ ünícimînt Talossán d'en exprimar. La Comitâ pèr l'Útzil del Glheþ tigñhova 'n vräts exploçaziun dels mîmbreux dîn acest år, és pèr el pirmalaiset fáts dîn ár þistóriâ, ünâ *grupâ* dels Talossáes se viensiçeva és cuntravaleva súper el glheþ, pèr solvar dals fragâs dal speliçaziun és dal gramáicâ, és pèr cunmetrar és preparar acest zictziunár.

Pèr acestilor raziuns, c'è avetz grült plascháir és fiirtâ qê eu en presentéu à vhoi. Ça isch, come sieu titlâ zïa, ün vräts treisoûr, el cleféu qi åpna la poartâ àð ár sînt glheþ és à sieu literatür, avetz toct lor frumoasité, piënitâ, subtzilítâ és idiosüncrôicâs. C'è ocsâ el utúl, qi voi endünamarha à zevienarë vrätsmînt és complätsmînt Talossán. Sâ úçetz-en.

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*Presedînt, La Comitâ pèr l'Útzil del Glheþ  
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## 2 PLAN OF THE DICTIONARY

The present work is a thoroughly revised and updated version of the 1993 *Treisoûr del Glhetg Talossán*. The vast bulk of its more than 30,000 words are the same as in its predecessor. Of course, the vocabulary of a living language is constantly growing and changing. It borrows extensively from other languages. In this dictionary we have in many places given new connotations to old Talossan words and have borrowed unashamedly from our nearest Romance cousins, especially North African Latin, Sardinian, and Mozarabic, as well as from Berber and Hakan, the heritage languages of the Talossans.

The aim of this dictionary is mostly practical. It is largely a prescriptive work and not a descriptive one. That is to say, it does not aim to be a record pure and simple of the language as it was spoken at any one time during its history, but tries to provide a basic standard upon which to build the modern Talossan language of today and tomorrow, in order that those who feel the need to express themselves in Talossan may find here the necessary tools to do so.

## 3 USING THIS DICTIONARY

The *Treisoûr* is based around the single “line entry.” Each line shows one English or Talossan word (or word group, such as “FLAY SKIN OFF OF”) and its translation in the opposite language, with accompanying information. A hypothetical vocabulary entry might read as follows:

AUTUMN {d11/81} otogñheu {m} [otoNÿw]

All English words (“AUTUMN”) appear in CAPITAL letters. Historic citations, if any, for Talossan words are placed after the English words, as {d11/81}; the Talossan words are followed by an abbreviation in brackets, e.g. {m}—which indicates grammatical information such as gender, part of speech, etc. according to the list of abbreviations given in section 5. In a handful of cases, the pronunciation of a word is given in square brackets in the so-called *Talossan Phonetic Alphabet*, e.g. [otoNÿw]. Owing to pressure of space—as well as the improvements in orthography instituted by CÚG in 1997—we do not indicate the pronunciation of most of the Talossan words; the orthography is sufficient. A complete guide to the Talossan orthography will be found beginning with section 8.

## 4 ALPHABET AND ALPHABETICAL ORDER

The Talossan language is written in the Roman alphabet, and all spelling of Talossan words in this *Treisoûr* conforms to the latest (June, 1997) *Arestadâs* (language reform edicts) from CÚG. Compared with English, French, Irish, Catalan, and some other European languages, Talossan spelling is pretty good at indicating pronunciation. For words which contain letters that completely ignore the rules given below, their pronunciation is given in full in the *Treisoûr*. Talossan uses the same 26 letters of the Roman alphabet as does English, with the addition of three letters: **B** (esetâ), **D** (eð) and **P** (þorn). For purposes of alphabetical order, **B** is not distinguished from **S**; **D** comes between **D** and **E**, while **P** follows **Z** and is the last letter of the Talossan alphabet.

In this edition of the *Treisoûr*, accent marks have no effect on a letter when it comes to the alphabetical order of a word. Note however that the letter **Ñ** has been alphabetized, as in Spanish, as a separate letter following the letter **N**. This was the computer’s decision, not ours. Generally speaking, compound terms are alphabetized according to their head word (e.g. BALLOT: FIRST ~ rather than FIRST BALLOT). So if you are searching for a word such as “salt water” you are more likely to find it under WATER: SALT ~ than under “salt.”

In cases where words have multiple meanings, additional information is supplied in parentheses, e.g. “FRIGID (COLD)” and “FRIGID (SEXUALLY),” these being translated by different Talossan words.

Bracketed information giving the part of speech is only used with English words when necessary to distinguish meaning, as “SHOOT {n} (OF A PLANT)” and “SHOOT {v} (FIRE A GUN).”

Users should beware: When dealing with multiple-word entries, like ELM: WHITE~, ELM: AMERICAN ~ and so forth, the alphabetization in this dictionary applies to the first word only. Thus, all types of “ELM” are jumbled up together in more or less random order. Again, this is the computer’s fault. If you can’t find a particular term, look up and down the column a few rows.

## 5 ABBREVIATIONS

When a word is quoted or mentioned further in the same line, the symbol ~ represents the whole word. The presence of an asterisk (\*) following a word in the *Treisoûr* indicates that the word is a woman’s name. The presence of three black dots, •••, means that the line entry was too long to appear in the main part of the dictionary (for example: PHENOMENON: ATMOSPHERIC: ~ •••). In such cases, the complete line entry is repeated in the oversize list, found on yellow paper, in the middle of the *Treisoûr*. The following other abbreviations are used:

a	adjective	n	noun (in English; no gender specified)
adv	adverb	nm	proper noun, masculine
ai	adjective, irregular	np	noun plural (Eng.; no gender specified)
ap	adjective declined like a past participle	num	numeral
con	conjunction	p	preposition
f	noun, feminine singular	pron	pronoun
fe	feminine placename; see note (1)	qc	<i>qualse ’cosâ</i> (something)
fi	feminine noun, irregular	qv	<i>qualseviens</i> (someone)
fp	noun, feminine plural	s.o.	someone
fpi	feminine plural noun, irregular	sl	slang expression
fr	feminine placename; see note (2)	sth.	something
int	interjection	v	verb (regular verb, if Talossan)
iv	masculine placename; see note (3)	vi	irregular verb
m	noun, masculine singular	vin	verb, intransitive
mi	masculine noun, irregular	vt	verb, transitive
mp	noun, masculine plural	z	masculine placename; see note (4)
mpi	masculine plural noun, irregular	zi	masculine placename; see note (5)

NOTES (see also Chapter 35 of the *Scûrznîâ Gramáticâ del Glheþ Talossán*):

(1) *fe* indicates feminine placenames ending in **-nesîa** which form adjectival derivatives by changing this ending to **-nés**, e.g. **Indonesîa** *Indonesia* > **Indonés** *Indonesian*.

