

Romanization and Pronunciation:

- The romanization system should be fairly straightforward; there are only a couple wrinkles to keep in mind. The full system is detailed below:
 - ◉ *A, a*: Pronounced like the "a" in "father". (Note: To save time, this sound will be transcribed [a], rather than [ɑ].)
 - ◉ *Ai, ai*: Pronounced like the "i" in "nice".
 - ◉ *B, b*: Pronounced like the "b" in "bad".
 - ◉ *D, d*: Pronounced like the "d" in "deck".
 - ◉ *E, e*: *Always* pronounced like the "e" in "get"; *never* like the "a" in "gate".
 - ◉ *Ei, ei*: Pronounced like the "a" in "gate"; *never* like the "e" in "get".
 - ◉ *Ǝ, ɛ*: Pronounced like the "a" in "sofa".
 - ◉ *F, f*: Pronounced like the "f" in "feather". (Note: This sound will only occur in borrowed words; it's not native to Irathient.)
 - ◉ *G, g*: *Always* pronounced like the "g" in "goat" (*never* like the "g" in "genius").
 - ◉ *Gy, gy*: Pronounced very close to the "j" in "joke", but with a slight difference. It's actually somewhere in between that "j" and the "ggy" in "eggyolk" It'll be fine enough to pronounce it like English "j", but to give the effect of a slightly different alien accent, the place of articulation is identical to that of English "y". The result is a "j" sound that sounds a little more palatal (kind of like a very hard "y"). Again, it's not a necessary distinction, but it's one that can be made if we want to maximize the alienness of the language. (Note: Where words with a "y" sound are borrowed into the language, they will be spelled with and pronounced as the letter *gy*.)
 - ◉ *H, h*: Pronounced like the "h" in "hop". This sound is *always* pronounced, even if it comes after another consonant, or at the end of a word. The only cases in which it is *not* pronounced is when it occurs in the digraphs *sh* and *th*.
 - ◉ *Hw, hw*: Pronounced just like *wh* (see below).

- *I, i*: Pronounced like the "i" in "machine".
- *J, j*: This letter is no longer used in Irathient. Please see *Gy* above.
- *K, k*: Pronounced like the "k" in "kite" (with a puff of air).
- *L, l*: Pronounced like the "l" in "love" (*never* like the so-called "swallowed" "l" in "filth").
- *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*).
- *Nggy, nggy*: Pronounced similar to the "ng_y" in "hang_you" (see *gy* above. Building off of the previous, think of *ng* as a single consonant; to get a [j] sound afterwards there must be another *g*).
- *Ny, ny*: 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 "hope".
- *P, p*: Pronounced like the "p" in "pike" (with a puff of air).
- *R, r*: Pronounced like the "rr" in Spanish "perro". It's a nice trilled "r", so be sure to get the trill in there. (**Note:** This will rather naturally reduce to a tap in certain consonant clusters, not unlike the "t" or "d" sound in English "matador" [pronounced quickly]. That's fine.)
- *S, s*: Pronounced like the "s" in "sad".

- *Sh, sh*: Pronounced like the "sh" in "shack". (Note: Where words with a "ch" sound are borrowed into the language, they will be spelled with and pronounced as the letter *sh*.)
- *T, t*: Pronounced like the "t" in "take" (with a puff of air).
- *Th, th*: Always pronounced like the "th" in "thin" (never like the "th" in "that").
- *U, u*: Pronounced like the "u" in "crude".
- *V, v*: Pronounced like the "v" in "very".
- *W, w*: Pronounced like the "w" in "war".
- *Z, z*: Pronounced like the "z" in "zebra".
- *Doubled Consonants*: Doubled consonants are pronounced just like two separate instances of the same consonant.
- *Doubled Vowels*: Doubled vowels are pronounced separately (like the "o-o" in "co-own"). (Note: The lone exceptions are the diphthongs *ai* and *ei*, which are pronounced as indicated above.)

Stress:

- Words are stressed on the penultimate syllable, save when the penultimate or ultimate syllable's vowel is schwa (ə), in which case the word is stressed on the antepenultimate syllable. In the case of borrowings, there may be words that are stressed irregularly. In all cases, the irregularity will be noted with an acute accent. As a final note, the imperative form of verbs is indicated by a shift in stress. This stress shift will be noted on the word with an acute accent. (Note: Stress is *only* indicated on polysyllabic words.)