

Jameld Pronunciation Guide / *Jameld Otpapttšin*

This is intended as a guide to pronouncing standard Jameld, i.e. the Üstzur dialect. There are some differences in pronunciation between Üstzur and Vestzur, and Börgeslant is a law unto itself.

The “IPA” column is the phonetic representation in the International Phonetic Alphabet.

Letter	IPA	Rough guide
<i>Consonants</i>		
B	b	as in English “book” or “rabble”; when final, often partly devoiced
C		(not found on its own)
CH	x	as in Scots “loch” or German “machen”
CK	k	as in English “back”
D	ɖ	as in English “dull” or “hiding”, but dental; when final, often partly devoiced
DH	ð	as TH in English “this” or “with”
F	f	as in English “folderol” or “ruff”
G	g	hard, as in English “gargle” or “hag”; when final, often partly devoiced
GH	ç	soft, as CH in German “ich möchte”
Ğ	ɖʒ ʒ	as J in English “jam”; among younger speakers now normally as S in English “measure”
H	h	as in English “hat”; silent after a vowel, but lengthens the vowel
J	çʲ	like soft GH (see above) followed by Y; the HY sound found in some pronunciations of English “huge” roughly approximates
K	k	as in English “king” or “rook”
L	l	clear l, as in English “look” (not as in “cool”)
M	m	as in English “might” or “hum”
N	n	as in English “nitwit” or “ran”; for many speakers, silent as part of infinitive ending “-en”

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NG	ŋ ŋg	final: as in English “wing” elsewhere as in English “finger” (except where indicated in IPA)
NK	ŋk	as in English “think”
P	p	as in English “pig” or “rip”
QU	kw k	when before a vowel, partway between KW and KV (see W) when not preceding a vowel, as in “Qatar” or “Iraq”
R	r ɹ	initially, before vowels or after consonants: fully sounded, more like Scots than English, but not trilled: alveolar tap final, or before consonants: alveolar approximant (similar to RP English)
S	s	as in English “sound” or “bus”, not as in “lose”
ṪṢ	ʃ	as SH in English “shame” or “rush”
T	t̪	as in English “turnip” or “rat”, but dental
TH	θ	as in English “thing” or “bath”
TṪṢ	tʃ	as CH in English “church”
V	v	as in English “vile” or “raven”
W	ʋ	a V-ish W or W-ish V; the labiodental approximant (like a V, but the teeth do not actually make contact with the lip)
X	ks	as in English “box”
Y	j	as in English “young” or “rayon”
Z	z ts	initially and finally: normally as in English “zinc” or “quiz” (except where indicated in IPA); elsewhere normally as in “pizza” (except where indicated in IPA)

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Vowels and Diphthongs

Please note the following stress and length markers employed in the Jameld–English part of the dictionary; vowels are short or long as described below, and the first syllable is stressed, except where indicated by these marks below the vowel:

- inverted breve (**ă**) indicates short vowel in stressed syllable
(or unexpected short vowel)
- macron (**ā**) indicates long vowel in stressed syllable
- dot (**·**) indicates long vowel in unstressed syllable

These diacritics are *not* used in written Jameld, of course. They’re just used in this dictionary as a guide to pronunciation and to avoid having to provide an IPA transcription of every word.

A	a	normally short as in English “mash”, but a little more open
	ɑ:	long as in “ah” when preceding H, R or another vowel, or where marked as long
	e	unstressed in final syllables: similar to A in “above”
AA	ɑ:	as in “aardvark”
AU	au	similar to OW in English “now”
Ä	e:	normally long, similar to AY in English “day” (but not a glide)
	e	where marked as short, more like E in “bet” but less open
ÄU	ɔ:	similar to AW in English “raw”
E	ɛ	normally short as in English “bet”
	e:	long, similar to AY in English “day” (but not a glide), when preceding H, R or another vowel, or where marked as long
	ə	unstressed, in final syllables, as in “rotten”
É	e:	as in French “passé”, similar to AY in English “day” (but not a glide)
Ë	i:	as EE in English “bee”; longer than long I (below)
I	ɪ	normally short as in English “bit”
	i·	(half-)long as in “machine” when preceding H, R or another vowel, where final, or where marked as long

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IY	i:j	something like EEY in “bee-yellow”; even when final you can hear the Y as the vowel becomes an approximant
İ	aɪ	as I in English “rise”
O	ɔ	normally short, as in English “hot”, but less open
	o:	long as in German “rot” (similar to OA in English “boat”) when preceding H or another vowel, where final, or where marked as long
	ɔ:	before R, as in “bore”
Ö	ø:	normally long; similar to German “schön” or EU in French “beurre”
	œ	short where marked, as in German “können”; IR as in English “bird” approximates very roughly
U	ʊ	normally short as in English “put”
	u:	long as in “rude” (but more rounded) when preceding H, R or another vowel, where final, or where marked as long
Ü	y:	normally long as in German “über” or U in French “rue” (rough English approximation: as U in “rude”, but that’s very rough and very approximate; don’t tell the purists)
	ʏ	short where marked, as in German “üppig” (rough approximation: as OO in southern pronunciation of “book”, also very rough and approximate)

Stress markers

'xxx	High tick before syllable indicates primary stress
,xxx	Low tick before syllable indicates secondary stress