(2) *fr* indicates feminine placenames ending in **-â** which regularly form adjectival derivatives by changing this ending to **-án**, e.g. **Boliviâ** *Bolivia* > **Bolivián** *Bolivian*.

(3) *iv* indicates masculine placenames whose form is ‘invariable’; that is, the placename itself doubles for its adjectival equivalent: **Baváir** *Bavaria, Bavarian*; **Nepál** *Nepal, Nepalese, Nepali*. NOTE: the designation “invariable” does not mean that the adjectival equivalent (also used as a noun to denote the inhabitants of the place) is not inflected. The word for *Bavarians* is **els Baváirs**; for *Nepalese mountains* one says **els munts Nepáis**. Treat the adjectival forms as ordinary adjectives for all purposes; their masculine singular forms happen to coincide “invariably” with the placename.

(4) *z* indicates masculine Asiatic placenames ending in **-istán** which form adjectival derivatives by dropping this suffix, e.g. **Bülgaristán** *Bulgaria* > **Bülgar** *Bulgarian*.

(5) *zi* indicates masculine Asiatic placenames which form adjectival derivatives by adding the suffix *-i*, e.g. **Iráq** *Iraq* > **Iráqi** *Iraqi*.

In order to save space, occasionally the part of speech marker (*{m}*, etc.) is left out of the line entry if the part of speech, or gender, is obvious. Obviously, any stem ending in **•ar** is a verb, and any noun ending in **-eu** is a masculine singular noun. Where such matters are not immediately transparent, the entire line entry is moved into the oversize list if it is too long for the regular portion of the book.

## 6 MORPHEME BREAKS (•)

The student should note the presence of the sign **•** in thousands of words. This sign is not a letter and should never be written. It is simply a marker used in this *Treisoûr* (and in the *Scûrznîâ Gramáticâ*) to show a morpheme break between stem and endings. An example would be the Talossan word for “hope,” **esperar**, which the dictionary lists as **esper•ar**. The **•** simply indicates that the “**ar**” is a removable ending while the rest of the word—**esper**—is the stem. So the verb is conjugated by dropping the **-ar** and adding personal endings (**esperéu**, **esperás**, **espera**, **esperent**, **esperetz**, **esperent** etc.) according to the normal rules of Talossan grammar.

**PLEASE NOTE:** The computer which alphabetized the wordlist treats the **•** marker as if it were the last letter of the alphabet! If you look up the verb **exar**, you would expect to spell it **e x a r** and find it after the word **exanþemâ**. However, the computer reads **exar** as **ex•ar** with a morpheme break marker before the infinitive ending, and alphabetizes it as **e x • a r** (five letters) right after **exüperançâ**. Getting used to this will take some practice if you are not familiar with it; the 1993 *Treisoûr* did the same thing.

Hundreds of single-line entries in this *Treisoûr* actually give the Talossan language translation for two English words. This saves space. A word like English “authenticity” is formed from two elements: a root word “authentic” and an ending, “-ity,” which makes the whole word a noun. Talossan has a very similar word, namely **auþenticità**, made up of a root word **auþentic** and an ending, **-ità**, which makes the whole word a noun. Other dictionaries would provide separate entries for both words:

AUTHENTIC auþentic {a} [awTêntik]

AUTHENTICITY auþenticità {f} [awTêntiCita]

However, such doubling of entries takes up valuable space. So we employed a system where both entries are crammed into a single line by breaking the word into its two parts, root and ending. Consider this example from the *Treisoûr*:

AUTHENTICITY auþentic•ità {a} [awTêntiCita]

The whole Talossan word—**auþenticità**—means “AUTHENTICITY” as the English translation indicates. That much is straightforward. A perceptive reader will note however the {a} following the Talossan word, and will observe that **auþenticità** is not an adjective, despite what the {a} would seem to imply. In fact, in multiple part-of-speech entries, the part of speech marker (“{a}” here) does not refer to the whole word in question, but only to the stem—that portion of the word before the **•** marker. Thus, removing the “**•ità**” from this line entry, one gets **auþentic**. And the {a} tells you that *this* word is an adjective. Anyone with reasonable language skills can take it from there and realize that **auþentic** must correspond to the English adjective “authentic.” In cases of this sort where the stem is not immediately clear in meaning, both words are simply given as separate line entries.

As long as you remember two basic principles with regard to multiple part-of-speech entries, you’ll be o.k. First: The English translation corresponds to the whole Talossan word, stem, ending and all. Second: The part of speech given corresponds only to the stem before the **•** marker. Note that such an entry will not give you the gender of a noun such as **auþenticità**; one must use the normal rules of Talossan grammar (‘nouns ending in *-à* are feminine’) to determine the gender of the noun.

## 7 HISTORICAL CITATIONS

“Historical” words are words which first appeared in the Talossan language in actual texts (most often *Støtanneu*), or words which were introduced into the language by first being published in a dictionary or other wordlist. All such words, from past Talossan texts or from past dictionaries, which are still used in modern Talossan, are given historical citations. These mark the month and year in which the word was first used (in some cases this is only a “best guess”). For example:

ACQUIRE {3/81} aqir•ar {vr}

Historical citations give the month and year when the word was first encountered, e.g. {3/81} for March, 1981. The prefix “d” (e.g. {d4/81}) indicates that the word in question was first found in a dictionary published that month, rather than in *Støtanneu* or some other ‘living’ text. The dictionaries used to prepare this *Treisoûr* were:

d4/81	<i>Fjalor Angleśc-Talossán</i> (April, 1981; serialized in the newspaper <i>Støtanneu</i> )
d11/81	“ <i>The Talossan Language</i> ” (November, 1981 high school term paper)
d82	<i>English-Talossan Dictionary</i> (1982)
d85	<i>Zicziunár Naziunál Anglească–Talossán</i> (1985)
d87	<i>Zicziunár Anglească–Talossán/Talossán–Anglească</i> (1987)
d93	<i>El Treisoûr del Glhetg Talossán</i> (1993, 1st edition)
d97	indicates new words first published in this 1997 <i>Treisoûr del Glhep Talossán</i>

