A Practical Guide for Writing
Lëb Thur

A overview of writing Lëb Thur
with practical steps to hearing, understanding and writing
the sounds and words in the language

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as edited by the
Thur Language Board

Uganda

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Aims and objectives

This book is a practical guide for writing the Thur language. In this book we give simple steps to hearing, identifying, and writing the sounds and words in the language. It is our hope that by following the steps and spelling rules in this book, Thur speakers will be able to consistently and accurately write the words of their language. Through this consistent writing of the words, children and adults will find the reading of Thur to be easier and better communication of the text will be made.

Thur alphabet

The Thur alphabet consists of 28 letters: there are 18 consonants, 9 vowels and the apostrophe character. The following is the list of the Thur alphabet, with the capital and lower case form of each letter:

A a	J j	R r
B b	K k	T t
C c	L l	Th th
D d	M m	U u
Dh dh	N n	Ü ü
E e	Ng ng	W w
Ë ë	Ny ny	Y y
G g	O o	'
I i	Ö ö	
Ï ï	P p	

Vowels

The Thur language has nine different vowel sounds. All nine vowels shall be represented in the spelling. Below are the nine vowel letters representing the nine vowel sounds.

<div align="center">

A a   E e   Ë ë   I i   Ï ï   O o   Ö ö   U u   Ü ü

</div>

Each of these vowel sounds are unique in Thur and are used to distinguish Thur words. The letters with superscript dots (dieresis) represent what have been called 'Light' vowels: ë, ï, ö, ü. Linguists call these [–ATR][i] vowels. The vowels e, i, o, u (which are not marked with dots) are 'Heavy' vowels. Linguistics call these [+ ATR] vowels. We will use the terms 'Heavy' and 'Light' for these two sets of vowels. The vowel 'a' is "neutral" and is neither "Heavy" nor "Light".[ii]

Key words for Light and Heavy vowels

	Light			Heavy	
ë	kwëë	*hoe*	e	kwee	*fox*
	tyënë	*his leg*		tyeni	*your leg*
	këthö	*scatter*		ketho	*put*
	cëk	*be ready, ripe*		cek	*short*
	ywë	*sweep*		ywe	*rest*
	mënë	*which*		mene	*also*
ï	ïc	*stomach*	i	wic	*head*
	ïth	*scorpion*		ith	*ear*
	pï	*for*		pii	*water*
	jïï	*exhaust*		jii	*people*
	wïl	*buy*		wil wic	*forget*
	wïr	*turn around*		wir	*anoint, smear*
ö	köm	*chair*	o	kom	*body*
	dhök	*mouth*		dhok	*cattle*
	kör	*marks*		kor	*chest*
	kwö	*life*		kwo	*theft*
	örörö	*betray*		ororo	*snake*
	ödönyö	*come in*		odoonyo	*come out*
	römö	*sheep*		romo	*meet*
ü	rübö	*stringing beads*	u	rubo	*mixing*
	alür	*barren one*		alur	*hyena*
	bür	*abscess*		bur	*hole*
	cüng	*husk, chaff*		cung	*stand*
	kür	*wait*		kur	*good smell*

Some times verbs have Light and Heavy forms. The Heavy forms occur when the Object of the verb is not mentioned, or when there is a change in the "direction" of the verb.

dönyö	*enter in*	doonyo	*come out*
ïdhö	*ascend (go up)*	idho	*descend (go down)*

nënö	*see (something)*	neno	*look*
nyömö	*marry (someone)*	nyom	*marry*

Nouns change from Light to Heavy when the Heavy **-i** "*your*" 2nd person possessive suffix is added.

tyënë	*his feet*	tyeni	*your*
dhögë	*his mouth*	dhogi	*your mouth*

This change from Light to Heavy also occurs in verbs when the Heavy **-i** "*you*" 2nd person object suffix is added.

ömïa	*he gave to me*	omii	*he gave to you*

Double Vowels

The vowels in Thur may be **Short** or **Long**.. Long vowels are usually only found at the end of short words. A Long vowel should be written double when the sound is appreciatively lengthened.

Short		Long	
mo	*dry something*	möö	*oil, fat*
		poo	*scars*
		thöö	*die*
apë	*go*	pëë	*hailstone*
		këë	*spread*
		caa	*time*

In some grammatical situations, a suffix will make a vowel to be doubled, e.g., with the possessive suffixes.

ngë	*back (of body)*	ngëë	*his back*

Beware! It should be noted that in the older spellings and available literature, a double vowel was often used to represent a Heavy vowel sound. A double vowel should not be used to indicate a Heavy vowel in the current spelling system. A double vowel should only indicate a Long vowel sound.

