Romanization and Pronunciation:

- This is the romanization system, which will be used to spell Aazh Naamori using the Roman alphabet. The full system is described in detail below:

  ◉ *A, a*: Pronounced like the "a̲" in "fa̲ther".

  ◉ *Aa, aa*: Pronounced like the "a̲" in "fa̲ther", but held slightly longer.

  ◉ *An, an*: Pronounced like the "a̲" in French "da̲nse". This is a nasalized vowel, where air is allowed to pass through the nose during the production of the vowel. To give you an example of the difference between a nasalized vowel, pronounce the English words "low" and "loan" with your nose pinched. The vowel in the second word should sound a little funny with your nose pinched. This is because air is trying to pass through your nose but is unable to, as you're pinching it. Vowels which end in *n* in Aazh Naamori should be pronounced in just this way, with air passing through the nose. **Note: You don't actually pronounce the *n* at the end of the syllable.**

  ◉ *B, b*: Pronounced like the "b̲" in "b̲ad".

  ◉ *D, d*: Pronounced like the "d̲" in "d̲iet".

  ◉ *E, e*: Pronounced like the "e̲" in "ge̲t".

  ◉ *E, e*: Pronounced like the "e̲" in "ge̲t", but held slightly longer.

  ◉ *En, en*: Pronounced like the "i̲" in French "qui̲nze". This is a nasalized vowel, where air is allowed to pass through the nose during the production of the vowel. To give you an example of the difference between a nasalized vowel, pronounce the English words "low" and "loan" with your nose pinched. The vowel in the second word should sound a little funny with your nose pinched. This is because air is trying to pass through your nose but is unable to, as you're pinching it. Vowels which end in *n* in Aazh Naamori should be pronounced in just this way, with air passing through the nose. **Note: You don't actually pronounce the *n* at the end of the syllable.**

  ◉ *G, g*: Pronounced like the "g̲" in "g̲oat" (never like the "g̲" in "g̲enius").

  ◉ *I, i*: Pronounced like the "i̲" in "machi̲ne".

- *Ii, ii*: Pronounced like the "i" in "mach<u>i</u>ne", but held slightly longer.

- *K, k*: Pronounced like the "<u>k</u>" in "s<u>k</u>y" (this sound features *no* aspiration. Aspiration is the puff of air that occurs in the "<u>k</u>" in "<u>k</u>ite". Compare the "<u>k</u>" in "<u>k</u>ite" and the "<u>k</u>" in "s<u>k</u>y" [try holding your hand in front of your face when pronouncing both]. The Aazh Naamori *k* should always be pronounced like the "<u>k</u>" in "s<u>k</u>y"; never like the "<u>k</u>" in "<u>k</u>ite").

- *Kh, kh*: Pronounced like the "<u>ch</u>" in the German pronunciation of "Bu<u>ch</u>". In English, this sound is commonly used with onomatopoeic words associated with disgust, like "ble<u>ch</u>!" or "i<u>ch</u>!" 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 "<u>l</u>" in "<u>l</u>ove".

- *M, m*: Pronounced like the "<u>m</u>" in "<u>m</u>atter".

- *N, n*: Pronounced like the "<u>n</u>" in "<u>n</u>ever".

- *O, o*: Pronounced like the "<u>aw</u>" in "l<u>aw</u>".

- *On, on*: Pronounced like the "<u>o</u>" in French "b<u>o</u>n" This is a nasalized vowel, where air is allowed to pass through the nose during the production of the vowel. To give you an example of the difference between a nasalized vowel, pronounce the English words "low" and "loan" with your nose pinched. The vowel in the second word should sound a little funny with your nose pinched. This is because air is trying to pass through your nose but is unable to, as you're pinching it. Vowels which end in *n* in Aazh Naamori should be pronounced in just this way, with air passing through the nose. **Note: You don't actually pronounce the *n* at the end of the syllable.**

- *Oo, oo*: Pronounced like the "<u>aw</u>" in "l<u>aw</u>", but held slightly longer.

- *P, p*: Pronounced like the "<u>p</u>" in "s<u>p</u>ike" (this sound features *no* aspiration. Aspiration is the puff of air that occurs in the "<u>p</u>" in "<u>p</u>ike". Compare the "<u>p</u>" in "<u>p</u>ike" and the "<u>p</u>" in "s<u>p</u>ike" [try holding your hand in front of your face when pronouncing both]. The Aazh Naamori *p* should always be pronounced like the "<u>p</u>" in "s<u>p</u>ike"; never like the "<u>p</u>" in "<u>p</u>ike").