An “s” prefix, as in {s95}, indicates the word was published in an annual “supplement” (*Piënamáintsch*) that year (e.g. 1995). A “p” as in {p97} indicates that the word comes from a lengthy list of plant names compiled by Ben Madison in 1997 (mostly dealing with the plants of the Greater Talossan Area). Words without a prefix did not originate in dictionaries, but were first encountered in actual Talossan-language text. *Words not marked with any historical citation marker originated (mostly) in the 1993 Treisoûr; most of the 1993 Treisoûr words are not actually marked “{d93}.”*

Wherever possible, each word is marked for its language of origin. This is an enormous project that is just in the offing, so only a small minority of words are marked for language. The language of origin code follows the date, e.g. {s97**b**}. This particular example means the word first appeared in a supplement (in this case, 1997) and comes from Berber. The following language abbreviations are used:

al	North African Latin and “Ruman”	in	Inuit (Eskimo)
ag	Greek words used in African Latin	j	Spanish (Castilian)
ak	Afrikaans	k	Cornish, Welsh, Breton, or Gaulish
b	Berber*	l	Latin (Classical; see also “al”)
bq	Basque	m	Rumanian
c	Catalan	mg	Hungarian (Magyar)
d	German (“Deutsch”)	mo	Mozarabic, Leónese, Aragónese
e	English	n	Native American (non-Hokan/Algonquian)
et	Etruscan	nf	Norman French (incl. <i>Jerriaise</i> )
f	French	o	Occitan (incl. Old French)
fn	Finnish	p	Portuguese (incl. Galician)
g	Gaelic (Scottish, Irish, Manx)	pu	Punic (or related words in Hebrew)
gg	Algonquian languages	q	Albanian
go	Gothic	r	Rhaeto-Romance (incl. Friulan)
h	Greek	s	Slavic (Russian, Sorbian, etc.)
ho	Hokan	sw	Swedish (incl. Norwegian, Danish)
i	Icelandic	t	Italian (standard Tuscan)

tk	Turkish	u	Sardinian, Sicilian, Lucanian
tn	North Italian dialects	v	Vegliote (Dalmatian)

The designation “!” indicates a word formed spontaneously from native Talossan roots.

\* “Berber” includes words from *Guanche* (the extinct Berber-related language of the Canary Islands) and also the pre-Punic native language of Sardinia, which was likely related to Berber.

Finally, this dictionary is unique insofar as for the first time in the history of the language, words and expressions were contributed to this *Treisoûr* by several persons other than Ben Madison. Their contributions are noted at the end of each citation by capital letters as follows: **A** stands for T. Cartéir Adrár, **G** for Tomás Gariçéir, and **M** for Dale Morris. (The absence of a capital letter indicates that the word was derived or invented by Ben Madison.) A typical entry might read as follows:

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT {d97jA} fieschadâ

...which means that the word **fieschadâ** was first added to the vocabulary in the 1997 dictionary (d97), that it comes from Spanish (j) and was contributed by Cartéir Adrár (A).

## 8 VOWELS

The vowels of the Talossan language are listed in the second column of the chart below. Their phonetic pronunciation is given in brackets, first in the *Alfavít Phonetic Talossán* (APT—an ASCII-based system) and then in the *International Phonetic Alphabet* (IPA). In the right-hand column, the context and pronunciation of the vowel are explained. Vowels which are divided by slashes (e.g. **o/ô**) are pronounced alike; generally the accented form (e.g. **ô**) is stressed. When comparisons are made to “English” or “Standard English,” it is understood that this means Talossan English (broadly Midwestern American) unless otherwise noted. In APT, stressed vowels are underlined.

There are fifteen vowels in the Talossan language. They are as follows, as written in APT, with brief phonetic descriptions. (More complete descriptions will be found in the chart below):

[a]	like A in FATHER	[o]	like the O in HOPE
[â]	like the AW in LAW	[ø]	like German Ö in HÖREN
[æ]	like the A in CAT	[u]	like the U in TUTU
[ê]	like the E in PET	[U]	like Portuguese UM
[e]	like the French É in ÉTÉ	[û]	like the U in CUT
[ë]	like A in SOFA	[y]	like German Ü in ÜBER
[i]	like the I in POLICE	[ÿ]	like the I in SIT
[î]	like the Russian letter Ъ		

	letter(s)	APT	IPA	approximate pronunciation
1.	<b>a / á / à</b>	[a]	[a]	Whether stressed or unstressed, the letter <b>a</b> is pronounced as in English <i>father</i> , Italian <i>pane</i> or German <i>haben</i> .
2a.	<b>â</b>	[ë]	[ɐ]	The letter <b>â</b> is always unstressed and it is normally transcribed as [ë], i.e. the “schwa” sound. In reality, <b>â</b> is closer to the International Phonetic Alphabet [ɐ] (turned a) sound, corresponding to the English <i>a</i> in <i>sofa</i> . It is somewhat more open and closer to [a] than a ‘pure’ schwa, but is transcribed [ë] anyway.  Except for those instances found in #2b (below), the