Beware! It should be noted that in words with Rising tone, there is a tendency to write them with a double vowel. A double vowel should not be used to indicate a Rising tone in the current spelling system. A double vowel should only indicate a Long vowel sound.

tho	*thorn tree*	[tǒ]

Tone

In addition to Light and Heavy vowel sounds, Thur words are also different according to the pitch, or tone, of the voice. Each vowel of a syllable has either a <u>High</u> tone, <u>Low</u> tone or a <u>Rising</u> tone. This is common in Luo languages.

nanga	*sprocket*	nángá (High tone)
nanga	*guitar*	nàngà (Low tone)
kite	*stones*	kị́tẹ́ (High tones)
kite	*type, kind*	kị̀tẹ̀ (Low tones)
ti	*grow old*	tì (Low tone)
ti	*do*	tǐ (Rising tone)
woro	*yesterday*	wọ́rọ́ (High tones)
woro	*greediness*	wọ̀rọ̀ (Low tones)
kite	*how*	kị́tẹ́ (High tones)
kite	*mountains*	kị̀tẹ̀ (Low tones)
ka	*if, when*	ká (High tone)
ka	*of*	kà (Low tone)

When a word occurs in the context of a sentence, speakers of the language may recognize the meaning of the word and will read it with the correct tone. Occasionally it may be necessary to mark the tones. In some cases tone shows important word or grammatical distinctions.

Currently, tone is not being marked in ordinary writing. In dictionaries or other special writings, one may wish to write the tone. The following marks above the vowels are to be used.

Tone:

High	´	(acute mark)	nángá	*sprocket*
Low	`	(grave mark)	nàngà	*guitar*
Rising	ˇ	(wedge mark)	kwě	*hoe*

Whistling or humming the words can help one focus on the Tone of the vowel.

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Beware! Low tone Light vowels are often misheard as Heavy vowels. The quality of the vowel (Light or Heavy) and Tone are two distinct features of vowel sounds.

Beware! A Rising tone is often misheard as a Long vowel sound. Rising tones can occur with both Short and Long vowels.

Three steps in writing vowels

When spelling the vowel sounds, the following three questions should be answered:

1. *Is the vowel Light or Heavy?*

a	ë	ï	ö	ü
	e	i	o	u

2. *Is the vowel Short or Long?*

a	e	ë	i	ï	o	ö	u	ü
aa	ee	ëë	ii	ïï	oo	öö	uu	üü

3. *What is the Tone?*

High   ´

Low   `

Rising   ˅

Identifying the tone will help you to better identify whether the vowel is Light or Heavy and whether it is Short or Long.

Since Tone is <u>not</u> written in the current spelling, some words will be written the same but have a slightly different pronunciation due to Tone differences.

Consonants

The Thur language has 18 consonant sounds. Most of them are written single letters. A few consonant sounds are written with two letters, for example: **dh, ng, ny, th**. These letter combinations each represents a single consonant sound.

Ng ng   [ŋ]

The sound [ŋ] is written as "ng".

ng	ngudi	necks
	abingu	mad person
	cïng	hand

Spelling Rule: A hyphen may be used after **ng** when adding the -**gï** 'their' Possessive suffix to make the spelling more clear.

				Hyphen form	
wang	eye(s)		wanggï	wang-gï	their eyes
		cf.	wangi		his eyes
cïng	hand		cïnggï	cïng-gï	their hands
ëcang	be healed		ëcanggï	ëcang-gï	healed them
kën-	alone		këngï	kën-gï	they alone
kin-	among		kingï	kin-gï	among them
nyig	fruit		nyiggï	nyig-gï	their fruit
adwong	master		adwonggï	adwong-gï	their master
		cf.	adwongi		your master

Ny ny   [ɲ]

In Thur writing, the [ɲ] sound is written as "ny".

ny	nyïrök	kidneys
	öthünyö	mucus
	pïny	down

Sometimes when 'i' follows the consonant 'n', it is written as a 'ni' instead of 'ny'.

ni	nïang	understand

C c

In Thur writing, the [c] and [ch] sounds are written with "c". It is not necessary to use "ch".

c	cem	food
	wic	heads
	kec	hunger

Letters from Foreign words

A number of consonant symbols from English are lacking in Thur, since the sounds they would represent do not exist: f, h, q, s, v, x, z.

