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A Proposal for a Welsh ‘full mode’ of Tengwar

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1 Tengwar

ᑭ	<i>t</i>	ᑭ	<i>p</i>	ᑭ	<i>c</i>	ᑭ	<i>cw</i>
ᑭᑭ	<i>d</i>	ᑭᑭ	<i>b</i>	ᑭᑭ	<i>g</i>	ᑭᑭ	<i>gw</i>
ᑭ	<i>th</i>	ᑭ	<i>ff, ph</i>	ᑭ	<i>ch</i>	ᑭ	
ᑭᑭ	<i>dd</i>	ᑭᑭ	<i>f</i>	ᑭᑭ		ᑭᑭ	
ᑭᑭ	<i>nn</i>	ᑭᑭ	<i>mm</i>	ᑭᑭ	<i>ng</i>	ᑭᑭ	
ᑭ	<i>n</i>	ᑭ	<i>m</i>	ᑭ	<i>o</i>	ᑭ	<i>w</i>
ᑭ	<i>r</i>	ᑭ	<i>rh</i>	ᑭ	<i>l</i>	ᑭ	<i>ll</i>
ᑭ	<i>s</i>	ᑭ	<i>y</i>	ᑭ		ᑭ	<i>z</i>
ᑭ	<i>h</i>	ᑭ	<i>chw</i>	ᑭ	<i>e</i>	ᑭ	<i>w</i>
ᑭ	<i>a</i>	ᑭ	<i>i</i>	ᑭ	<i>u</i>	ᑭ	(<i>gasdil</i>)

ᑭ, ᑭ: ᑭ represents the consonantic value of ‘w’ (as in ᑭᑭᑭᑭ [*wedi*]), while ᑭ represents its vocalic value (as in ᑭᑭᑭᑭ [*cadw*])

ᑭ, ᑭ, ᑭᑭ: *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. ᑭᑭᑭ [*’nhad*], ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ [*ymhobman*] and ᑭᑭᑭ ᑭᑭᑭᑭ [*yng nghwsg*].

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l: as in Sindarin, it is used to indicate a lenited g, e.g. ḡḡ ḡcḡḡ [yr ardd], compared to cḡcḡḡ [gardd].

ś, ḡ: in order to denote ‘si’ as in *siop* (or ‘sh’ as in *shwd*), ś, ḡ is used (ścḡḡ [siop]). The same holds to ‘j’ and ḡ (ḡcḡḡ [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 ścḡḡ 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 ḡḡḡḡḡ but ḡḡḡḡḡ, *cwmpas* is not written ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ but ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, and *cainc* (phonetically ‘kaink’) is not written ḡḡḡḡḡ or ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ but ḡḡḡḡḡ. 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 ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

Labialised consonants: Except for *cw*, *gw* and *chw* — which are written with their own tengwar (ḡ, ḡḡ and ḡḡ) — 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. ḡḡḡḡḡ [brawd], ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ [barddwawd] and ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ [marwol]; but ḡḡḡḡḡ [dîwad] (*î* is a vowel), ḡḡḡḡḡ [cwarts] and ḡḡḡḡ [gwen] (there are designated tengwar for *cw* and *gw*).

Lenited *gw* is ḡḡ.

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. é [â], ó [î], á [ê], etc.