				letter <b>â</b> always marks a feminine noun or adjective. (Prior to the August 1992 reform, it was written <b>ă</b> .)
2b.	<b>â</b>	[î]	[i]	In a handful of words, <b>â</b> is pronounced like <b>î</b> , below, and may be stressed. These words are: <b>trâns, quânt, sânc, vând, quând, portrâteu, revând, Româniesc, sigñhificând</b> , the first <b>â</b> in <b>Româniâ</b> , and any word with the prefix <b>sânc-</b> .
3.	<b>ă</b>	[æ]	[æ]	This letter sounds like the (British) English <i>a</i> in <i>cat</i> or <i>flat</i> . Never confuse it with the German letter <i>ä</i> (which has a pronunciation closer to [ê].)
4.	<b>â</b>	[â]	[ɔ]	Sounds like English <i>aw</i> in <i>draw</i> or <i>law</i> .
5.	<b>ai / ái ae / áe</b>	[aj]	[aj]	These letter combinations are always pronounced like the English diphthong in <i>fly</i> , <i>high</i> , or <i>pie</i> .
6a.	<b>e</b>	[ê], [e]	[ɛ], [e]	The ‘default’ pronunciation for the Talossan letter <i>e</i> is [ê], as in English <i>pen</i> or <i>set</i> . However, the sound [e] as in French <i>été</i> is used instead:  1) in diphthongs or before another vowel: <b>beatitüd, véu, vidéir</b> ;  2) word-finally: <b>me, te, dimpersé</b> ;  3) in the verbal endings <b>-éu, -ev-, -etz</b> ;  4) in syllables which are both open and stressed: <b>noi levent</b> [noj levënt] (but: <b>tú levás</b> [tu lèväs] because the “e” is not stressed).
6b.	<b>ê, é</b>	[ê], [e]	[ɛ], [e]	Stressed <b>e</b> is often written with an accent mark, which also indicates the pronunciation of the vowel. The circumflex <b>ê</b> indicates the [ê] pronunciation and the acute <b>é</b> indicates the [e] pronunciation in the standard orthography.
6c.	<b>el / él</b>	[êw], [êl]	[ew], [el]	The letter <b>e</b> or <b>é</b> before the letter <b>l</b> is closer to the <i>e</i> in <i>set</i> than the <b>é</b> in French <b>été</b> . Nevertheless, it is often transcribed [e] in the APT.
6d.	<b>er / ér</b>	[er]	[ɛr]	The “e” sound in the combination <b>er / ér</b> is rather indistinct and falls halfway between [e] and [ê]. By convention it is written [e] in APT.
7a.	<b>ë</b>	[ê]	[ɔ]	This letter is always pronounced like English <b>a</b> in <b>about</b> or <b>align</b> . Note that while this sound may never be stressed in English words, it may be stressed in Talossan, on rare occasions.
7b.	<b>ë</b>			At the end of irregular verb infinitives (e.g. <b>estarë, façarë</b> ) this letter is silent; it serves only as a visual “hint” that the verb is irregular.
8.	<b>ei / éi</b>	[ej]	[ej]	Always as in English <i>play</i> or <i>day</i> .
9.	<b>eu</b>	[ÿw]	[ w]	This letter combination—without an accent mark—sounds like English <i>i</i> in <i>sit</i> or <i>hit</i> followed abruptly by the English <i>w</i> sound. The effect is the same as the Cockney pronunciation of <i>bill</i> [bÿw] and <i>fill</i> [fÿw].

10.	<b>éu</b>	[eu]	[eu]	This letter combination—with the accent mark—is the Talossan [e] sound followed by a [u] sound with a very slight [j] between them. The Latin word <i>Deus</i> has the same sound, as does the English “ <i>the way you walk</i> ” (spoken quickly).
11a.	<b>ì / ì / í</b>	[i]	[i]	The vowel <b>ì</b> has the sound as in English <i>police</i> or Italian <i>bambini</i> . Prior to the <b>Arestadâ</b> of 6.6.97, the letter <i>i</i> could also be pronounced as in English <i>sit</i> in certain unpredictable circumstances, but this pronunciation has now been suppressed.
11b.	<b>i</b>	[j]	[j]	When in non-nuclear position in the syllable (i.e. unstressed before or after another vowel), <b>i</b> denotes the consonant [j], as in Italian: <b>piantâ</b> [pjantë], <b>siedâ</b> [sjeDë], <b>ôfisch</b> [ojfiS], <b>eicêâ</b> [ejCë].
11c.	<b>ï</b>	[i]	[i]	The two dots distinguish a stressed <b>ï</b> from the diphthong in #11b, above. When marked with the two dots, the letter retains its full [i] pronunciation. Observe the difference between the sounds in <b>áisnâ</b> [ajsnë] and <b>Ucraïnâ</b> [ukraïnë]; in the first, the <i>i</i> is unstressed and becomes [j] while in the second it retains the full [i] sound. This rule was mandated by the <b>Arestadâ</b> of 22 June 1988.
12a.	<b>î</b>	[i]	[i]	This common letter has no equivalent in Standard English. It lies between the vowel sounds of <i>reed</i> and <i>rude</i> , and is pronounced with spread lips. It may be practised by putting the lips in position to say [i] (as in <b>reed</b> ) and, while keeping them spread, raise the centre—not the front or back—of the tongue as high as you can and try to pronounce [i]. The resulting sound should be similar to Talossan <b>î</b> as in the word <b>rid</b> (“a laugh”). The sound is also found in a handful of words written with <b>â</b> (see #2b, above).  Speakers of Russian will recognize this sound as that of the letter <i>ы</i> as in <i>быстро</i> .
12b.	<b>înd</b>	[ant]	[ant]	The present participle ending <b>-înd</b> is always stressed and sounds like [ant] as in English <i>savant</i> .
13.	<b>ii</b>	[i]	[i]	The double <b>ii</b> is found in older words and is pronounced like a single <b>i</b> , e.g. <b>maritiimi</b> . More often than not, it marks a stressed syllable.
14.	<b>iun</b>	[iU]  [iun]	[iü]  [iun]	At the end of a word, this combination sounds like the Talossan [i] followed by a ‘nasal’ [u] (the sound found in Portuguese <i>um</i> ). It is almost like English “oong” but without the consonant sound at the end.  In the middle of a word, <b>iun</b> is pronounced [iun], e.g. <b>naziunâl</b> [natsiunaw].
15.	<b>o / ô</b>	[o]	[o]	Like in Spanish <i>sombrero</i> or Scottish <i>go</i> ; do not diphthongize it! (Standard English “o” has a short “w” sound after it; this is not the case in Talossan.)
16.	<b>ö</b>	[ø]	[ø]	Like French/Dutch <i>eu</i> or German/Turkish/Finnish <i>ö</i> . This sound does not exist in English, but can be formed