The sounds [f] and [v] can be heard in Thur, especially among younger speakers. It has been decided that these sounds are more correctly pronounced [pw] and [bw] respectively, and are thus adequately represented by the corresponding letter combinations, i.e. **pw** and **bw**.

Writing 'wu-' and 'u-'

A 'w' is <u>not</u> written before the 'u' vowel at the beginning of a syllable.

um	*nose*
un	*you-all*
umo	*covering*
oumo	*has covered*
uro	*heap*
ouro	*has heaped*

Consonants followed by 'w'

In some syllables, there is a 'w' or 'u' sound between the initial consonant and the vowel.[iii] These are written as 'w' after the initial consonant.

pw	pwony	*teach*
bw	bwöth	*escape*
thw	thwök	*molar tooth*
tw	twarö	*snore*
dw	dwön	*throat, voice*
cw	cwak	*jaw*
jw	jwök	*bewitching*
kw	kwëë	*hoe*
mw	mwöny	*swallow*
nw	nwöö	*repeat*
nyw	nywënyö	*ringworm*
ngw	ngwalö	*cripple*
lw	lwët cïng	*finger nail*
rw	rwapo wang	*blink the eye*
yw	ywaa	*suck*

There are a very few occurrences of 'u' occurring before another vowel. These are written using an 'u'.

	CuV		
ua	adüa	*semen*	adʋa

Writing 'yi-' and 'i-'

A 'y' is <u>not</u> written before the 'i' vowel at the beginning of a syllable.

ith	*ear*	
ïth	*scorpion*	
ïc	*stomach*	ïa "*my stomach*" cf. ïyaa "*you rise*"
ïdh	*ascend*	
idh	*descend*	
ik	*bury*	
ïl	*itch*	

However, some (small) words begin with 'i'.

ï	*in*
in	*you*

Also, 'y' is not placed before verb beginning with the **i-** prefix.

ibin	*you come*	bin "come"
ïcadh	*you sell*	cadh "*sell*"
ïyaa	*you rise*	yaa "*rise*" cf. ïa "*my stomach*"
iiki	*you bury*	ik "*bury*"

In addtion, when adding verb suffixes, a 'y' is <u>not</u> added between the verb root and the suffix.

örïö	*thirst*	rï "*stay without, thirst*"	NOT: öriyö
otio	*has worked*	ti "*do, work*"	NOT: otiyo

Consonants followed by 'y'

In some syllables, there is a 'y' or 'i' sound between the initial consonant and the vowel.[iv] These are written as 'y'.

py	wang pyera	*waist*
thy	thyang	*sugar cane*
dhy	dhyang	*cow*
ty	tyën	*leg*

py	wang pyera	*waist*
dy	dye ngec	*back*
my	myël kom	*shiver*
ly	lyel	*grave, tomb*
ry	ryë	*to stretch*

The consonant /ny/ represents one sound [ɲ] and is not an 'n' followed by 'y' sound.

| ny | anyïr | *kidney* |
| | nyang | *crocodile* |

The ' (apostrophe)

At times the ' (apostrophe) is written following consonants. These represent abbreviated prefixes on words. In Thur, short prepositional type words tend to join with the following word. These have been written using a apostrophe.

ka → k'-- "of"

Before words beginning with the **a-, e-** or **o-** vowels, the preposition **ka** "of" may be shortened to the prefix **k'**-. The apostrophe is used to show the shortened form. The full form of **ka** is written as a separate word elsewhere.

| öt ka Jakariya | *home of Zechariah* |

buk k'Okello	*book of Okello*
wod k'Obonyo	*son of Obonyo*
k'adwong	*of the master*
wod k'Awilli	*son of Awilli*

ka → k'-- "if"

Before words beginning with the **a-** vowels, the preposition **ka** "if" may be shortened to the prefix **k'**-. The apostrophe is used to show the shortened form. The full form of **ka** is written as a separate word elsewhere.

| ka in ïcïdhö | *if you go* |
| ka ötïmö | *if he does* |

| k'adwogo | *if I return* |

kï → k'-- "with"

Before words beginning with the **a-**, **e-** or **o-** vowels, the preposition **kï** "with' may be shortened to the prefix **k'-**. The apostrophe is used to show the shortened form. The full form of **kï** is written as a separate word elsewhere.

