

Romanization and Pronunciation:

- Bodzvokhan is the name of the Orkish language in their own language (in English, we just call it Orkish). The simplest romanization system I could conceive makes use of diacritic marks, but only a couple. I'm going to describe the full system in detail below:
 - ◉ *A, a*: Pronounced like the "a" in "father" *or* the "a" in "sofa". Let the recording guide your pronunciation.
 - ◉ *B, b*: Pronounced like the "b" in "bad".
 - ◉ *Ch, ch*: Pronounced like the "ch" in "chive".
 - ◉ *D, d*: Pronounced like the "d" in "die".
 - ◉ *Dz, dz*: Pronounced like the "ds" in "kids" (even at the beginning of a word).
 - ◉ *E, e*: *Always* pronounced like the "e" in "get".
 - ◉ *Ɛ, ɛ*: Pronounced like the "a" in "sofa". (Note: Does *not* occur in the Final Draft script sides. There it's spelled *a*.)
 - ◉ *F, f*: Pronounced like the "f" in "fad".
 - ◉ *G, g*: Pronounced like the "g" in "goat" (never like the "g" in "genius").
 - ◉ *H, h*: Pronounced like the "h" in "hop", but deeper. Like fogging up a mirror.
 - ◉ *I, i*: Pronounced like the "i" in "machine".
 - ◉ *J, j*: Pronounced like the "j" in "jam".
 - ◉ *K, k*: Pronounced like the "k" in "kite".
 - ◉ *Kh, kh*: Pronounced like the "ch" in the German pronunciation of "Buch". In English, this sound is commonly used with onomatopoeic words associated with disgust, like "blech!" or "ich!" To pronounce it correctly, put your tongue in position to pronounce a *k*, but release it slowly; allow the air to pass through the constricted space. The result should be a sound like white noise.

- *L, l*: Pronounced like the "l" in "love".
- *M, m*: Pronounced like the "m" in "matter".
- *N, n*: Pronounced like the "n" in "never".
- *Ng, ng*: Pronounced like the "ng" in "sing". This sound *can* occur at the beginning of a word. It takes some practice, but it's doable. Try slowing down your pronunciation of the word "singing", and see if you can separate it into "si" and "nging". *Never* pronounced like the "ng" in "anger"(for which, see *ngg*).
- *Ngg, ngg*: Pronounced like the "ng" in "anger" (building off of the previous, think of *ng* as a single consonant; to get a [g] sound afterwards there must be another *g*).
- *Ñ, ñ*: Pronounced like the "ni" in "onion" or the initial "N" in an East Coast pronunciation of "New York".
- *O, o*: Pronounced like the "o" in "tote".
- *Ö, ö*: Pronounced like the "eu" in French "feu", or the "ö" in German "Köln". (Hint: Round your lips and pronounce the "e" in "met". That's how this vowel is pronounced.)
- *P, p*: Pronounced like the "p" in "pike".
- *Q, q*: This is likely the most difficult sound in Bodzvokhan for an English speaker to master. The sound is produced by touching the back of the tongue to the uvula and making a constriction as one would for a *k*. One pronounces this sound like any other stop (*p, t, k*), it's just pronounced further back in the mouth than an English speaker is used to. Think about when the doctor asks you to go, "Ahhhhhhh..." Try doing that, and as you're doing it, take the back of your tongue, without moving it, and plug up the opening in the back of your mouth. That should put you in perfect position to pronounce *q*.
- *R, r*: Pronounced like the "r" in French "rouge". It's a harsh and unpleasant sound, roughly like a growl.
- *S, s*: Pronounced like the "s" in "sad".

- *Sh, sh*: Pronounced like the "sh" in "shack".
- *T, t*: Pronounced like the "t" in "take".
- *Ts, ts*: Pronounced like the "ts" in "cuts" (even at the beginning of a word).
- *U, u*: Pronounced like the "u" in "ruminate".
- *Ü, ü*: Pronounced like the "u" in French "rue", or the "ü" in German "für". (Hint: Round your lips and pronounce the "ee" in "meet". That's how this vowel is pronounced.)
- *V, v*: Pronounced like the "v" in "van".
- *Y, y*: Pronounced like the "y" in "young". (Note: *Never* occurs as a vowel.)
- *Z, z*: Pronounced like the "z" in "zebra".
- *Zh, zh*: Pronounced like the "z" in "azure" or the "s" in "measure" (an analogy: s is to z as *sh* is to *zh*).
- *Double Consonants*: Doubled consonants, or geminates, occur frequently in Bodzvokhan. To pronounce a doubled consonant, simply pronounce it twice. You might think of it as lingering over the consonant. Think of the "s" sound you pronounce in "Miss Sally". It's a longer "s" than if you pronounce the similar phrase "Miss Ally". The same goes for the doubled consonants of Bodzvokhan. One important note about the romanization: If a digraph (e.g. *kh, gh*, etc.) is *doubled*, only the first letter will be doubled (hence, *kkh* not *khkh*). The consonant is pronounced like a doubled consonant, though, as actual combinations such as *k* followed by *kh* are impossible.