				by saying “eh” while rounding your lips; British English uses this sound in “ <i>Burma</i> .”
17.	ø	[ø]	[ø]	The letter ø is found in two Talossan words only: <b>stötanneu</b> and <b>løgneu</b> (loanwords from Norwegian). It is pronounced like ö (#16, above).
18.	oû	[u]	[u]	This combination has the [u] sound as in <i>futon</i> or <i>Tutu</i> . It is especially common in the stressed ending <b>-oûr</b> as in <b>Cestoûr</b> [Cêstur].
19a.	u / ú / ù	[u]	[u]	Unless it precedes or follows another vowel, <b>u</b> is always pronounced like English <i>oo</i> in <i>food</i> or <i>loop</i> .  English-speakers find it hard to begin words with this sound; contrast Eng. <i>union</i> , which sounds like “yoonion” with Talossan <b>uniun</b> and its pure [u].
19b.	u	[w]	[w]	When in non-nuclear position in the syllable (i.e. unstressed before or after another vowel), <b>u</b> denotes the consonant [w], as in Italian: <b>uár</b> [war], <b>aucün</b> [awkün], <b>tuagñhól</b> [twaŋo], <b>uarzinâ</b> [warzĩnë], <b>uëixhër</b> [wejJër] (pronounced almost the same as English <i>wager</i> , from which it is derived).
20.	ü	[ü]	[y]	This sound does not exist in English, but is found in French <i>lune</i> or German <i>müde</i> . It is made by rounding the lips to say [u] but pronouncing [i] while keeping the lips rounded.
21.	û	[û]	[ʌ]	This rare letter has the sound as in English <i>cut</i> , <i>but</i> , or <i>rut</i> (except when it appears in the combination <b>oû</b> , see above). It occurs most often in the prefix <b>ûn-</b> .  In four words pertaining to ‘leadership’ ( <b>dûceu</b> , <b>dûceuità</b> , <b>dûcità</b> , <b>dûciar</b> ), <b>û</b> is pronounced like a regular <b>u</b> . Don’t confuse <b>û</b> in any case with <b>oû</b> .

## 9 SYLLABIC STRESS

In all words of more than one syllable, one syllable is stressed. Which syllable that is, however, can be quite unpredictable—indeed they often seem absurd (consider the word **úçescù**, ‘used,’ in which the stress falls on the *second* syllable, the only one in the word which does *not* have an accent mark!) In students’ texts or dictionaries, stressed Talossan vowels are underlined in APT. Here are some general rules which will help, but the only real way of knowing is to consult a reference such as the *Treisoûr*.

The following endings are (almost) always stressed:

-á(+ any consonant, e.g. <b>Atált</b> )	-äts*
-à(ns)	-átx
-âes [ajs]	-é(+ any consonant, e.g. <b>martél</b> )
-âis [ajs]	-ê(+ any consonant, e.g. <b>Canadiêns</b> )
-ál [aw]	-é(ns)
-án	-éin(s)
-áir(s)	-éir(s)
-ar ( <i>verb infinitives, pronounced [aʃ]</i> )	-éis
-ár	-êns
-arë ( <i>irregular verb infinitives; ë is silent! [aʃ]</i> )	-esc [êsk]
-at(s)	-eschti ( <i>the “i” is silent: [êSt]</i> )

-ê(t)(s)  
 -etz (*pronounced [ets] in verbs, e.g. parletz*)  
 -í(+ any consonant, e.g. **fnestríglh**)  
 -ì(ns)  
 -íc  
 -ìc  
 -înd(s) [ant], [ants]  
 -ís  
 -iun(s) (*stressed on the “un”*)  
 -máintsch

-ô(+ any consonant, e.g. **pierôc’h**)  
 -ô(ns)  
 -ôis  
 -ös  
 -oûr(s)  
 -ú(+ any consonant, e.g. **ascúns**)  
 -ù(ns)  
 -úis [ujš]  
 -üt

*\*except in words ending in -päts or -phäts, which are never stressed!*

The following endings are always stressed on the *penultimate* syllable, i.e. the next to last (as in English *persimmon* or *Wisconsin*):

-adâ(s)	-íci ( <i>don't confuse with -ici or -ici!</i> )
-átxen	-icieu(x) [iCÿw], [iCÿwS]
-eascâ(s) [easkê]	-ïeu(x) ( <i>stressed on the ï</i> )
-escù ( <i>hint: ignore the accent mark</i> )	-ísmeu(x) or -ïsmeu(x)
-etâ(s)	-máintschen
-éu(x) ( <i>the é is stressed</i> )	-ösen
-ïa(s)	-sqåb [skåb]

Words are stressed on the *antepenult* (the ‘next to next to last,’ as in English *tomfoolery* or *simplicity*) if they end in:

-amînt (*also spelled -âmînt*), e.g. **povramînt** [povrêmînt]  
 -ätsilor, e.g. **Regipätsilor** [rêJipætsëlër]  
 -íci, e.g. **sürednici** [sürêdniCi]  
 -ïci, e.g. **püblíci** [pübliCi]  
 -ipäts, e.g. **Regipäts** [rêJipäts]

The following endings are NEVER stressed:

-â  
 -en (*plural ending*)  
 -eu(x)  
 -ic (*don't confuse -ic with -íc or -ìc!*)  
 -ipäts  
 -mînt (*adverb or noun ending*)  
 -päts

Other general guidelines for stress are given below:

- If the word has only one accented vowel, it is stressed (except -â, which is never stressed).
- If the only accented vowel in the word is a final â, the penultimate syllable will be stressed.
- If the word has the double vowel **ii**, that is most likely the stressed syllable.
- If a word has 2 accented vowels, it's usually the 2nd one that is stressed (except final â).
- If a word ends in -üis or -üim but has another accented vowel (e.g. **fêntüs**) that other vowel is stressed.
- In multi-syllable words the negative prefix **în-** is never stressed.
- If none of the preceding rules applies, the word is probably stressed on the penultimate syllable.

The stress of most unpredictable words is given in the Treisoûr. Stress is phonemic in Talossan, as a few

minimal pairs will show: **vïent** [viënt] they see; **vient** [vjënt] he comes. **Útzil** [utziw] use (n.); **utzil** [utziw] useful. **Acjâ** *cottonwood*, **acjà** *wickiup*.

## 10 CONSONANTS

There are 30 consonant sounds in the Talossan language. They are as follows, as written in APT, with brief phonetic descriptions. (More complete descriptions will be found in the chart below). The Talossan consonants are listed in the second column; the format is the same as for Vowels, above.

