

VULCAN LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

SHI'OREN T'GEN-LIS VUHLKANSU

GOLIC VULCAN-FEDERATION STANDARD DICTIONARY

Pronunciation & Phonetics

ZHIT-FEIM GOL-VUHLKANSU - TERAYA-EINGELSU

Salasharaya eh Zhit-Ralashan

Below you will find charts of Golic Vulcan vowel-sounds and consonant-sounds with their corresponding Intergalactic Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) symbols. These symbols will eventually be used in all of the Golic Vulcan-Federation Standard English dictionary pages to aid in pronunciation of selected words. If you have not already familiarized yourself with pronunciation, it is suggested that you refer to language Lesson 1. This page will repeat some of that material and explain how the phonetic spelling of Golic Vulcan works in the dictionaries. The phonetic information here is valid for Traditional, Modern, Lowlands and Insular Golic. The charts are in Federation Standard spelling order for ease in reference.

The phonetic spelling of Golic words in our work is basically like that you might find in any good quality Earth dictionary. The phonetic spelling appears inside \ \ directly after the word. The primary stress is indicated by ' before the stressed syllable. Variants of pronunciation for a word follow the preferred Golic version and are separated by a comma. If only a part of the word follows a comma, only that part has an alternate pronunciation. Syllables are separated by a hyphen. The symbol ʔ stands for a glottal stop.

If you have any problems understanding the use of phonetic symbols in pronunciation, there are numerous online sources you can search for that explain phonetic alphabets. (Sorry, but this page may only display properly if your browser supports Unicode.)

Golic Vulcan Vowel-Sounds

Ikatu'azun-Ralashlar Gol-Vuhlkansu

Golic Vowel Sound	Phonetic Symbol(s)	Example Word & Phonetic Spelling
A	ɑ (previously a)	Dan 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ dan \
Aa	ɑ:	Maat 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ ma:t \
Ah	ɒ' or æ (previously ǣ)	Akh 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ ɒ'x , æx \
Ai	aɪ (previously ī)	Aid 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ aid \
Au	aʊ	Aukh 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ aʊx \
E	e (previously ě)	Ged 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ ged \
Ee	e:	Ees 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ e:s \ (See Note #3)
Eh (beginning or interior)	ɛ	Weht 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ wɛt \
Eh (end of word only)	ɛʔ	Reh 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ rɛʔ \
Ei	eɪ (previously ā)	Shei 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ ʃeɪ \
I	i	Wis 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ wis \
Ih (beginning or interior)	ɪ (previously ĭ)	Niht 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ nɪt \
Ih (end of word only)	ɪʔ	Zih 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ zɪʔ \
Ii	i:	Kiit 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ ki:t \
O	o or ou (previously ō)	Hosh 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ hoʃ , houʃ \
Oh (beginning or interior)	ɔ (previously ǫ)	Ohmor 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ ɔ - ' mor \
Oh (end of word only)	ɔʔ	Spoh 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ spoʔ \
Oi	ɔɪ	Oik 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ ɔɪk \
Oo	o:	Ooch 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ o:tʃ \ (See Note #3)
U	u (previously ū)	Vuzh 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ vuʒ \
Uh	ʊ or ʌ (and sometimes ə for	Guhsh 𐌆 𐌆 𐌆 \ guʃ , gʌʃ \

	<i>some speakers)</i> (previously ŭ)	
Uu	u:	Uus ʒ ʒ ʒ \ u:s \
Uuh	ʊ: (see Note #4)	FSE "Book" Buuhk \ bʊ:k \

Note #1: >Eh< & >Heh<, the Golic Vulcan words for "and", are pronounced as the beginning/

interior variant, *never* the ending variant.

Note #2: >ah< is always pronounced as \ æ \ in transliterating non-Golic words.

Note #3: >ee< and >oo< only appear in ancient or borrowed words used in TGV, MGv & LGV.

Note #4: >uuh< is only used when transliterating non-Golic words and *never* appears in Golic words.

Note #5: Remember that a glottal stop is an interruption of the breath stream during speech by closing the glottis.

