

JAMELD: A DICTIONARY AND GRAMMAR
JAMELD: AN WÄUTBUHLEN UND GRAMATIKA

By the same author:

Encyclopædia Jameldica

Jameld: A Dictionary and Grammar

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For Jameld-tolerant friends of all the ages.

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Abbreviations in this dictionary / *Abkortines int te wäutbuhlen*

<i>a</i>	adjective	<i>n</i>	noun
<i>abbrev</i>	abbreviation	<i>nom</i>	nominative case
<i>acc</i>	accusative case	<i>nt</i>	neuter
<i>adv</i>	adverb	<i>num</i>	number
<i>ARCH</i>	archaic	<i>OBS</i>	obsolete
<i>art</i>	article	<i>part</i>	particle
<i>attrib</i>	attributive	<i>PEJ</i>	pejorative
<i>aux</i>	auxiliary	<i>pl</i>	plural
<i>BIBL</i>	Biblical	<i>POET</i>	poetic
<i>BÖR.</i>	Börgeslant dialect	<i>poss</i>	possessive
<i>CHEM</i>	chemistry	<i>pp</i>	past participle
<i>cj</i>	conjunction	<i>predic</i>	predicative
<i>COLLOQ</i>	colloquial	<i>pref</i>	prefix
<i>COMP</i>	computing	<i>prep</i>	preposition
<i>compar</i>	comparative	<i>pres</i>	present
<i>dat</i>	dative case	<i>pron</i>	pronoun
<i>def</i>	definite	<i>pt</i>	past tense
<i>dem</i>	demonstrative	<i>punct</i>	punctuation
<i>DIAL</i>	dialect	<i>rel</i>	relative
<i>dyn</i>	dynamic	<i>RESTD</i>	restored Jameld
<i>EUPH</i>	euphemistic	<i>sb</i>	somebody
<i>exc</i>	except	<i>sing</i>	singular
<i>f</i>	feminine	<i>sjv</i>	subjunctive
<i>FIG</i>	figurative	<i>stat</i>	stative
<i>FML</i>	formal	<i>sth</i>	something
<i>GRAM</i>	grammar	<i>suff</i>	suffix
<i>HIST</i>	historical	<i>superl</i>	superlative
<i>IMIT</i>	imitative	<i>US</i>	American English
<i>imper</i>	imperative	<i>ÜZ.</i>	Üstzur dialect
<i>impers</i>	impersonal	<i>v</i>	verb
<i>incl</i>	including	<i>v</i>	very
<i>indecl</i>	indeclinable	<i>v aux</i>	auxiliary verb
<i>indef</i>	indefinite	<i>vi</i>	intransitive verb
<i>INF</i>	informal	<i>vt</i>	transitive verb
<i>infin</i>	infinitive	<i>vti</i>	transitive and intransitive verb
<i>interj</i>	interjection	<i>VZ.</i>	Vestzur dialect
<i>irreg</i>	irregular	<i>ZUR</i>	specific to Zuraaland
<i>JOC</i>	jocular		
<i>LING</i>	linguistics		
<i>lit</i>	literally	<i>*</i>	indicates Jameld verb is soft-ending (i.e. it adds “-e” in the present) – see Grammar
<i>m</i>	masculine		
<i>MATH</i>	mathematics		
<i>MED</i>	medical		
<i>MUS</i>	music		

Jameld pronunciation guide

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.

Consonants

Letter	IPA	Rough guide
B	b	as in English “book” or “rabble”
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
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”
GH	ç	soft, as CH in German “ich möchte”
Ğ	ɟʒ 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”

Letter	IPA	Rough guide
N	n	as in English “nitwit” or “ran”; for many speakers, silent as part of infinitive ending “-en”
NG	ŋ	final: as in English “wing”
	ŋg	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	kʊ	when before a vowel, partway between KW and KV (see W)
	k	when not preceding a vowel, as in “Qatar” or “Iraq”
R	r	initially, before vowels or after consonants: fully sounded, more like Scots than English, but not trilled: alveolar tap
	ɹ	final, or before consonants: alveolar approximant (similar to RP English)
S	s	as in English “sound” or “bus”, not as in “lose”
TS	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”
TTS	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	normally as in English “zinc” or “quiz”;
	ts	sometimes as in “pizza” (where indicated in IPA)

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 (**ḁ**) indicates short vowel in stressed syllable
(or unexpected short vowel)

macron (**ā**) indicates long vowel in stressed syllable

dot (**ḁ**) 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.

Letter	IPA	Rough guide
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
	ə	unstressed in final syllables: similar to A in “above”
AA	ɑ:	as in “aardvark”
AU	aʊ	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	ε	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)
Ě	i:	as EE in English “bee”; longer than long I (below)

Letter	IPA	Rough guide
I	ɪ iː	normally short as in English “bit” (half-)long as in “machine” when preceding H, R or another vowel, where final, or where marked as long
IY	iːj	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 oː ɔː	normally short, as in English “hot”, but less open long as in German “rot” (similar to OA in English “boat”) when preceding H or another vowel, where final, or where marked as long before R, as in “bore”
Ö	øː œ	normally long; similar to German “schön” or EU in French “beurre” short where marked, as in German “können”; IR as in English “bird” approximates very roughly
U	ʊ uː	normally short as in English “put” long as in “rude” (but more rounded) when preceding H, R or another vowel, where final, or where marked as long
Ü	yː ʏ	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) 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