[b]	as in BEN	[L]	like LL in MILLION
[c]	like TS in ITS	[m]	as in MOM
[C]	like CH in CHINA	[n]	as in NUMB
[ç]	like German CH in ICH	[N]	like NY in CANYON
[d]	as in DO	[ñ]	like NG in SING
[D]	like TH in THIS	[p]	as in PEANUT
[f]	as in FATHER	[s]	as in SIP
[g]	as in GUPPY	[S]	like SH in SHIP
[G]	like French R in Rabat	[t]	as in TIP
[h]	as in HAPPY	[T]	like TH in THINK
[H]	like Welsh “LL”	[v]	as in VIGOUR
[j]	like Y in YES	[w]	as in WISH
[J]	like J in JUMP	[x]	like German CH in ACH
[k]	as in KARMA	[z]	as in ZIP
[l]	as in LIP	[Z]	like G in ROUGE

	letter(s)	APT	IPA	approximate pronunciation
1.	<b>b</b>	[b]	[b]	Like English <i>b</i> in <i>bite</i> .
2.	<b>bh</b>	[v]	[v]	This letter combination, which marks an obsolete “mutation,” is pronounced like English <i>v</i> in <i>victory</i> .
3.	<b>c</b>	[k]  [C]	[k]  [t]	In all positions (except where otherwise specified) the letter <b>c</b> is always pronounced “hard,” as in <i>coffee</i> or <i>capital</i> . Talossan <b>c</b> is NEVER pronounced like “s” as in <i>centre</i> or <i>Cindy</i> .  When followed by <b>i</b> or <b>e</b> (only), like <i>ch</i> in <i>Charles</i> , e.g. <b>Cestoûr</b> <i>foreigner</i> , <b>citaxhiên</b> <i>citizen</i> .  Note: the combination <b>ci</b> is always pronounced “hard,” like [kî]: <b>cînta</b> [kîntě].
4.	<b>ç</b>	[s]	[s]	As in English <i>façade</i> . (Don’t confuse this letter with the phonetic alphabet character [ç] in #7 below.)
5.	<b>ce / ci</b> + vowel	[C]	[t]	When the combinations <b>ce</b> or <b>ci</b> come before a vowel ( <b>ceafâ</b> <i>hilly ridge</i> ; <b>anciînt</b> <i>ancient</i> ), they sound like <i>ch</i> in <i>Charles</i> . This is like Italian. The <b>e</b> or <b>i</b> serves only to mark the [C] sound and is not pronounced; the first syllable in <b>ceafâ</b> is pronounced <i>cha</i> as in English <i>cha-cha-cha</i> .  Since each digraph has the same [C] pronunciation, it is impossible to tell by listening to a word what its correct

				spelling ( <b>ce</b> or <b>ci</b> ) should be. An <b>Arestadâ</b> of 23 January 1990 was supposed to regularize the use of these digraphs but failed.
6.	<b>ch</b>	[k]	[k]	Always hard as in English <i>chorus</i> or <i>charisma</i> ; NEVER like English <i>charity</i> .
7.	<b>c’h</b>	[x]  [ç]	[x]  [ç]	This combination has a harsh sound not found in English. German <i>ach</i> or Hebrew <i>l’chayim</i> contain it. Don’t confuse <b>c’h</b> with <b>ch</b> or <b>çh</b> !  After the vowels [i], [î] and [ü], and also word-initially before these vowels, <b>c’h</b> softens to the sound written [ç] in phonetic script. This is a softer version of the [x] sound above; it corresponds approximately to the English <i>h</i> in <i>hue</i> , or the German <i>ch</i> in <i>ich</i> . <b>C’hitxoûr</b> , <b>c’hilâ</b> , <b>gavarpic’h</b> .
8.	<b>çh</b>	[G]	[ɣ]	This is the voiced equivalent of <b>c’h</b> and is a gurgled sound as in French <i>royaume</i> or Arabic <i>Baghdad</i> . This is a rare sound in Talossan, occurring chiefly in Berber loanwords. Until the <b>Arestadâ</b> of 27 June 1997 it was spelt <b>r’</b> but this symbol was ambiguous.
9.	<b>cj</b>	[kj]	[kj]	Like English <i>c</i> in <i>Cuba</i> or <i>cute</i> .
10.	<b>d</b>	[d]  [D]	[d]  [ð]	Normally just as in English <i>do</i> or <i>die</i> .  Between two vowels, as in <b>armadâ</b> or <b>la divertà</b> , the letter <b>d</b> softens to the sound as in English <i>this</i> or <i>that</i> , as in Spanish.
11.	<b>ð</b>	[D]	[ð]	This letter is pronounced like the English <b>th</b> in <b>this</b> or <b>that</b> (never as in <b>thick</b> ). The corresponding capital letter is <b>Ð</b> .
12.	<b>dd</b>	[d]	[d]	The double <b>dd</b> is always pronounced hard, like the English <i>d</i> in <i>do</i> , even between vowels, as in <b>Budda Buddha</b> .
13.	<b>dh</b>	[D]	[ð]	This letter combination, which marks an obsolete “mutation,” is pronounced like English <i>th</i> in <i>this</i> .
14.	<b>f</b>	[f]	[f]	As in English.
15.	<b>fh</b>	[h]	[h]	This letter combination, which marks an obsolete “mutation,” is pronounced like English <i>h</i> in <i>hello</i> , as in <b>à fhortúpt at random</b> [a hortúpt].
16.	<b>g</b>	[g]  [J]	[g]  [dʒ]	Always hard as in English <i>go</i> or <i>group</i> , even before <b>e</b> and <b>i</b> as in <i>gelding</i> and <i>give</i> . Thus <b>geviác’htâ</b> <i>weight</i> is pronounced hard, [gêvjaxtê].  In four words, <b>regeu</b> , <b>legeu</b> , <b>ageu</b> , and <b>regipäts</b> , the letter <b>g</b> is pronounced soft, like English <i>g</i> in <i>gentle</i> . There were several other words with this pronunciation, but they were all respelt to <b>xh</b> (see #54) by the <b>Arestadâ</b> of 31 May 1997. Until 1991 they were written with a circumflex, e.g. <b>Reĝipäts</b> .
17.	<b>glh</b>	[L]	[ʎ]	This combination has the sound of English <i>lli</i> in <i>million</i> or <i>billion</i> . It requires practice because it can come at the start or end of a word in Talossan, unlike English.