kï iyi	*with your stomach*
kï umi	*with your nose*
kï nyarë	*with his daughter*
k'akemo	*with anger*
k'opeke bongu	*with piece cloth*
k'ëwödhgï	*with their companions*
k'aya	*with mother*

na -> n'- "which, who"

Before words beginning with the **a-**, **e-** or **o-** vowels, the preposition **na** "which is" may be shortened to the prefix **n'-.** The apostrophe is used to show the shortened form. The full form of **na** is written as a separate word elsewhere and before words beginning with u-, w-, i- and y-.

na an acamö	*which I ate*
dwön na ut malö	*voice which is loud*
n'ëcöö	*one which is written*
cïng n'ëlüngö	*fist (hand which is wrapped tightly)*
n'opore	*which is appropriate*
n'ëkaö	*which is cut, harvest*

Spelling Rules:

1. Proper names keep capitalization after the apostrophe:

   buk k'Okello   "*book of Okello*"

2. Some common words that are not joined by an apostrophe are:

   ba   "*not*"

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Thur Words

In this section we will discuss how Thur words are written. Particular attention is given to the spelling rules regarding prefixes and suffixes and to word division (which words are joined together and which are written separately.

Verb

The verb (roots) in Thur generally have a CVC (Consonant-Vowel-Consonant) syllable pattern. There are a few examples verbs with CV and CVV syllable patterns.

The verb may take a prefix and/or a suffix which indicate person and number, time and aspect.

Verb Prefixes

The following prefixes are found on verbs.

Light roots	Heavy roots	
ö-	o-	Past
ë-	e-	(passive,)

a-	a-	*I*
ï-	i-	*you (sg)*
ö-	o-	*he, she*
ë-	e-	*we*
ï-	i-	*you-all (pl)*
		they

Example:

ut	*be present*

aute	*I am present*
iut	*you are present*
ën ut	*he is present*
eut	*we are present*
wan eut	
un iut	*you-all are present*
gïn ute	*they are present*

Spelling Rules for verb prefixes:

1. Light prefixes become Heavy when the verb root is Heavy.

ömïö	*gave*	mï	*give*	ö + mï + ö → ömïö
otio	*did*	ti	*do, work*	ö + ti + ö → otio

Suffixes on verbs

The following suffixes occur on verbs.

Light root	Heavy root		Alternate form
-ö	-o	(imperfect aspect)	

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-a	-a	*me*	-na
-i	-i	*you (sg)*	-ni
-ë	-e	*him, her*	-në
-wa	-wa	*we*	
-wu	-wu	*you-all (pl)*	
-u	-u		
-gï	-gï	*them*	
-ërë	-ere	*self*	
-iri	-iri	*yourself*	

Example:

gena	*trust me*
geni	*trust you*
gen ën	*trust him*
genwa	*trust us*
gengï	*trust them*
köbërë	*move self*
kethere	*exaults self*
cangiri keni	*heal yourself*

Alternate forms

In some grammatical situations, alternate suffixes are used.

| öcïdhö ëk ëkwanë gïn | *he went so that they count <u>him</u>* |
| na Yecu ötïmö më cangönë | *which Jesus did in order to heal <u>him</u>* |

Spelling Rules for verb suffixes:

1. Light suffixes become Heavy when the verb root is Heavy.

		<u>Root</u>	
könyö	*helping*	köny	*to help*
kumo	*mourning*	kum	*to mourn*
amëdërë	*I continue myself*	mëd	*to continue*
inyuthere	*you show yourself*	nyuth	*to show*

The Alternate suffixes do not change from Light to Heavy.

2. The Heavy **-i** suffix will change the verb root to be Heavy.

ömïa	*gave me*	mï	*give*
omii	*give you*		

3. Following a verb root ending with a 'i' vowel, a 'y-' should not be placed between the root and the suffix.

atio	*I did*	ti	*do, work*	NOT: atiyo
angïö	*I investigated*	ngï	*investigate*	NOT: angïyö
loi	*greater than you*	lö	*be greater than*	NOT: loyi

4. The 2nd person plural suffix is written as **-wu** (and not as -u).

Nouns

Possessive pronouns may be attached to nouns.

Possessive pronoun suffixes

The following are the Possessive pronoun suffixes.