Golic Vulcan Consonant-Sounds

Ikastarzun-Ralashlar Gol-Vuhlkansu

Golic Consonant Sound (and Some Digraphs)	Phonetic Symbol(s)	Example Word(s) & Phonetic Spelling
B	b	Buhn ʒ ʒ ʒ \ bʊn , bʌn \
Ch	tʃ	Achut ʒ ʒ ʒ \ a - ' tʃut \
D	d	Dakh ʒ ʒ ʒ \ dax \
Dzh	dʒ (See Note #1)	Dzhelu ʒ ʒ ʒ \ dʒe - ' lu \
F	f	Fonn ʒ ʒ ʒ \ foɪ \
G	g	Gish ʒ ʒ ʒ \ gɪʃ \
H	h	Hitra ʒ ʒ ʒ \ ' hi - tra \
K	k	Kaluk ʒ ʒ ʒ \ ka - ' luk \
Kh	x	Kheh ʒ ʒ ʒ \ xɛʔ \
L	l	Lesh ʒ ʒ ʒ \ leʃ \
LI (when not syllabic)	ɫ:	D'mallu ʒ ʒ ʒ \ dʰ - ' ma - ɫ:u \

M	m	Mesh 𐌚𐌿𐌽𐌰 \ meʃ \
Mm (end of word only)	m̃	Samm 𐌱𐌰𐌚𐌰 or 𐌱𐌰𐌚𐌰𐌰 \ sam̃ \
N	n	Nash 𐌺𐌰𐌽𐌰 \ naʃ \
Ng	ŋ	Kling 𐌵𐌺𐌶𐌰𐌿 \ klinʝ \
Nk	nk (TGV) ŋk (MGV,LGV,IGV)	Venk 𐌶𐌺𐌶𐌰𐌿 \ venk , venʝk \
Nn (end of word only)	ñ	Stonn 𐌱𐌰𐌽𐌰𐌿 or 𐌱𐌰𐌽𐌰𐌰𐌿 \ stoñ \
P	p	Prel 𐌶𐌺𐌶𐌰𐌿 \ prel \
R	r	Razh 𐌺𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌿 \ raʒ \
Rr (when not syllabic)	R	Harr 𐌺𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌿 \ haR \
S	s	Sark 𐌱𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌿 \ sark \
Sh	ʃ	Shaf 𐌱𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌿 \ ʃaf \
Ss (when not syllabic)	sʰ	Tessaya 𐌱𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌿 or 𐌱𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌿 \ te - 'sʰa - ja \
T	t	Tesha 𐌱𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌿 \ te - 'ʃa \
Tch	tʃ	Tcha 𐌱𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌿 \ tʃa \
Th (See Note #3)	θ	Thrap 𐌱𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌿 \ θrap \
Tt (when not syllabic; rare)	tʰ	Littau 𐌺𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌿 \ li - 'tʰau \
V	v	Vazh 𐌶𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌿 \ vaʒ \
W	w	Wein 𐌶𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌿 \ wein \
Y	j	Yonag 𐌶𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌿 \ 'jo - nag \
Z	z	Zahz 𐌶𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌿 \ zɒ'z , zæz \
Zh	ʒ	Zhis 𐌶𐌰𐌺𐌰𐌿 \ ʒis \

Note #1: The "Dzh" digraph is the same as the "J" letter of non-Golic languages.

Note #2: Internal double-letter combinations such as "ff", "kk", "mm", and "nn" are usually split down the middle as part of a syllabic break. For example, >orfikkel< \ or - fik - ' kel \. The combinations "ll", "rr", "ss", and "tt" can be trickier; sometimes they break with syllables and sometimes they do not, depending on the word and its source.

Note #3: "Th" is always hard in the Golic languages, but when a soft "th" is needed for transliterating non-Golic languages, the Ð or ð symbol is used, for IPA phonetics it is \ ð \ and when printing, the Vulcan symbol ꞥ (borrowed from another language) is used. So an FSE word like "weather" is transliterated into "weðuhr" and would be written out as

weðuhr

FSE-GV Dictionary Index

TGV/MGV-FSE Dictionary Index

Please discard any version of this page you saved or printed prior to **December 16, 2015. Thank you!**



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