- ◉ *R, r*: Pronounced like the "rr" in Spanish "pe<u>rr</u>o" (a nice, bright trill) when occurring at the beginning or end of a word. Elsewhere, pronounced like the "<u>r</u>" in Spanish "pe<u>r</u>o". Nearly identical to the "<u>t</u>" or "<u>d</u>" sound in English "ma<u>t</u>a<u>d</u>or" (pronounced quickly).

- ◉ *S, s*: Pronounced like the "<u>s</u>" in "<u>s</u>ad".

- ◉ *Sh, sh*: Pronounced like the "<u>sh</u>" in "<u>sh</u>ade".

- ◉ *T, t*: Pronounced like the "<u>t</u>" in "s<u>t</u>ake" (this sound features *no* aspiration. Aspiration is the puff of air that occurs in the "<u>t</u>" in "<u>t</u>ake". Compare the "<u>t</u>" in "<u>t</u>ake" and the "<u>t</u>" in "s<u>t</u>ake" [try holding your hand in front of your face when pronouncing both]. The Aazh Naamori *t* should always be pronounced like the "<u>t</u>" in "s<u>t</u>ake"; never like the "<u>t</u>" in "<u>t</u>ake").

- ◉ *U, u*: Pronounced like the "<u>u</u>" in "r<u>u</u>minate".

- ◉ *Uu, uu*: Pronounced like the "<u>u</u>" in "r<u>u</u>minate", but held slightly longer.

- ◉ *V, v*: Pronounced like the "<u>v</u>" in "<u>v</u>an".

- ◉ *Z, z*: Pronounced like the "<u>z</u>" n "<u>z</u>ebra".

- ◉ *Zh, zh*: Pronounced like the "<u>z</u>" n "a<u>z</u>ure".

Orthography:
- Aazh Naamori has a unique orthography used to write it. The font face is called `MoroiClassic-Regular.ttf`. Below is a short description of how it is used:

  - ◉ Ꭵ is used for *a* at the beginning of a word.

  - ◉ Ψ is used for *ba* or *b*, depending on the environment it's used in. Otherwise it is used in the following vowel combinations:
    - ‣ Ψ is used for *ba*.
    - ‣ ΨỦ is used for *be*.
    - ‣ Ψ̇ is used for *bi*.
    - ‣ ΨŬ is used for *bo*.

- ‣ Ῠ̌ is used for *bu*.

◉ ͲͲ is used for *da* or *d,* depending on the environment it's used in. Otherwise it is used in the following vowel combinations:
  - ‣ ͲͲ is used for *da*.
  - ‣ ͲͲΌ̇ is used for *de*.
  - ‣ Ͳ̇Ͳ is used for *di*.
  - ‣ ͲͲΌ̌ is used for *do*.
  - ‣ Ͳ̌Ͳ is used for *du*.

◉ ͰΌ̇ is used for *e* at the beginning of a word.

◉ Π is used for *ga* or *g,* depending on the environment it's used in. Otherwise it is used in the following vowel combinations:
  - ‣ Π is used for *ga*.
  - ‣ ΠΌ̇ is used for *ge*.
  - ‣ Π̂ is used for *gi*.
  - ‣ ΠΌ̌ is used for *go*.
  - ‣ Π̌ is used for *gu*.

◉ Ͱ̇ is used for *i* at the beginning of a word.

◉ Ͱ is used for *ka* or *k,* depending on the environment it's used in. Otherwise it is used in the following vowel combinations:
  - ‣ Ͱ is used for *ka*.
  - ‣ ͰΌ̇ is used for *ke*.
  - ‣ Ͱ̇ is used for *ki*.
  - ‣ ͰΌ̌ is used for *ko*.
  - ‣ Ͱ̌ is used for *ku*.

◉ Ø is used for *kha*. It has a separate form Øꙗ when used at the end of a syllable. The full set is shown below:
  - ‣ Ø is used for *kha*.
  - ‣ ØΌ̇ is used for *khe*.

- ‣ Ȯ is used for *khi*.
- ‣ ȮŬ is used for *kho*.
- ‣ Ö is used for *khu*.
- ‣ Ȯɟ is used to indicate that the previous vowel is long.

◉ Ꞟ is used for *la* or *l*, depending on the environment it's used in. Otherwise it is used in the following vowel combinations:

- ‣ Ꞟ is used for *la*.
- ‣ ꞞȮ is used for *le*.
- ‣ Ṫ is used for *li*.
- ‣ ꞞŬ is used for *lo*.
- ‣ Ť is used for *lu*.

◉ Ɫ is used for *ma* or *m*, depending on the environment it's used in. Otherwise it is used in the following vowel combinations:

- ‣ Ɫ is used for *ma*.
- ‣ ɫȮ is used for *me*.
- ‣ Ɫ̇ is used for *mi*.
- ‣ ɫŬ is used for *mo*.
- ‣ Ɫ̌ is used for *mu*.