Light roots	Heavy roots		Alternate form
-a	-a	*my*	-na
-i	-i	*your (sg)*	-ni
-ë	-e	*his, her, its*	mërë
-wa	-wa	*ours*	
-wu	-wu	*your (pl)*	
-gï	-gï	*theirs*	

Examples:

wang	*eye(s)*	um	*nose(s)*
wanga	*my eye(s)*	uma	*my nose*
wangi	*your (sg) eye(s)*	umi	*your(sg) nose*
wangë	*his/her eye(s)*	ume	*his nose*
wangwa	*our eyes*	umwa	*our noses*
wangwu	*your (pl) eyes*	umwu	*your(pl) noses*
wanggï	*their eyes*	umgï	*their noses*

Note the following changes that occur when the possessive suffixes are added to words:

1. The Heavy suffix -i *"your"* causes roots to become Heavy.

cönga	*my knee*	cöng	*knee*	cöng + a → cönga
congi	*your knee*			cöng + i → congi

ïa	*my belly*	ïc	*belly*	ïc + a → ïa
ii	*your belly*			ïc + i → ii

2. The Light suffix -ë *"his, her"* becomes Heavy -e with Heavy roots.

dhögë	*his mouth*	dhök	*mouth*	dhök + ë → dhögë
ume	*his nose*	um	*nose*	um + ë → ume
ithe	*his ears*	ith	*ears*	ith + ë → ithe
kome	*his body*	kom	*body*	kom + ë → kome

Alternate suffixes

In various grammatical situations, the singular possessive suffixes takes alternate forms with
-n-: -na, -ni and -në.

		-na *"my"*	-ni *"your"*	mërë *"his, her"*
römö	*sheep*	römöna	römöni	römö mërë
ker	*kingdom*	kerna	kerni	ker mërë
tipo	*spirit*	tipona	tiponi	tipo mërë
dhakö	*wife*	dhaköna	dhaköni	dhakö mërë

1. When using the alternate -ni "*your*" suffix which is Heavy, a root with Light vowels does
not change, e.g., see römö "*sheep*" above.

Names beginning with A- and Ë- (E-)

It is common to prefix a- and ë- / e- to verbs to form person nouns

kac	*harvest*	akac / ëkac	*harvester(s)*
dit	*great*	adit	*great one, master*
dwar pïny	*foretell*	adwarpïny / edwarpïny	*prophet(s)*

These same prefixes can be added to geographical locations or people's names to show relationship
to those places or people.

Camaria	*Samaria*	Acamaria	*Samaritan*
Lebi	*Levi*	Alebi	*Levite*

Adjectives

The adjective particle **na** "*which is*" is not joined to the following Adjective.

na leng *holy*   **na rac** *bad*

na bër good

Exceptions can be made to the joining of the particle **na** when it occur in names and titles:

Tipo Naleng "*Holy Spirit*"

Demonstratives: ca, ni and nön

There are three demonstratives pronouns in Thur, based on the distance of the object to the speaker.

ca   *this, these (far)*

ni   *this, these (near)*

nön   *that, those (far)*

The demonstrative are written as separate words.

		<u>ca</u>	<u>ni</u>	<u>nön</u>
yath	*tree*	**yath ca**	**yath ni**	**yath nön**
yën	*trees*	**yën ca**	**yën ni**	**yen nön**
rëc	*fish*	**rëc ca**	**rëc ni**	**rëc nön**
dhakö	*woman*	**dhakö ca**	**dhakö ni**	**dhakö nön**

Beware: The demonstrative **ni** "*this*" is written separate. The alternate possessive suffix **-ni** "*your(sg)*" is joined to the word as a suffix, e.g., **dhakö ni** "*this woman*", **dhaköni** "*your wife*".

Prepositions

Prepositions in Thur are written separately from other words.

Common prepositions

<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Gloss</u>	<u>takes pronoun suffix</u>
both	*to*	**botha, bothi ...**
ï	*in, at*	
ïnë	*for*	
ka	*at, like*	
köd	*with*	**köda, kodi, ködë, ködwa, kodwu, ködgï**
këd		
më	*for*	**mëga, megi ...**

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Preposition	Gloss	takes pronoun suffix
naka	*until*	
nï	*for*	nïna, nini...
pï	*for, because of*	pïra, piri ...
yo	*to*	

The prepositions **both, nï, köd** and **këd**, **më(g-)**, and **pï(r-)** take person marker suffixes (similar to the possessive suffixes of nouns).

toward me	ku botha
toward you	ku bothi
toward him	ku bothë
toward us (excl)	ku bothwa
toward us (incl)	ku bothonu
toward you-all	ku bothwu
toward them	ku bothgï

The locative **ku** "towards" is written seperately.

