ძղքֿղաɯ · ɛ ɲղƫë ɸɛ̈ɲ ղɒքֿղ ղ ɳëƫ ɛɲ ղ ƫɛƫ ɒɜ̈ղ ղծɲɣղɲƫɯɲ

ymddwyn y naill at y llall mewn ysbryd cymodlon.
[→Listen]

·ɤɣհղɋʇ ɯ· ղ ɒë ɋɛɲ ɲɛ̈ɲ ɬɛ̈ƫ ւɣ ɬɑƫ ɬɛ̈ƫւë ɛɣ ɸղհɒɣäքւë ɛ ɳɑɲւɣ ղɲ ղ ɲɛɾɲɋɛɲւɛɲ ɬօɲ · ɬɤɲ ɲɤɣ̈ ɬɑɛɬɛɲւëհ ɑ ɋɣօɲƫ · ղɲ ɛɣɲɑɯɲւɋ ɲɤɣ̈ ɬɑɛɬɛɲւëհ ɬւƫ · ʠ̈ · ɸɣ̈ · ւëհ · ɋɣɤɒղհ · ɲɛɣɲ ɲɑƫʊւɲւɋëհ ɒä ɲɤɣ̈ ɒɛɣɲ ɛɣɛʠ · ɲɛɣհɲւɛɲ ɋɲɲɤɲƫëհɑƫ ɒä ɋɣղɒɲäհɛɕɑƫ · äհɑ · ɋɣɑɲ ɒä ɕɛɒƫɤ ɛɣɛʠ :

Erthygl 2. Y mae gan bawb hawl i'r holl hawliau a'r rhyddfreintiau a nodir yn y Datganiad hwn, heb unrhyw wahaniaeth o gwbl, yn arbennig unrhyw wahaniaeth hil, lliw, rhyw, iaith, crefydd, barn boliticaidd neu unrhyw farn arall, tarddiad cenedlaethol neu gymdeithasol, eiddo, geni neu safle arall.

ղȯɤʠɛd · ɲ ɦղƫւɲ ɯɬɛɲւëհʝ ɛɣ ɕë̈ƫ ɕɛɒƫɤ ɲɑʊւɲւɋëհ · ɋɣɒɣäհɪɑƫ ɲɛ ɗղɲɵƫɛɲɑƫ ɲɤɣ̈ ɬɵƫɛɲ ɒä ɲɲɣɪɑɋɋëհ ղ ɒë ɲɛ̈ɲ ղɲ ɲɤɣհղɲ ɪհɲ · ɲʝɲ ë ŋ̈ ɤɑɯɑɲ ɛɯɪɲղɯɑƫ · ɲɛɲ ɲëհɲ · ɤɤɲ ɤʝɲɛɲƫղɑɲɲɣëհ · ɒä ɲɛɲ ɲɤɣ̈ ɋɣղɒղʠ̈ɜɪɛɲ ɛɣɛʠ ɛɣ ä̈ ɕɑɒɣɛɲɪëհ :

Ymhellach, ni ddylid gwahaniaethu ar sail safle politicaidd, gyfreithiol na chydwladol unrhyw wlad neu diriogaeth y mae pawb yn perthyn iddi, p'un ai yw honno'n annibynnol, dan nawdd, heb hunanlywodraeth, neu dan unrhyw gyfyngiad arall ar ei sofraniaeth.

·ɤɣհղɋʇ ɯ· ղ ɒë ɋɛɲ ɲɛ̈ɲ ɬɛ̈ƫ ւ ɒղɒղհ · ʠ̈ղհɲɲ ɛ ɲɲɑɛɋɤʇɵɕ :

Erthygl 3. Y mae gan bawb hawl i fywyd, rhyddid a diogelwch.

ɲɲʇ ɲ̈ʠ̈ղ ɋղɒɣɛɤɑɋ
A Proposal for a Welsh 'full mode' of Tengwar

Jehudá Ronén*

ʅʇɛ·ɯ

1 Tengwar

ƥ	*t*	ƥ	*p*	ɋ	*c*	ɖ	*cw*
ƭ	*d*	ƭ	*b*	ɑɋ	*g*	ɖɖ	*gw*
ɦ	*th*	ɓ	*ff, ph*	ɗ	*ch*	ɗ	
ɦ	*dd*	ɓ	*f*	ɑɗ		ɗ	
ɱ	*nn*	ɱ	*mm*	ɑɯ	*ng*	ɯ	
ɲ	*n*	ɒ	*m*	ɑ	*o*	ɒ	*w*
ɣ	*r*	ʠ	*rh*	ʊ	*l*	ʅ	*ll*
ɕ	*s*	ղ	*y*	ʝ		ʒ	*z*
ʎ	*h*	ɗ	*chw*	ɤ	*e*	ȯ	*w*
ɛ	*a*	ւ	*i*	ɻ	*u*	ʃ	(gasdil)

ɒ, ȯ: ɒ represents the consonantic value of '*w*' (as in ɒɤƭւ [*wedi*]), while ȯ represents its vocalic value (as in ɋɛƭȯ [*cadw*])

ɲ, ɒ, ɑɑ: *nh, mh* and *ngh* (as in *'nhad, ymhobman* and *yng nghwsg*) have no obvious equivalent in Tengwar. Thus, I chose to use an overdot in order to indicate them, e.g. ȯɛƭ [*'nhad*], ղȯɑƭɒɛɲ [*ymhobman*] and ղɛɑ ɑɑȯɕʝ [*yng nghwsg*].