◉ Ⴂ is used for *na*. It has a separate form Ⴂɟ when used at the end of a syllable. The full set is shown below:

- ‣ Ⴂ is used for *na*.
- ‣ ႶȮ is used for *ne*.
- ‣ Ⴂ̇ is used for *ni*.
- ‣ ჂŬ is used for *no*.
- ‣ Ⴂ̌ is used for *nu*.
- ‣ Ⴂɟ is used for *n*.

◉ ꞞŬ is used for *o* at the beginning of a word.

◉ Ħ is used for *pa* or *p*, depending on the environment it's used in. Otherwise it is used in the following vowel combinations:

- Ҥ is used for *pa*.
- ҤѺ is used for *pe*.
- Ҥ̇ is used for *pi*.
- ҤѴ is used for *po*.
- Ҥ̌ is used for *pu*.

◉ Ҥ is used for *ra*. It has a separate form Ҥ when used at the end of a syllable. The full set is shown below:

  - Ҥ is used for *ra*.
  - ҤѺ is used for *re*.
  - Ҥ̇ is used for *ri*.
  - ҤѴ is used for *ro*.
  - Ҥ̌ is used for *ru*.
  - Ҥ is used to indicate that the previous vowel is long.

◉ Ҍ is used for *sa*. It has a separate form Ѝ when used at the end of a syllable. The full set is shown below:

  - Ҍ is used for *sa*.
  - ҌѺ is used for *se*.
  - Ҍ̇ is used for *si*.
  - ҌѴ is used for *so*.
  - Ҍ̌ is used for *su*.
  - Ѝ is used for *s* at the end of the word; elsewhere, it's used to indicate that the previous vowel is long.

◉ Ҍ is used for *sha*. It has a separate form Ѝ when used at the end of a syllable. The full set is shown below:

  - Ҍ is used for *sha*.
  - ҌѺ is used for *she*.
  - Ҍ̇ is used for *shi*.
  - ҌѴ is used for *sho*.
  - Ҍ̌ is used for *shu*.
  - Ѝ is used for *sh*.

- ꝡ is used for **sh** at the end of the word; elsewhere, it's used to indicate that the previous vowel is long.

◉ Ꙡ is used for **ta** or **t**, depending on the environment it's used in. Otherwise it is used in the following vowel combinations:

- Ꙡ is used for **ta**.
- ꙠꙨ is used for **te**.
- Ꙡ̇ is used for **ti**.
- ꙠꙬ is used for **to**.
- Ꙡ̆ is used for **tu**.

◉ Ꙉ is used for **u** at the beginning of a word.

◉ ꙟ is used for **va**. It has a separate form ꙣ when used at the end of a syllable. The full set is shown below:

- ꙟ is used for **va**.
- ꙟꙨ is used for **ve**.
- ꙟ̇ is used for **vi**.
- ꙟꙬ is used for **vo**.
- ꙟ̆ is used for **vu**.
- ꙣ is used to indicate that the previous vowel is long.

◉ Ս is also used for **va**, but with a more limited distribution, for which see below:

- Ս is used for **va**.
- ՍꙨ is used for **ve**.
- Ս̇ is used for **vi**.
- Ս̆ is used for **vo**.

◉ Ᵽ is used for **za**. It has a separate form ꙥ when used at the end of a syllable. The full set is shown below:

- Ᵽ is used for **za**.
- ᏢꙨ is used for **ze**.
- Ᵽ̇ is used for **zi**.
- ᏢꙬ is used for **zo**.

‣ ᚕ̆ is used for *zu*.
‣ ᚕᛁ is used for *z* at the end of the word; elsewhere, it's used to indicate that the previous vowel is long.

◉ ᚕ is used for *zha*. It has a separate form ᚕᛁ when used at the end of a syllable. The full set is shown below:
‣ ᚕ is used for *zha*.
‣ ᚕÔ is used for *zhe*.
‣ ᚕ̇ is used for *zhi*.
‣ ᚕŬ is used for *zho*.
‣ ᚕ̆ is used for *zhu*.
‣ ᚕᛁ is used for *zh* at the end of the word; elsewhere, it's used to indicate that the previous vowel is long.

Stress:
• If there is a super-heavy word-final syllable, it gets the stress. If there are two heavy syllables, the last syllable gets first dibs, otherwise the antepenultimate syllable gets the stress. Otherwise, if there is a single heavy syllable, it gets the stress. Otherwise, main stress falls on the antepenultimate syllable. In rare circumstances where there are four syllables and the first and third are heavy, the other two being short, the right-most syllable gets the stress.