ï   in, inside

The preposition ï "inside" is written as a separate word.

ï öt	*in the house*
ï pwodho	*in the garden*

ï "inside" can combine with body parts to give specific locations.

		Body part	
ï wi	*on top of*	wic	*head*
ï nyim	*in front of*	nyim	*forehead*
ï nge	*behind, after*	ngec	*back*
ï nget	*beside*	nget	*side of body*
ï kom	*about*	kom	*body*

Conjunctions

cë	*then*
ëka	*and*
ëk	*so that*
ëntö	*but*
ka	*when*
ka	*if*

pï manön	*for that reason*

naka diki	*until tomorrow*
naka k'othyeno	*until evening*
naka k'odiko	*until morning*
naka ki wor	*until night*

Common Thur Words

Counting and Numbers

	Thur	English
1	acël	one
2	arïö	two
3	adek	three
4	angwën	four
5	abic	five
6	abicël	six
7	abïrö	seven
8	aboro	eight
9	abungwën	nine
10	apar	ten
11	apar acël	eleven
12	apar arïö	twelve
13	apar adek	thirteen
14	apar angwën	fourteen
15	apar abic	fifteen
16	apar abicël	sixteen
17	apar abïrö	seventeen
18	apar aboro	eighteen
19	apar abungwën	nineteen
20	pyer arïö	twenty
21	pyer arïö wie acël	twenty one
22	pyer arïö wie arïö	twenty two
30	pyer adek	thirty
31	pyer adek wie acël	thirty one
40	pyer angwën	forty
50	pyer abic	fifty
100	mia acël	one hundred
200	mia arïö	two hundred
1000	elip acël	one thousand
2000	elip arïö	two thousand
10,000	elip apar	ten thousand
20,000	elip pyer arïö	twenty thousand
30,000	elip pyer adek	thirty thousand
100,000	elip mia acël	one hundred thousand
200,000	elip mia arïö	two hundred thousand
1,000,000	milion acël	one million

Days of the week

Ceng baraja	*Monday*
Ceng arïö	*Tuesday*
Ceng adek	*Wednesday*
Ceng angwën	*Thursday*
Ceng abic	*Friday*
Ceng abicël	*Saturday*
Ceng cabït	*Sunday*

Seasons of the year

cwïr	*rainy season*	April to November
ooro	*dry season*	December to March

Months of the year

1	dwe më acël	*January*
2	dwe më arïö	*February*
3	dwe më adek	*March*
4	dwe më angwën	*April*
5	dwe më abic	*May*
6	dwe më abicël	*June*
7	dwe më abïrö	*July*
8	dwe më aboro	*August*
9	dwe më abungwën	*September*
10	dwe më apar	*October*
11	dwe më apar wie acël	*November*
12	dwe më apar wie arïö	*December*

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i

"ATR" is a linguistic description that stands for "advanced tongue root." Heavy vowels are with advanced tongue root (+ATR). Vowels that do not have advanced tongue tongue root are (-ATR) Light vowels. In linguistic spelling, a sub-dot is placed under the vowels to indicate a Heavy +ATR vowel.

ii   Although the 'a' is Neutral, there are a few words in which the 'a' acts as Heavy since the word contains a initial 'Cw' in which the 'w' is Heavy: **dwar** foretell"; **ngwal** "be lame"; **thwar** "push". Compare the section on *Consonants followed by 'w'*. It should be possible that similar words should be found with 'CyA' words.

iii   In linguistics, the 'w' sound following the consonant is called "Labialization". In Thur, the 'w' sound could equally be recognized as a 'u' on-glide to the vowel. For Thur, it has been decided to write this transition 'w' or 'u' sound as an 'w'.

iv   In linguistics, the 'y' sound following the consonant is called "Palatalization". In Thur, the 'y' sound could equally be recognized as a 'i' on-glide to the vowel. For Thur, it has been decided to write this transition 'y' or 'i' sound as an 'y'. There is one example so far, **nïang** "understand", in which this 'y' sound is written with an 'i' to avoid confusion with the 'ny' consonant.

Queries and Notes