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ʃ: as in Sindarin, it is used to indicate a lenited *g*, e.g. ᛉᛘ ʃᛇᛘᛎ [*yr ardd*], compared to ᛗᛇᛘᛎ [*gardd*].

ᛊ, ᛋ: in order to denote '*si*' as in *siop* (or '*sh*' as in *shwd*), ʃ, ᛊ̈ is used (ᛊ̈ᛗᚩ [*siop*]). The same holds to '*j*' and ᛋ̈ (ᛋ̈ᛗᚩ [*job*]). The palatal tehta (=diacritical mark) is taken from the classical Quenya mode of Tengwar; using it, even though it mixes two different modes, seems better to me than writing ᛊᛁᛗᚩ for *siop*.

2 Tehtar

Nasalised consonants: Appendix E of the Lord of the Rings states 'a bar (or a sign like a Spanish *tilde*) placed above a consonant was often used to indicate that it was preceded by the nasal of the same series (as in *nt*, *mp*, or *nk*)' (the nasals are *n*, *m* and *ng* [ŋ]). Thus, for example, *mynd* is not written ᛒᛉᚢᛎ but ᛒᛉᛎ̃, *cwmpas* is not written ᛗᛟᛒᚩᛊ but ᛗᛟᛒ̃ᛊ, and *cainc* (phonetically 'kaiŋk') is not written ᛗᛈᚢᛗ or ᛗᛈᛗᛗ but ᛗᛈᛗ̃.
One important exception is when the nasal and the consonant after it belong to different morphemes; in this situation, they are written using their respective tengwar. Thus, *Llandeilo* (*llan+Teilo*) is written ᛋᛇᚢᛎᛅᛋᛇ.

Labialised consonants: Except for *cw*, *gw* and *chw* — which are written with their own tengwar (ᛗ, ᛗ and ᛇ) — a consonantic *w* following a consonant or forming a diphthong (e.g. *aw* as in *brawd*) is written as a mirrored tilde above the preceding tengwa, e.g. ᚩᛘᛇᛎ [*brawd*], ᚩᛇᛘᛎ̃ᛇᛎ [*barddwawd*] and ᛒᛇᛘ̃ᛇᛋ [*marwol*]; but ᛎᛟᛇᛎ [*dŵad*] (*ŵ* is a vowel), ᛗᛇᛘᚩᛊ [*cwarts*] and ᛗᛅᚢ [*gwen*] (there are designated tengwar for *cw* and *gw*).
Lenited *gw* is ʃᛒ.

Long vowels: Long vowels, which are indicated in the Latin script by a circumflex (ˆ), are indicated here by an '*andaith*', a diagonal stroke above the tengwa, e.g. ᛇ́ [*â*], ᛟ́ [*ŵ*], ᛅ́ [*ê*], etc.

Diphthongs: As mentioned above, diphthongs which end with *-w* are indicated by the mirrored tilde tehta. Diphthongs which end with *-i*, *-u*, *-y* or *-e* are written using double dots (ᛇ̈ [*ai, au, ae*], etc.) However, Appendix E of the Lord of the Rings states '[…] But the diphthongs were often written out in full, as in the transcription' (i.e. with two tengwar); this is particularly advisable when the glide is of a separated morpheme, as in ᛇᛁ ᛇᛇᚦ [*a'i chath*].

3 Mutations

One can see how well Tengwar fits for Welsh (or Sindarin…) by looking at the way mutations systematically transforms the graphical shape of the tengwar:

radical	soft	nasal	spirant
ᚹ [*t*]	ᚹ [*d*]	ᚹ̇ [*nh*]	ᚦ [*th*]
ᚩ [*p*]	ᚩ [*b*]	ᚩ̇ [*mh*]	ᚦ [*ph*]
ᛗ [*c*]	ᛗ [*g*]	ᛗ̇ [*ngh*]	ᛇ [*ch*]
ᚹ [*d*]	ᚹ [*dd*]	ᚹ [*n*]	
ᚩ [*b*]	ᚩ [*f*]	ᚩ [*m*]	
ᛗ [*g*]	ʃ [-]	ᛗ [*ng*]	
ᛋ [*ll*]	ᛋ [*l*]		
ᛘ [*rh*]	ᛘ [*r*]		
ᚩ [*m*]	ᚩ [*f*]		

4 Example

ᚹᛇᚹᛗᛇᚢᛁᛇᚹ ᛗᛉᚦᛘᛅᚹᛁᚢᛇᛋ ᛇ ᛅᛇᛋᛁᛈ ᚹᛉᚢᛇᛋ

Datganiad Cyffredinol o Hawliau Dynol

⁘ᛅᛘᚦᛉᛗᛋ ᛋ⁘ ᛗᛅᚢᛁᛘ ᚩᛇᚩ ᛉᚢ ᛘᛉᚦ ᛇᛗ ᛉᚢ ᛗᛉᚹᛘᛇᚦ ᛇᛁ ᛗᛁᛋᛉᚦ ᚩᛅᚢ ᛁᛘᚦᛇᛊ ᛇ ᛅᛇᛋᛁᛈ : ᚩᛅᛁ ᛗᛉᚢᛉᛊᛗᛇᛅᚦᛁᛘ ᛇ ᛘᛅᛊᛟᚩ ᛇ

Erthygl 1. *Genir pawb yn rhydd ac yn gydradd â'i gilydd mewn urddas a hawliau. Fe'u cynysgaeddir â rheswm a chydwybod, a dylai pawb*