				Examples: <b>glhep</b> , <b>uglh</b> .  Whether this is the same sound as Italian <i>gl</i> or proper Spanish <i>ll</i> is open to debate; it appears to be less palatal than those sounds, and may represent a sequence of two consonants, [lj] as in Slavic. But by tradition it is considered one phoneme in Talossan.
18.	<b>gnh</b>	[N]	[ŋ]	This combination has the “oily” n sound as in English <i>canyon</i> or <i>onion</i> . The same sound exists in Spanish words like <i>mañana</i> . Here, as with <b>glh</b> , this may just be a sequence of two consonants, [nj] rather than a single sound.
19.	<b>h</b>	[h]	[h]	As in English; never silent as in French or Spanish.
20.	<b>j</b>	[j]	[j]	Always sounded as in German <i>ja</i> or English <i>yes</i> ; it is never pronounced as in English <i>joke</i> , except in a few unassimilated foreign words like “Jeep.”
21.	<b>k</b>	[k]	[k]	As in English; used only in foreign words.
22a.	<b>l</b>	[l]  [H]	[l]  [ʈ]	Normally, Talossan <b>l</b> is pronounced the same as English <i>l</i> as in <i>liver</i> or <i>lake</i> .  When the letter <b>l</b> comes before an unvoiced stop, the <b>l</b> devoices to a sound like the Welsh <i>ll</i> —put your tongue in the position to pronounce [l], then blow the air around your tongue out the sides of your mouth. The result is [H], which is a hissing sound resembling (but not identical to) the English <i>th</i> in <i>thick</i> . The same phenomenon also occurs in Scottish Gaelic and Icelandic. Examples: <b>grült</b> , <b>palc</b> , <b>talc</b> , <b>gualp</b> . The combination <b>lt</b> is never pronounced as in English <i>salt</i> .
22b.	<b>l</b>	[w]	[w]	When preceded by a vowel at the end of a word (examples: <b>naziunál</b> , <b>mál</b> , <b>simpil</b> ), Talossan <b>l</b> is pronounced like an English <i>w</i> . The last syllable in <b>naziunál</b> , for example, sounds like English <i>now</i> .
22c.	<b>l</b>	[D]	[ð]	When <b>l</b> is the first letter in the word and the preceding word ends with a vowel, <b>l</b> sounds like the English <i>th</i> in <i>this</i> or <i>that</i> . For example, the phrase <b>la libertà</b> <i>freedom</i> is pronounced [la Divert <u>a</u> ].  This situation can produce ambiguities in speech: <b>la divertà</b> <i>fun</i> is also pronounced [la Divert <u>a</u> ].
22d.	<b>l</b>	[l]	[l]	When <b>l</b> is the last letter in a word, and follows the sounds [o] or [u], the <b>l</b> is silent: <b>vról</b> [vro].  Note that when final after <b>ö</b> or <b>ü</b> it retains its [l] pronunciation, as in <b>c’hül</b> [çül].
23.	<b>lh</b>	[L]	[ʎ]	This letter combination, which marks an obsolete “mutation,” is pronounced like Talossan <b>glh</b> .
24.	<b>ll</b>	[l]	[l]	Always as in Standard English <i>call</i> .

25.	<b>m</b>	[m]	[m]	As in English.
26.	<b>mh</b>	[v]	[v]	This letter combination, which marks an obsolete “mutation,” is pronounced like English <i>v</i> in <i>victory</i> : <b>práimhoct</b> [prajvokt], <i>preface</i> .
27.	<b>n</b>	[n]	[n]	As in English. (However, see above under Vowels, #13, for the <b>iun</b> combination.)  Note that as in English, Talossan <b>n</b> tends to take on a velar “ng” colouration before <b>c</b> , <b>g</b> , and <b>q</b> ; thus the word <b>mencâ</b> sounds like <i>meng-câ</i> rather than like <i>men-câ</i> . This should come naturally to English-speakers.
28.	<b>ñ</b>	[ñ]	[ɲ]	Like <i>ng</i> in English <i>sing</i> . Don’t confuse this Talossan letter with the Spanish letter of the same appearance (but different pronunciation).
29.	<b>ng</b>	[ñ]  [ñg]	[ɲ]  [ɲg]	At the end of a word, as in English <i>sing</i> , thus <b>sîng</b> [sîñ] <i>blood</i> .  In the middle of a word, as in English <i>finger</i> , never as in <i>singer</i> , thus <b>sîngiçar</b> [sîñgisaS] <i>to bleed</i> .
30.	<b>nh</b>	[N]	[ɳ]	This letter combination, which marks an obsolete “mutation,” is pronounced like Talossan <b>gñh</b> .
31.	<b>p</b>	[p]	[p]	As in English.
32.	<b>ph</b>	[f]	[f]	As in English.
33.	<b>q</b>	[kj]	[kj]	Except in the combination <b>qu</b> (see #34 below), the letter <b>q</b> sounds like the English <i>c</i> in <i>cute</i> or <i>Cuba</i> .
34.	<b>qu</b>	[kw]	[kw]	As in English <i>queen</i> .
35.	<b>r</b>	[r]	[r]	Talossan <b>r</b> is pronounced with a short vibration or trill, more or less as in Scots, or like the “short” <i>r</i> of Spanish (as in <i>sombrero</i> , NOT as in <i>cerrado</i> ). Avoid at all costs the American “cupped” <i>r</i> sound of <i>robot</i> or <i>Richard</i> .  Note that word-final <b>r</b> tends to devoice; that is, it is pronounced without vibrating the vocal cords. This also happens in Scottish Gaelic and Icelandic.
	<b>r’</b>			This is simply <b>r</b> followed by an apostrophe: <b>péir’alüm</b> [pejralüm]. Prior to 1997 it also (ambiguously) represented another sound; see #8, <b>çh</b> , above.
36.	<b>ar, arë</b>	[aS]	[aʃ]	In the verb infinitive ending <b>-ar</b> (spelled <b>-arë</b> in irregular verbs) the letter <b>r</b> is pronounced like the English <i>sh</i> as in <i>wash</i> . This pronunciation for infinitive endings dates from 1981 and is an early distinctive feature of Talossan.
37.	<b>arh</b>	[aS]	[aʃ]	In the forms of the future tense of verbs the letter combination <b>rh</b> has the sound of English <i>sh</i> . For example, <b>o pensarha</b> [u pênsaSë].
38.	<b>s</b>	[s]  [z]	[s]  [z]	Like English <i>s</i> in <i>sit</i> . In careful speech, Talossan <i>s</i> is closer to Spanish <i>s</i> in <i>España</i> , i.e. it is a more “apical” sound.  In the combinations <b>-soûr</b> , <b>-ösâ</b> and <b>-osâ</b> the letter <b>s</b> is pronounced [z]: [zur], [özë], [ozë].

