

Romanization and Pronunciation:

- To the best of my ability, the romanization used to spell the Noalath language is as intuitive as possible for an English speaker. I'm going to describe the full system in detail below:
 - ◉ **A, a:** Pronounced like the "a" in "father" when stressed; when unstressed, pronounced like "a" in "sofa".
 - ◉ **Ai, ai:** Pronounced kind of like the "i" in "bite", but with an initial vowel sound that's far more central than the traditional onset of the English diphthong. It's rather like the "a" in "sofa" followed by a short "i" sound as in "machine".
 - ◉ **B, b:** Pronounced like the "b" in "bad".
 - ◉ **D, d:** Pronounced like the "d" in Spanish "diente", with the tongue tip touching the back of the top row of one's front teeth.
 - ◉ **Dh, dh:** Pronounced like the "th" in "that" (*never* like the "th" in "thin"). *Compare with th.*
 - ◉ **E, e:** *Always* pronounced like the "e" in "get" when stressed; when unstressed, pronounced like "a" in "sofa".
 - ◉ **F, f:** Pronounced like the "f" in "fan".
 - ◉ **G, g:** Pronounced like the "g" in "goat" (never like the "g" in "genius").
 - ◉ **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 *th, dh, ch* and *sh*.
 - ◉ **I, i:** Pronounced like the "i" in "machine" when stressed; when unstressed, pronounced like "i" in "kid".
 - ◉ **J, j:** Pronounced like the "j" in "jam".
 - ◉ **K, k:** Pronounced like the "k" in "kite".
 - ◉ **L, l:** Pronounced like the "l" in "love" (*never* like the so-called "swallowed l" in "fillth").

- **M, m**: Pronounced like the "m" in "matter".
- **N, n**: Pronounced like the "n" in "never".
- **Ng, ng**: Pronounced like the "ng" in "song". (Note: The "ng" in "anger" is also spelled *ng*. The distinction should be obvious, as the former sound will only result from N-mutation.)
- **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 "aw" in "law" when stressed; when unstressed, pronounced like "a" in "sofa".
- **Ö, ö**: Pronounced like the "œu" in French "sœur", or the "ö" in German "hören" when stressed; when unstressed, pronounced like "a" in "sofa".
- **P, p**: Pronounced like the "p" in "pike".
- **R, r**: Pronounced like the "r" in Spanish "pero". Nearly identical to the "r" or "d" sound in English "matador" (pronounced quickly).
- **S, s**: Pronounced like the "s" in "sad".
- **T, t**: Pronounced like the "t" in Spanish "taco", with the tongue tip touching the back of the top row of one's front teeth.
- **Th, th**: Pronounced like the "th" in "thin" (*never* like the "th" in "that"). *Compare with dh.*
- **U, u**: Pronounced like the "u" in "ruminate" when stressed; when unstressed, pronounced like "u" in "put".
- **Ü, ü**: Pronounced like the "u" in French "rue", or the "ü" in German "für" when stressed; when unstressed, pronounced like "u" in Quebecois "lune" or the "ü" in German "fünf".
- **V, v**: Pronounced like the "v" in "van".

- **Y, y:** Pronounced like the "y" in "young".
- **Zh, zh:** Pronounced like the "z" in "azure".
- **Double Consonants:** Doubled consonants, or geminates, occur frequently in Noalath. 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 Noalath. One important note about the romanization: If a digraph (e.g. *th*, *sh*, etc.) is *doubled*, only the first letter will be doubled (hence, *tth* not *thth*). The consonant is pronounced like a doubled consonant, though, as actual combinations such as *t* followed by *th* are impossible.

Stress:

- Stress is generally on the first syllable of a stem or the antepenultimate syllable. Where stress is on a different syllable, it will be marked with an acute accent, like so: *á*, *é*, *í*, etc. When *ö* and *ü* have their stresses marked, the characters *ő* and *ű*, respectively, are used (note: alternately, *ô* and *û* may be used). Note: When emphasizing a verb being used in the perfect, the *stem* is stressed—*not* the reduplicated syllable. Thus, if one were saying *tadamba*, the usual stress is on the first syllable; the emphasized version will stress the second.