39.	<b>sch</b>	[S]	[ʃ]	Same sound as in English <i>ship</i> or German <i>schade</i> . Don't confuse <b>sch</b> with the next three sounds (or them with each other).
40.	<b>sc'h</b>	[sx]	[sx]	The <b>s</b> sound followed by the <b>c'h</b> . The combination is found in Russian <i>cxузma</i> or its Greek equivalent <i>σχίσμα</i> —or the Dutch word <i>schoen</i> .
41.	<b>s'ch</b>	[sk]	[sk]	Like the English <i>sk</i> sound in <i>sky</i> or <i>scope</i> .
42.	<b>s-ch</b>	[SC]	[ʃtʃ]	Like <i>shch</i> in <i>Khrushchev</i> or “ <i>fresh cheese</i> .”
43.	<b>sh</b>	[S]	[ʃ]	This letter combination, found in a handful of foreign loanwords, or as the marker of an obsolete “mutation,” is pronounced like English <i>sh</i> .
44.	<b>ß</b>	[s]	[s]	Always a hard [s] sound as in <i>missile</i> or as at the end of German <i>Spaß</i> .
45.	<b>t</b>	[t]	[t]	As in English <i>tickle</i> . Note that Talossan <i>t</i> is never slurred as in American English <i>water</i> , but is always a hard <i>t</i> sound.
	<b>tg</b>			Alternate spelling for <b>þ</b> under rule #57 below. Since the letter <b>þ</b> was restored in 1997, the <b>tg</b> spelling is purely optional. Where it occurs today, it normally represents [tg] as in <b>avîntguárd</b> [avîntgward].
46.	<b>th</b>	[h]  [D]	[h]  [ð]	This letter combination, which marks an obsolete “mutation,” is pronounced like English <i>h</i> : <b>ospréi thoct</b> [osprej hokt], <i>after all</i> .  <b>Th</b> was formerly used, ambiguously, as an alternate spelling for <b>ð</b> (see rule #12 above); it may still be used optionally in this rôle.
47.	<b>ts</b>	[c]	[ts]	As in English <i>cats</i> .
48.	<b>tx</b>	[Z]	[ʒ]	The combination <b>tx</b> is pronounced like the English <i>s</i> in <i>measure</i> or <i>pleasure</i> , or the French <i>j</i> in <i>bonjour</i> .
49.	<b>tz</b>	[c]	[ts]	The same sound as English <i>ts</i> in <i>cats</i> , or German <i>Katz</i> . Note that it can come at the beginning of a word in Talossan, as in <b>tzelovâ</b> <i>kiss on the cheek</i> .
50.	<b>v</b>	[v]	[v]	As in English <i>vote</i> .
51.	<b>vh</b>	[w]	[w]	This letter combination, which marks an obsolete “mutation,” is pronounced like English <i>w</i> .
52.	<b>w</b>	[w]	[w]	This letter is used only in unassimilated foreign loans and is pronounced as in the language of origin (e.g. <b>whisky</b> [wiski], <b>Wagner</b> [vagner]).
53.	<b>x</b>	[ks]  [S]	[ks]  [ʃ]	As in English <i>flex</i> . Talossan <b>x</b> never voices to a [gz] sound as in English <i>examination</i> (pronounced “egzamination”). It always remains a voiceless [ks].  When <b>x</b> marks a plural noun or adjective in the ending <b>-eux</b> or <b>-éux</b> it is pronounced like <b>sch</b> . Note the pronunciations: <b>-eux</b> [ÿwS]; <b>-éux</b> [euS].
54.	<b>xh</b>	[J]	[dʒ]	This letter combination always has the sound of English <i>j</i> as in <i>joke</i> or <i>ginger</i> . It is very common in Talossan and many English words beginning with <i>g</i> or <i>j</i> have corresponding Talossan words in <b>xh</b> (e.g. <b>xhenerál</b> ,

				<b>xhenetic, xhurnál).</b>
55.	<b>y</b>			This letter only appears in foreign words and is pronounced as in the language of origin (e.g. <b>whisky, Yorubà</b> ).
56.	<b>z</b>	[z] [c]	[z] [ts]	As in English <i>zipper</i> .  In the combination <b>-ziun</b> , <b>z</b> has the sound of English <i>ts</i> in <i>cats</i> . It also has this pronunciation in the root word <b>scurz-</b> (“short”) and its various derivatives such as <b>scúrznieu</b> [skurcniýw], <i>short</i> .
57.	<b>þ</b>	[T]	[θ]	This letter is pronounced like the English <i>th</i> in <i>thick</i> or <i>thought</i> (never as in <i>this</i> ). The corresponding capital letter is <b>Þ</b> .

## 11 THE GLOTTAL STOP (el Stöð)

There is one final sound that occurs in Talossan, but it is not strictly phonemic and appears only in a few instances. This is the **stöð** or glottal stop. It is written [!] in APT and [ʔ] in the IPA, and is not really a sound at all, but rather the absence of sound. It occurs in English *uh-oh* [û!o] and also, in German, between words. It is very rare in Talossan, and occurs only in interjections.

## 12 EDITOR’S CONCLUSION

This is the first Talossan-language dictionary to be compiled with the assistance of people other than myself. Dale Morris (Vál Taloçáit), Tomás Gariçéir and T. Cartéir Adrár also have helped by contributing new Talossan words or expressions, which are contained in the text of this book. However, nearly all the physical production of this work, and the proofreading of all sections except for this preface (which Dale, Tomás, and Cartéir shared with), was my responsibility alone, and therefore so are any errors found herein. My thanks go out as well to Dale, Cartéir and Mark Pendl (Marcüs Pitz) for their laborious work comparing the text of the 1987 and 1993 Talossan-language vocabularies. With those exceptions, this is a dictionary prepared for the most part by one person, and I can guarantee you, there *are* errors. When you find them, get in touch with me and I will correct them in future printings.

Owning the dictionary is good; using it is better. **¡Estetz Talossán—Parletz Talossán!**

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